Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV....NO. 13,675. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—16 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FESTIVITIES OF GERMANY

Kaiser and Kings Are Welcomed by Hamburg in Its Splendor.

AN EVIDENCE OF GUARANTEED PEACE

Rain Mars Decorations and Illuminations, but Not the Enthusiasm of the Crowds in the Charmed City.

KIEL, June 19.—The Admirals and Commanders of the foreign warships in the harbor were officially introduced to the Commander of the Port of Kiel this morning. With this was concluded the official interchange of visits between the various foreign officers.

Afterward Prince Henry of Prussia, the commanders of the foreign squadrons, and many of the subordinate officers of all nations took a special train for Hamburg.

The streets and public and private buildings are profusely decorated with flowers, flags, and Venetian masts. Visitors are flocking hither from all sections.

Crowds congregate about the wharves and inspect from a distance the warships of the United States, English, Italian, and Austrian squadrons.

The Russian Admiral, Skrydlow, with his staff, paid a visit to the Royal Castle.

Eighty-five guests dined on board the German training ship Mars. The company included Prince Henry of Prussia, all of the staff officers of the foreign squadrons, and a number of high officers of the German Navy.

The French Admiral, Ménard, was among the first of the guests to arrive. He was received with the usual honors and was formally presented to Prince Henry.

After dinner Prince Henry proposed a toast to the Emperor.

The sailors on board the French ships wear cockades covered with crape, in memory of President Carnot.

Many members of the crews of the American, Austrian, Roumanian, and Spanish warships were given shore leave to-day. The populace were greatly interested in them, especially the Austrians, as belonging to a country which is a member of the Triple Alliance, but the Spaniards excited the chief admiration for their neatness and smartness.

The Empress arrived here at 8 o'clock this evening and was met by Prince Henry of Prussia, her brother-in-law. Salutes in her honor were fired in the harbor. As her Majesty drove to the Schloss, where she will temporarily reside, she was enthusiastically cheered by the crowds in the streets. She hopes to be well enough to share in the fêtes here.

HAMBURG, June 19.—A heavy fall of rain soaked the decorations, but the skies cleared about nine o'clock.

The entrance to the Neuerwall, leading from the Alster River, is spanned by an enormous triumphal arch, and flags, garlands, and Venetian poles are placed on the entire length of the Neuerwall Esplanade and the Alsterdamm.

The Altewalle, the Rathhausplatz, and the quays are similarly decorated. Double sentries guard the doors of the houses and hotels in which the royal visitors are quartered.

United States Ambassador Runyon, Lieut. Vreeland, Naval Attaché to the United States Embassy at Vienna; the Hon. Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy of the United States, and Mr. Thomas B. Ferguson, United States Minister to Sweden and Norway, are quartered at Street's Hotel.

The principal event of to-day was the arrival of the Kaiser and the imperial family. From noon to within half an hour of the arrival the streets were filled with carriages and cavalcades taking the royal guests to receive their imperial chief.

By 3 o'clock all had been arranged at the station. The Kings of Saxony and Würtemberg, the Prince Regent of Bavaria, and the Grand Duke of Baden, with their staffs and Ministers, took their places on the platform at 4 o'clock, while the streets outside were crowded with throngs of people all eager to see the Kaiser.

The Kaiser arrived at 4:15 at the Dammthor station, accompanied by the Chief Court Marshal and Chief Master of Ceremonies Count zu Eulenburg, Court Marshal Baron von Lyncker, Physician Surgeon General Dr. Leuthold; Adjutant General, Lieut. Gen. von Plessen; Aides de Camp Col. von Scholl, Lieut. Col. von Moltke, Major von Moltke, Chief of the Military Cabinet Gen. von Hahnke, Chief of the Civil Cabinet his Excellency Dr. von Lucanus, Chief of the Naval Cabinet Admiral von Senden-Bibran.

A company of the Hamburg Regiment, with bands and banners, rendered military honors at the station, where also the entire Senate and Burgomasters of the Republic and Hanse City of Hamburg were in attendance.

The Emperor's train was composed of blue and white cars. As soon as it stopped the Kaiser alighted upon the platform and shook hands with the Burgomaster, who was waiting to receive him.

After this ceremony the Emperor turned to the Kings of Würtemberg and Saxony, the Prince Regent of Bavaria, and the other German sovereigns, with whom he shook hands and to each of whom he spoke a few words.

Then, obtaining a favorable position, with his four eldest sons around him, he gave an almost imperceptible nod, and he and his sons were photographed by an artist who was in readiness to take the picture.

After being photographed, the Emperor reviewed a detachment of the Fifteenth Infantry, which had lined up along the platform, on the green in front of the station. The glittering helmets and swords and bright uniforms made a pretty picture. The Emperor was of ruddy complexion, and full of action but the heat seemed to affect him, and he looked somewhat fatigued.

Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador to England; Gen. Lord Wolseley, and ex-Speaker Peel of the British House of Commons were guests at the dinner given by the Hamburg Senate this evening.

All the German rulers excepting the Kaiser drove through the principal streets to the harbor, where they viewed the assembled war ships. They were continually cheered by the people who lined the route.

The Emperor, in the uniform of the Cuirassiers and wearing the orange ribbons and the decoration of the Black Eagle, drove through the city in an open carriage with outriders.

The imperial carriage was preceded by a section of the Wandsbeck Hussars, the remainder of which followed a second carriage containing the Imperial Princes.

Following these carriages were a number of vehicles in which rode the Emperor's suite. His Majesty was greeted with tremendous cheering. The German Kings did not follow the Emperor, but drove to their respective quarters after visiting the harbor.

All vehicular traffic was stopped in the principal streets this afternoon. Crowds traversed the thoroughfares, but there was no disorder.

An elaborate luncheon was given in the Thiergarten this afternoon. There were 120 guests, including the King of Wurtemburg, other royal personages, Chancellor Hohenlohe, and a number of Ministers and Senators.

After luncheon the guests entered carriages and at 1:15 P. M. drove to the Elbe, where they embarked on a steamer and made a round of the harbor. They were loudly cheered.

At about 6:30 o'clock a banquet commenced in the banqueting hall, which is still unfurnished, of the newly built Rathhaus.

After the toasts, the Burgomaster, Dr. Lehmann, attired in a black gown with white ruffles, arose and addressed the Emperor and the other sovereigns. He made a long, deliberate speech, keeping the Emperor and the Kings standing with their glasses in their hands.

He wound up by declaring that the canal was the greatest German enterprise, and the occasion of its opening the most notable event in the history of Hamburg. The city had never before seen such an illustrious assembly as were now its guests.

Map of Seas Connected by North Sea a nd Baltic Canal.

He then drank to the German Emperor and the German Princes.

The Emperor returned thanks in an uncommonly guarded manner. His reply was mild and careful and of comparative shortness. He said he did not presume to accept the welcome, which was not artificial, but spontaneous, for himself, but for all the German sovereigns surrounding him. The canal was a great work of peace.

There are, he added, seas that divide and seas that unite. This canal unites two great seas for commercial and defensive purposes. At this instant the iron-clad power of united Europe lying in Kiel harbor was the best self-evident proof of guaranteed peace.

During the Emperor's speech, a heavy German journalist broke, with a tremendous crash, through a chair on which he was standing in the press gallery. Many, if not all the other newspaper men were standing on their chairs, but, after the accident, the police ordered them to get down. The representatives of the press were overwhelmed with drinking offers, but they were not supplied with materials with which to work.

The Emperor walked at about 8:45 o'clock from the Rathhaus to the corner of Reesendamm and Jungfernsteig, where a special pier had been erected for the use of the Emperor and his guests, who, it was arranged, should be taken to Alster Island, about 500 yards distant, in small boats, propelled by motors.

In the meantime the tribunes built on barges which encircled Alster had filled with spectators. At 7:30 o'clock the boat clubs turned out with all their racing boats and rowed rapidly around the island. Afterward they formed a boat corso, the boats being decorated with Chinese lanterns, and garlands of flowers. Strings of flowers also encircled the oars. A number of choral societies arrived shortly afterward, and a band on the island began to play.

At about 8 o'clock the members of the Reichstag arrived at the Dammthor Station, and were taken to the island on launches in parties of sixty. The Veteran and Warriors' Union formed a line, with bands and banners, in front of the Rathhaus, where the Emperor reviewed them. Some of the veterans were decorated with the Order of the Iron Cross. The old soldiers were addressed by the Emperor before he left the island.

The members of the Senate left for the island before the Emperor started. At about 7 o'clock a shower threatened to mar the fêtes, but it seemed to be clearing at 8. The crowds were not so dense as it was expected they would be. This was probably due to the downfall of rain. At about 9 o'clock heavy thunder clouds began to lie over the eastern part of the city, giving a peculiar coloring to the scene. Suddenly fierce flashes of lightning began to play in the sky, and rain began to fall heavily.

The downpour marred the illuminations. A color company brought the imperial standard to the Rathhaus during the Emperor's stay there.

The rain ceased at 10 o'clock, allowing the fireworks to finish with a brilliant marine fight between two forts erected between the island and Lombardi Bridge. There was a tremendous cannonading by the mimic guns.

The Burgomaster, in the course of his speech at the Rathhaus, read a telgram received from the Empress, in which her Majesty expressed great regret at her inability to be present, and her best wishes for the prosperity of the ancient emporium of Hamburg.

The Emperor and his kingly guests boarded the Kaiser Adler at 11 o'clock and steamed slowly down the Elbe. Fireworks were then soaring skyward from both sides of the river, and at various points bands were playing in private and public grounds. The people cheered themselves hoarse as the vessels bearing the Emperor and the other sovereigns passed.

The Kaiser Adler passed the Finkenwerder Lightship on the stroke of midnight. The fireworks display at Blankenese was spoiled by the rain.

A dispatch from Kiel says that as Mr. George Gould's yacht Atalanta was entering port yesterday she came into collision with the Parthenope. Neither vessel sustained any material damage.

LONDON, June 19.—The Telegraph will publish a dispatch from Hamburg to-morrow, in which its correspondent says he learns that there was a misunderstanding yesterday with the French at Kiel.

Prince Henry of Prussia invited Admiral Ménard and the other French officers to spend the evening with him. The Admiral excused himself on the ground that he was suffering from a bad cold. Prince Henry expressed regret and said he hoped the other officers would visit him. They did not, however.

SPAIN AND MORA'S CLAIM

The Cortes May Try to Prevent Payment of the Money Due.

DELAY WILL NOT BE PERMITTED

Congress Has Recognized the Justice of the Demand—Minister Taylor Has His Instructions.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The exclusive announcement by The New-York Times this morning that the United States Government had demanded of Spain immediate payment of the Mora claim of $1,500,000, with interest from December, 1886, is regarded here as the spiciest bit of news of the season. An effort has been made to discredit the statements made, but it is significant that the State Department has said nothing in contradiction of the announcement.

Secretary Olney adheres to his policy of silence. He has been importuned by many persons to-day to say something on the subject of the Mora claim. His answer has been that there is nothing new in the situation. Senor Dupuy De Lome, the Spanish Minister, has been equally reticent. "I have nothing whatever to say," he declared, when asked to throw light on the intentions of the Spanish Government. A diplomat, whose knowledge of the affair is comprehensive, said this evening that he would be greatly surprised if, upon the receipt of the letter forwarded to Minister Taylor at Madrid, on June 8, that officer did not send the Spanish Minister of State a communication which would cause much discomfort in Spanish official circles. Minister Taylor acknowledged the receipt of this letter to the State Department to-day.

The point has been made to-day by persons who are interested in delaying the payment of this just claim, that the Spanish Government will be unable to pay without the consent of the Cortes. The Government is Conservative and the Cortes is Liberal. Last March an agreement was reached by which the budgets of Spain, Cuba, and Puerto Rico were permitted to pass. It is contended that the demand of the United States would unquestionably give rise to dissensions in the Cortes, with the result that the payment would not be authorized, even should the Government insist that the agreement to pay should be kept to the letter.

One who is in a position to know something of the workings of the Spanish Government, said to-night that it would be impossible for the Government to raise the money without the assent of the Cortes, however favorably disposed it might be to such action. This person said that the conditions surrounding the agreement to pay the Mora claim were almost identical with those attaching to the proposition of the late Secretary Gresham, to pay a certain sum to the Canadian sealers for losses sustained by them at the hands of American cruisers in the Bering Sea.

Notwithstanding the objections which have come to the surface as a result of the announcement of the Government's attitude toward Spain with regard to the long overdue Mora indemnity there is a feeling in Washington that the Administration has good reason to believe that Spain will soon liquidate this indebtedness. Mr. Cleveland and his Secretary of State are determined that payment of the Mora claim shall not be postponed until the proposed convention for the settlement of all unadjudicated claims is concluded on behalf of both Governments. Only a few months before his death, Mr. Gresham, in a letter to Minister Taylor, asked him to direct the attention of the Spanish Minister of State to a communication of July 14, 1893, which declared that, while this Government was willing to enter into an agreement with Spain for the settlement of all pending claims, it was not with any understanding that payment of the Mora claim should depend upon the consummation of such an agreement or settlement.

There being no doubt that the Government has reached the point where it considers diplomacy as no longer equal to the task of bringing about the payment, the question as to the means to be employed in collecting the money naturally takes precedence. The assumption that it may become necessary to occupy Havana, and to retain control of its Custom House until an amount equal to the indemnity has been collected, is regarded here as reasonable. Men who are well informed in international matters say that such action on the part of the United States Government would be within the limits of international law, and certainly in line with the action of other Governments in cases of similar nature. Great Britain, it is contended, had but a shadowy basis for its demonstration against Nicaragua as compared with the grievances of the United States against Spain. While the indemnity demanded by Great Britain was arbitrarily fixed in the face of denials by Nicaragua of the right of the British Government to assess damages for the expulsion of British subjects from Nicaraguan territory, the sum which the United States Government now asks Spain to pay was distinctly specified in an agreement which was a compromise of a much larger original claim.

At the time this agreement was made the Spanish Minister of State gave no hint of the subsequent contention that the agreement was contingent upon the action of the Cortes. The attitude of this country from the first in relation to this claim forbids the assumption that a qualified agreement would have been possible. Spain's course in this matter cannot be defended. It is not long since one of her representative men said to a Washington newspaper man that the Mora claim should be paid without further quibbling. This Spaniard took the high ground that, inasmuch as the Spanish Minister of State had offered to compromise the claim and his offer had been accepted by our department, it was incumbent upon Spain to pay the sum fixed as the indemnity.

Since the publication by The New-York Times of the news of the Administration's intention, the old story has been revived that Mora long ago assigned all his interest in the claim to persons who were instrumental in bringing about the agreement. The question of the alleged assignment has not entered into the conduct of the case by the State Department. The Congress recognized Mora's claim as a just one, and in its last session authorized the Executive to proceed to collect the indemnity. Mora was an American citizen at the time his Cuban estates were confiscated. That was sufficient to interest the State Department in his case.

The suggestion that the revenues of Spain be levied upon by the United States at Havana, finds strong indorsement among naval officers and others who know the disposition of Spain to treat the United States with disrespect. It is not doubted here that if the Administration should find it necessary to resort to harsh measures in order to compel payment, there would be no particular difficulty in bringing Spain to terms. With an insurrection on her hands, which daily is gaining strength, Spain would be able to offer but weak resistance to a strong American fleet, under orders to take possession of the Custom House at Havana. There is a well-defined belief that the moment Spain shall understand that the patience of the United States is exhausted the long-promised indemnity will be forthcoming.

MR. MORRIS MARRIES MISS SHEPARD

A Quiet Wedding at "The Little Church Around the Corner"—Few Friends Present and No Cards.

David Hennen Morris, son of the late John A. Morris, and Alice Vanderbilt Shepard, daughter of the late Elliot F. Shepard, were married at the Church of the Transfiguration, East Twenty-ninth Street, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, assisted by the Rev. Dr. C. De Witt Bridgman, rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity.

Owing to the death a short time ago of John A. Morris, father of the groom, only a few friends and relatives were present. No cards for the ceremony were issued.

It is understood that Miss Shepard and Mr. Morris first met on the steamship Majestic of the White Star Line on a trip to Europe last Summer, and that their engagement was entered upon several months ago.

Miss Shepard, who has not appeared much in society owing to the death of her father and of her sister Marguerite, is known by her intimates as a very charming, accomplished, and talented young woman. The groom, though still a student in Harvard University in the class of '96, has already taken a course under Dr. William Tod Helmuth in surgery and medicine, which he intends to make his profession.

Miss Shepard is a daughter of the late Col. Elliott F. Shepard, well known in the politics and society of New-York City as the editor of The Mail and Express, and to whom a church was lately dedicated by his widow at Scarborough, N. Y. Col. Shepard married Marguerite, one of the daughters of the late William H. Vanderbilt. One of the sisters of the bride married Mr. Schiefflin, a member of the Union Club, and a prominent lawyer of this city.

Mr. Morris is a young man of studious habits, who has earnestly devoted himself to study at Cambridge for his intended profession for the last three years. He is also a follower of outdoor sports, and is widely known as the partner of his brother, Alfred Hennen Morris, of Westchester, in the ownership of the Morris stable of thoroughbred horses, and in the racing establishment maintained by the Morris brothers in Texas, Maryland, England, and elsewhere.

He is a large owner in Morris Park and in the new St. Charles Hotel, New-Orleans, as well as in several other financial enterprises of magnitude, and is reputed to be worth $1,000,000 in his own right.

PROVES FAST IN LIGHT BREEZES

Valkyrie III. Has a Trial Which Results Satisfactorily to Lord Dunraven—Quick in Stays and Manœuvring.

GLASGOW, June 19.—Lord Dunraven's new yacht Valkyrie III. was given a trial to-day, which proved fairly satisfactory to those interested in her. She started out this forenoon with Lord Dunraven, Designer Watson, and the Hendersons, her builders, on board. The Valkyrie had a jib-headed topsail set over her full mainsail, a working forestaysail and jib.

The wind was very light, but the yacht slipped along fast for two hours. She was sailed about off Gourock on all points of sailing, and showed great quickness in stays and ease in manoeuvring. The water went down the Firth and the wind died away, so a large jackyard topsail was substituted for the jibheader.

On her return, at about 3 o'clock, she ran into a smart breeze off Bullwood. She lay down freely, indeed, it seemed almost as though she was under water, but her deck, in spite of appearances, was never in the water. She made a few tacks in the good wind and then returned to Gourock.

The new boat is certainly fast in light winds. She lay on her side in the stiff breeze to-day in a manner resembling the Vigilant, but she always kept going. Her balance is apparently perfect. Her sails look well, but still hang loosely, not having been properly stretched. The new yacht has the appearance of trimming slightly by the head as she sails.

LONDON, June 19.—The Yachting World will mention to-morrow the revived report that the Valkyrie III. has some appliance equivalent to a centreboard. It will say that it thinks the suspicions are confirmed by the strict orders that have been given to prevent strangers from boarding the yacht. The paper adds that many devices have been employed to insure strength.

An unusual precaution was taken in carrying stays from the lower masthead, through the crosstrees to the chains. A martingale, is also provided to stay the running bowsprit. The vessel is stiffened and braced by steel bulkheads incased in wood.

Capts. Cranfield and Sycamore, the yacht's skippers, maintain that she will not race seriously in the Clyde, but will only go round as a feeler, keeping in the vicinity of the Britannia. The writer says that the possibility of any boat other than the Valkyrie III. competing for the America's Cup has finally vanished.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC REUNION

It Ended with a Banquet in New-London Last Night.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 19.—The annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac came to a close this evening at the Pequot House, where the veterans were tendered a banquet. To-day they were on Long Island Sound on the steamer City of Lowell, and enjoyed a seventy-mile trip. Lunch was provided on board. The steamer was saluted by all the steam craft in the harbor after she left at 10 o'clock.

The freedom of the cruiser Cincinnati and Atlanta was extended to the veterans today by the commanding officers, and launches were run to the city to accommodate them. The officers of the cruisers were present at the banquet to-night.

Injured in Removing a Blast.

Two men were injured, one seriously, late yesterday afternoon while rough blasting in front of 824 Second Avenue. The avenue in that vicinity is being supplied with gas mains. An undischarged blast had been left in a rock until it was too late in the day to set it off. Patrick McNally, thirty-three years old, of 221 East Forty-seventh Street, and Frank Rice, thirty years old, of 1,527 Second Avenue, were ordered to remove it. In doing so the blast exploded and Rice's arms, shoulders, and breast were burned by the powder. A piece of broken rock struck McNally on the right leg and broke it. The men were removed in an ambulance to the Flower Hospital.

Tacks on a Bicycle Avenue.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 19.—Ogden Avenue, on the Heights, was recently paved with asphalt. Since then it has been a favorite resort for bicycle riders. But apparently some of the residents object to such a use of the roadway, for to-day Capt. L. J. D'Auby and Joseph Wilson, of the Hillside Wheelmen, found thirty-three large tacks scattered within a distance of ten feet.

They believe the tacks were scattered maliciously for the purpose of puncturing wheel tires. They have a suspicion as to the perpetrator, and if they can find evidence to warrant it, will cause his arrest.

Improved train service via New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad to Berkshire Hills. Send two-cent stamp to C. T. Hempstead, General Passenger Agent New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, Grand Central Station, New-York, for time table and descriptive booklet of Berkshire and Litchfield Hills resorts.—Adv.

YUMURI COMES IN AFIRE

Flames in the Cargo in the Forehold of the Ship.

DISCOVERED BY CREW TUESDAY NIGHT

She Was Then Off Cape Henry and All Haste Was Made for This Port—Fireboat and Truck to the Rescue.

The Ward Line steamer Yumuri arrived at this port from Mexico and Havana last evening with a fire in her forehold. Tuesday night at 10 o'clock several of the crew detected a strong smell of smoke, which soon was noticeable throughout the forward part of the steamer.

The alarm was given, and all the crew were called to quarters. Investigation showed the fire to be raging in the forehold.

Steam was turned into the compartments from which the smoke emerged, and for a short time its headway was checked. The steamer was forced ahead at as great a speed as possible with the enormous loss of steam which was used to fight the fire.

At the time the fire was discovered the Yumuri's position was off Cape Henry. She forged ahead steadily with the wind from the northwest, giving her a list to starboard, which increased as the fire consumed the cargo. There was but little excitement among the passengers and crew when they arrived at Quarantine.

When the steamer was reported passing Sandy Hook, Health Officer Doty hastened down the bay to hurry the inspection in order to avoid all delay possible. The Yumuri was met off Hoffman Island and the inspection quickly made.

Dock Superintendent Walsh and J. W. Barrett of the Ward Line also met the steamer outside of the Narrows with the tug Jack Jewett.

The police boat Patrol and the fireboat New-Yorker appeared off the boarding station and accompanied the burning vessel to her dock at the foot of Wall Street.

The hold where the fire exists contains hemp, pineapples, coffee, and other cargo. The sections affected are all those forward of the amidship bulkhead. On approaching the coast the Yumuri hoisted signal letters "N. M." signifying "I am on fire."

The Yumuri brings $260,000 in specie, which is located in the safe in the purser's room. Beneath this room in the pantry the decks are shored up with timbers to increase the strength of the deck above. The cargo consists of cigars, tobacco, bullion, skins, hides, hemp, money, broomhuck, and many other Mexican products.

There were fifty-six passengers on board, most of them from Havana.

Nothing could be learned of the cause of the fire, as the officers were unwilling to impart any information whatever. Six boats were swung out on each side, in readiness to launch should the occasion require.

The list of passengers of the Yumuri are as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and two children, Stolz E. Scoville, Miss J. Juliams, Miss V. Juliams, Mr. and Mrs. De Regil, Manuel Nevot, G. Front, Mrs. Lydia Wekehe, Miss Isabel de Curtis, Edmond Barbe, P. M. Alfonso, Mr. Aleigre, Miss Aleigre, Frank Benton, J. Naranya y Ferral, Edward Ylanez, John Grant, W. H. McLaughlin, Juan Estrada, Jose G. Gonzales and wife, Mrs. J. C. de Curtis, Thomas de Curtis, Luisa Chenaille, A. F. Rico, Mrs. Aleigre, Mrs. Mary Baston, A. Benton, J. Naranya y Ferral, Jr., Charles Saillard, Mrs. John Grant, Daniel Delaporte, Charles Wagner, William Schmidt, George Johnson, Geisluis Karan, Albert A. Wilson, Yank Yousup, Mrs. Yank Yousup, Dermid El Rowin Rafael Arostigin, Manuel Cases, A. P. Medina, V. Lacramp, Michael Kazen, N. E. Sing Ku, Lee Chang Choo.

Two of the Cuban passengers aboard the Yumuri became greatly excited at one time, and demanded that the steamer be put into a port nearer than New-York. The circumstances did not require this in the mind of Capt. Hansen, and she continued on her course.

The fireboat New-Yorker was unable to tie up alongside at the speed the steamer maintained, and she did not get a hose aboard until the Ward Line boat was warped alongside her wharf. Truck No. 15 was on hand when she arrived and her crew, with those of the fireboat and a couple of tugs, were set to work extinguishing the flames.

It was believed at the dock that the fire could be put out without opening the seacocks and sinking the vessel. All the passengers, however, were ordered to disembark last night, and the Customs officers were on duty to pass upon their baggage.

W. H. McLaughlin, one of the passengers, said he was awakened at 3 o'clock yesterday morning by the noise on deck. There was little excitement among the passengers, however, and excellent order was preserved. All precautions were taken by the officers.

The Yumuri took on the hemp part of her cargo at Vera Cruz, and it is supposed that the fire started in the hemp between decks.

The firemen were hard at work on the ship at 2 o'clock this morning. They thought, unless more rapid progress was made in putting out the flames before daylight, the vessel would have to be sunk.

The ships of the Ward Line during the last two years have been peculiarly unfortunate.

The City of Alexandria was wrecked at sea Nov. 1, 1893, by an explosion at night, and eleven of her crew were killed. The Seneca was nearly wrecked by a disastrous fire a short time afterward, while in Havana harbor.

Nine barrels of tallow were received for shipment aboard the Yumuri in August, 1894, and it was alleged that each barrel contained cartridges for the insurgents in Cuba As no satisfactory explanation had been made to account for the disastors aboard the City of Alexandria and Seneca, it was thought there also might have been explosives aboard these ships.

Fire on the Massachusetts.

The steamship Massachusetts of the Atlantic Transport Line, while lying at her pier yesterday afternoon was discovered to be on fire. The fire was in the meat storage room in the after hold. The fire boat Zophar Mills soon turned a stream on the fire and extinguished it. The damage will not exceed $750, and the steamer will sail as scheduled on Saturday.

Secretary Lamont in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—Secretary Lamont and party arrived here this morning. They were met by a delegation of civic and military officials and the entire party left on a special train for a tour of inspection at Jefferson Barracks.

Fires Lighted Again.

EASTON, Penn., June 19.—Stack No. 2 of the Glendon Iron Company, which has been idle since July 1, 1893, was lighted this afternoon.

GEN. ELOY ALFARO AT GUAYAQUIL

The Leader of the Revolutionists Enthusiastically Welcomed—Veintemilla's Scheme Outdone.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, via Galveston, June 19.—The steamer Pentaur arrived here yesterday with Gen. Eloy Alfaro on board. Gen. Eloy Alfaro disembarked at 8 P. M.

About 10,000 persons were assembled to welcome him, led by Gen. Ignacio Robles, who has been civil and military chief of the Province of Guayas in Alfaro's absence.

Gen. Alfaro was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm. The entire city shouted in unison, "Vivando el jefe supremo!"

Public Order and General Confidence Restored.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, June 19.—Gen. Eloy Alfaro's arrival at Guayaquil, the seat of the revolutionary Government in Ecuador, was the occasion this morning of a popular enthusiasm which almost attained frenzy.

It was surely the grandest festival that Ecuador ever knew.

The river of Quayas, the Island of Puna, and the City of Guayaquil were crowded with boats, steamers, all varieties of marine craft, and all expressions of public contentment.

All business was suspended. The rejoicing was universal.

The arrival this morning of the steamer Mapochos confirms reports that Gen. Veintemilla, who headed the insurrection of 1876, became military commandant of Guayaquil, President and Dictator, and was vanquished by Alfaro, is to accompany his famous historical niece Marietta from Peru to Guayaquil.

His intention is presumed to be, if the circumstances seem propitious, to turn the tables against Gen. Alfaro, whom he cannot forgive for having defeated him in 1883.

Gen. Alfaro's arrival is timely and prevents, perhaps, a movement which might have resulted in a serious counter revolution.

Gen. Alfaro's arrival dissipates all pretentions of aiding the Quito Government to regain its power over Ecuador.

The situation is made regular, quiet reigns, anxiety has been dispelled, and public order and general confidence are restored.

The first effort of the Government will be, probably, to fix the date of the general elections.

A convention is to be held at Guayaquil as soon as possible.

Gen. Eloy Alfaro, whom the Ecuador people idolize, was in exile at Managua when the Conservatives of Guayaquil were defeated. He was recalled by telegraph and announced the programme of the revolution as if he had been an active participant in its work.

He designated the General who should be acting chief of the revolution until his arrival.

He is a native of the Province of Manabi, and has a brilliant record of insurrections against Dictators. Even his enemies describe him as valiant unto temerity and scrupulously honest. He is the representative of the most advanced religious and political ideas at Ecuador.

GOV. ATKINSON IS STILL ALIVE

He Is Fighting the Disease from Which He Is Suffering with the Energy of a Desperate Man.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 19.—At one time to-day it was not believed possible for Gov. Atkinson to live three hours longer. At 3:30 P. M. the seven physicians who are attending him stated that his case was hopeless. His eyes were then glazed, as in the last stage of dissolution. At 6 o'clock he began to rally, and at 8 o'clock he said to Dr. Holmes:

"Doctor, I know you have a desperate case, but I am going to do my part and help you all I can."

To Attorney General Terrell, the Governor said;

"Tell the boys that I am going to win this fight if possible. This is the first hard one I have been in."

Gov. Atkinson's grit is what is keeping him alive. If nerve and will power can possibly save his life, he will pull through. His determination to baffle the disease is the wonder and the admiration of the physicians. They say that if he lives twenty-four hours longer he will get well. There has been such a marked improvement since 6 o'clock that his death to-night is not looked for.

KERNGOOD'S BODY FOUND IN THE RIVER

Partial Solution of the Disappearance of a New-York Salesman.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 19.—The body of an unknown man was found at Lewiston this morning in the river. The face was torn away. The hair had been torn off and the body was nude, with the exception of a shirt, on the band of which was deciphered the name "Kerngood."

Jacob S. Kerngood was a clothing salesman from New-York. He disappeared from a sleeping car last November after the train left St. Thomas, Ontario. His absence was not noticed until the train was near Syracuse. His brother and nephew searched the country from one end to the other for him, but no trace was found.

Saloons Too Near Schools.

The Board of Education held its stated meeting yesterday.

C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, submitted a report giving a list of all buildings withing 200 feet of either entrance of each school building. The list showed that there were 237 saloons within that limit. A copy of the list was forwarded some time ago to the Excise Board, with a protest against renewing or granting licenses to saloons within 200 feet of the public schools.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Teachers, Edgar Vanderbilt was appointed Principal of Grammar School No. 55, and Ernest R. Berkins was appointed Principal of Grammar School No. 10.

The President Goes A-Fishing.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., June 19.—President Cleveland and Dr. Bryant tried their skill at bottom fishing to-day. They were gone until 6 o'clock this evening. The President is in splendid health. Dr. O'Reilly has not been here this season, notwithstanding reports to the contrary.

Reduction in Fares.

Coney Island, via Culver route, round-trip tickets from foot of Whitehall St., thirty (30) cents. Cheapest and best route.—Adv.

SEVENTY HAS DISBANDED

Report of Committee's Executive Board Merely Received.

BIT OF DISCORD OVER "OUR MAYOR"

It Was Awakened by the Comments on His Approval of the Bipartisan Police Bill.

GEN. M'COOK CHAMPIONS COL. STRONG

Richard Deeves Agrees with Him and Would Have No Criticism of the Mayor Sent Out "Broadcast."

The Committee of Seventy sang its swan song yesterday, and thirty minutes later had gone out of existence. It adjourned sine die at 4 o'clock.

With such a list of achievements to its credit as the election of its ticket last Fall, a reorganization of the City Government under the Power of Removal bill, a reorganization and reconstruction of the criminal court system of the city under the Police Magistrates bill, reforms in the Dock Department under various measures which were passed by the Legislature, and the good work which has been done in supporting needed changes in various matters of importance to the metropolis, there was still a discordant note in this song, which for the first time interrupted the melodious strains to which the committee has been steadily marching.

The discordant note came when, in the progress of the song, something was said of the Mayor—Mayor Strong, whom the committee nominated, supported through thick and thin, and elected on a non-partisan basis, and of whom some spoke yesterday as "our Mayor."

The discord looked a little bit as if it were of the partisan sort, although the committee, individually and in the aggregate, is non-partisan.

The Seventy met to listen to a report of its Executive Committee, at the Chamber of Commerce, at 3:30 o'clock. When the Executive Committee had read its report it was discovered by the astute, "the fighting," Gen. Anson G. McCook that the following words were in it:

"A bill to establish bipartisan control of the Police Department, and which also contained other vicious features, became a law, with the approval of the Mayor, notwithstanding the earnest opposition of your committee at every stage."

Would Not "Criticise" the Mayor.

Gen. McCook opposed this "criticism of the Mayor," and he was supported vigorously by Richard Deeves. Gen. McCook has been prominently spoken of as likely to be appointed City Chamberlain, to succeed Mr. O'Donohue. Mr. Deeves was recently appointed by the Mayor as one of the Commissioners of the East River Bridge.

These two made such a stubborn and gallant fight to save Mayor Strong from the criticism involved in the words quoted that they won their point to the extent that the Seventy simply decided to receive the report of its Executive Committee without adopting it. This was satisfactory to Gen. McCook. He always enjoys a fight when he may lead the charge against big odds. He had these conditions yesterday. It was the first of anything approaching a fight in which the Seventy has indulged in public since it was appointed.

Many members were absent, although there were present most of those who have done the hard work, excepting Charles Stewart Smith, who is abroad.

Chairman Larocque presided. John P. Faure, who has, since he was appointed a Charities Commissioner, had little to do in his position as Secretary, was at the desk beside Mr. Larocque. Other prominent members present were Charles C. Beaman, Gen. Horace Porter, Albert Stickney, Gustav Schwab, Simon Sterne, Louis L. Delafield, William Rhinelander Stewart, Fulton McMahon, Gen. Anson G. McCook, James P. Archibald, A. S. Friselle, L. J. Callanan, W. H. Webb, Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, and A. C. Bernheim.

Executive Committee's Report.

Mr. Larocque said, in calling the meeting to order, that the Seventy had come together to consider the report of the Executive Committee, of which Gen. Horace Porter was Acting Chairman, in the absence of Charles Stewart Smith, and thereupon he asked Gen. Porter to present such report as he had. Secretary Faure read it, with a memorial and some resolutions as follows:

To the Committee of Seventy:

The Executive Committee, appointed by resolution of Sept. 19, 1894, makes the following report of its proceedings for the information of the General Committee:

The Executive Committee was organized by the election of Mr. Charles Stewart Smith as Chairman, and Mr. John P. Faure as Secretary.

Its first meeting was held on Sept. 19, 1894, and from then until the time of the November election almost daily meetings were held.

A platform was adopted and published in the daily newspapers, emphasizing the necessity for a complete divorce of municipal government from party politics, and demanding specific reforms in the civil service of the city, the public schools, the small parks, the enforcement of the health laws, public baths and lavatories, street cleaning, rapid transit, and the improvement of the water front. A copy of this platform is hereto annexed.

Numerous conferences were held by the Executive Committee, with the representatives of all various organizations opposed to Tammany Hall, with the view of learning the attitude of each of such bodies, and of endeavoring to induce them to unite upon the absolutely non-partisan platform of the Committee of Seventy.

Finally, two large general conferences were held upon the invitation of your Executive Committee, to which all the principal anti-Tammany organizations were invited to send delegations. At the second of these meetings the announcement was made that the Committee of Seventy had decided to present a list of candidates, headed by William L. Strong as candidate for Mayor. At the same time the conference was informed that each of the candidates would be required, in accepting the nomination, to pledge himself in the most unequivocal terms to a non-partisan administration of his office, if elected. The indorsement of this ticket by all those opposed to Tammany Hall was invited; but the announcement was made at the same time that the Committee of Seventy would appeal to the voters for support, even though political organizations refused to sustain them.

The reception of the ticket was not, at first, such as to promise unanimity; but efforts were not spared to bring about such a unity as should insure success in the election. These efforts finally resulted in the formal indorsement of the ticket of the Committee of Seventy by all the anti-Tammany organizations.

After the nominations had been made the Finance and Executive Committees acted together as a Campaign Committee. Mr.

and the State Democracy, to circulate paster ballots throughout the city. Four sets of ballots were included in each envelope sent out; two containing the Republican State ticket, and two the Democratic State ticket, but each varying from the others in regard to other officers. All the ballots, however, contained the full ticket of the Committee of Seventy.

With the aid of the Good Government Clubs, very complete arrangements were made to supply Watchers at the polls, and to afford them adequate legal assistance. The City Club offered rewards for the arrest and conviction of persons guilty of illegal registration, and your committee supplemented this offer by rewards for proof of offenses against the electoral franchise committed on election day. The Superintendent of Police was induced to make a general transfer of patrolmen on the day of election, so that no patrolman was in attendance at a polling place in his own precinct. The result of these precautions was that the election was one of the most orderly and absolutely honest ever known in this city.

The candidates of the Committee of Seventy were all elected by very large majorities. The majority for the Mayor, the head of the ticket, was 38,872 over all competitors combined; and his plurality 47,187 over the Tammany candidate. The largest plurality was obtained by Mr. Goff, candidate for Recorder, and amounted to 54,749.

Work Accomplished After Election.

When the election was over, the question at once arose whether the Committee of Seventy and its Executive Committee ought to go out of existence. Your committee was of the opinion that there was still work to be done which was properly within the line of its duty, and that it should continue in existence at least during the session of the State Legislature.

Immediately upon the meeting of the Legislature, your committee caused a bill to be prepared and introduced providing, as required in the amended Constitution, for the mode of hearings by the Mayor on city bills. This measure became a law early in the session.

The important legislation needed was such as should give the Mayor adequate power to effectively control the administration of the City Government by enabling him to remove from office subordinate officials who were believed to be unfit, without the necessity of a formal hearing upon specific charges. Two bills were necessary to accomplish this: the so-called Power of Removal bill, dealing with city officials generally, and the Police Magistrates bill, dealing with the inferior criminal courts. Much labor was expended by your committee in procuring the passage of these measures, the latter of which only became a law after the adjournment of the Legislature.

In view of the apparent unwillingness of the Legislature to pass the Police Magistrates bill, and to adopt other measures which your committee believed to be desirable in the interests of the city, your committee, by the same token on behalf of the Committee of Seventy, promoted the holding of two largely attended mass meetings at the Cooper Institute, on Feb. 2 and March 27, 1894, respectively. These meetings unquestionably produced, in a very marked manner, a favorable influence on the Legislature.

Your committee has steadily adhered to the view that the general purpose for which the Committee of Seventy was created was the rescue of the city from political misrule. This purpose was accomplished as soon as an anti-Tammany Mayor, pledged to non-partisan administration, had been elected, and had been clothed by the Legislature with power to remove his subordinates at will.

But your committee, while entertaining these views, has not hesitated to give assistance in every effort to procure legislation for the city which seemed to come fairly within the scope of the platform of the Committee of Seventy. A committee of five was appointed immediately after the November election, with power to associate with itself other persons, to report upon the means of carrying out the specific recommendations of the platform. Under this power nine sub-committees were appointed, largely composed of gentlemen who were not members of the Committee of Seventy, but who were in sympathy with the general purposes of the committee, and who were experts in the particular subjects assigned to them. These committees presented a series of valuable reports on their various topics.

In some cases legislation was not thought to be necessary; in other cases the statutes seemed to need revision, and suitable bills were carefully prepared. Some of the measures advocated by your committee have become law, notably the act allowing certain work under the Department of Docks to be done by day's labor, and the act dividing the Department of Charities and Correction. Your committee called the attention to the passage of the bill to revise the laws affecting the public schools and the bills to remodel the Police Department. A bill to establish bi-partisan control of the Police Department, and which also contained other vicious features, became a law with the approval of the Mayor, notwithstanding the earnest opposition of your committee at every stage.

Your committee respectfully submits that with its success at the polls in November last, and the adjournment of the Legislature, the main purpose has been accomplished for which the Committee of Seventy was called into existence. It was never intended as a permanent organization, and, in the judgment of your committee, the time has now come when the Committee of Seventy may with propriety adjourn sine die. Your committee, therefore, submits the accompanying minutes and resolutions, of which it recommends the adoption.

HORACE PORTER, Chairman pro tem.
JOHN P. FAURE, Secretary.

Must Divorce Politics from City Affairs.

The Committee of Seventy, in terminating its existence, directs that the following minute be placed upon its records:

The Committee of Seventy was created by a resolution of a meeting of citizens held at the Madison Square Garden on Thursday evening, Sept. 6, 1894. The purposes of its creation were stated in an address to the people of the City of New-York, which declared that conclusive proofs of corruption in important municipal departments of this city had been presented; that inefficiency, ignorance, and extravagance in public office were apparent, and that business principles in the conduct of the affairs of this municipality were set aside and neglected for private gain and partisan advantage; that the present government of this city was a standing menace to the continued supremacy of the metropolis; that the time had come for a determined effort to bring about such a radical and lasting change in the administration of the City of New-York as would insure the permanent removal of the abuses which were suffered, and that the emergency was such as to demand the formation of a citizens' movement entirely outside of party politics, and with the sole purpose of obtaining an honest, economical, and efficient administration of the affairs of the city.

The duty imposed upon the Committee of Seventy was that of carrying out the principles of this address and of securing active co-operation between it and other organizations in this city which held the same purposes and aims. The immediate object in hand was the deliverance of the city from Tammany Hall.

The first step in that direction was necessarily the election of a Mayor and of such other city and county officers as were to be voted for in November, 1894, all of whom should pledge themselves specifically to a support of the platform of the committee, and especially to the fundamental principle of non-partisanship in the conduct of the city's affairs. It is unnecessary to recall the splendid success of the committee in securing the election of the candidates of its choice.

The second step for the release of the city from misrule was the passage of such legislation as should enable the Mayor to remove and appoint persons holding subordinate offices and to reorganize the inferior criminal courts. For this purpose, the Committee of Seventy caused to be introduced the bills known as the Power of Removal and the Police Magistrates bills. These measures met with much opposition in the Legislature, but, at last, both became law.

With the passage of these laws and the adjournment of the Legislature, the work of the committee ended. The committee was never inteded to be a permanent body. It was created to meet an emergency, to conduct a campaign, and to drive Tammany Hall from power. All these objects of its creation are now fully accomplished.

But the committee must not be understood as thinking that the cause of good government is permanently secured or that no work remains to be done. On the contrary, the committee is fully convinced that only a beginning has been made, and that a long and arduous struggle still confronts those citizens who desire to see the affairs of this city administered solely in the interests of its inhabitants. It is true that laws have been passed which will benefit the administration of some of the departments of the city. But the Legislature which has recently adjourned refused to adopt any measure for the reform of two of the most important departments—the police and the public schools. In the case of the Department of Police, a law was actually passed which left that department in a worse condition than before.

Above all, the committee realizes that permanent victory for its principles cannot be secured by the mere election of its candidates, but only by a general recognition of the truth that the efficient administration of local government demands an entire separation from the field of National politics.

The committee wishes to emphasize the importance of this principle, and to repeat for the third time the following declarations, contained in the address to the people of the City of New-York, issued Sept. 6, 1894:

"Municipal government should be entirely divorced from party politics and from selfish, personal ambition or gain.

"The economical, honest, and businesslike management of municipal affairs has nothing to do with questions of National or State politics.

"We do not ask any citizen to give up his party on National or State issues, but to rise above partisanship to the broad plane of citizenship, and to unite in an earnest demand for the nomination and election of fitting candidates, whatever their National party affiliations."

The growing tendency of the population of this country to seek its great cities imperatively demands that the problems of city government should receive the constant attention of all good citizens; and, while mindful of the duty of devotion to the interests of the Nation, the committee desires to place on record its repudiation of the suggestion that the duty of any American citizen can be fully performed if he be oblivious to the interest of the city of his home.

We urgently appeal to all good citizens to continue the warfare for non-partisan administration in the nomination and election of men who shall be judged to act solely in the interests of the city as a whole. Good Government Clubs and other permanent organizations exist expressly for the purpose of maintaining this principle, and to all such we commend the task of securing better municipal government by this complete separation of the city's affairs from State and National affairs.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Committee of Seventy be instructed to convey to the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York the cordial thanks of this committee for the generous permission which has been accorded to make use of the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of Messrs. Larocque, Townsend, and Tod, be appointed with power and authority to dispose of the funds still remaining in the hands of the Treasurer in such manner as may, in the judgment of the committee, best carry out the general purposes and objects for which the Committee of Seventy was formed; and that Messrs. Larocque and Townsend be, and they are hereby, authorized to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, so far as they have not been audited.

Resolved, That this committee do now adjourn sine die.

Opposition to the Report.

Before the report and the memorial were read, printed copies of them had been distributed to all who were present. It was the first glimpse which the members present who are not members of the Executive Committee had of the documents. When that portion of the report was read which spoke of the "vicious" legislation which had been passed "with the approval of the Mayor," Gen. McCook, who had a seat at about the centre of the room, allowed a suggestion of his fighting look to pass over his usually genial countenance. He seemed to be studying the document very thoughtfully. After the reading Julius J. Frank, in a most commonplace tone, moved the adoption of the report and the resolutions.

Before Chairman Larocque could put the question, Gen. McCook was on his feet. He began his fight gently as if he were ordering a seltzer lemonade, but before he got done he had reached his usually incisive, emphatic method of speech.

"I have so much confidence," he began, "in the wisdom of the Executive Committee that I hesitate to express myself on some features of this report which I do not wholly approve. I am not prepared to enter into a discussion of some of the statements to which I object.

"I am proud to have been a member of this committee, and I do not want to see anything put upon the record which might bring us regrets later.

"I object to that part which reflects upon the Mayor."

Then Gen. McCook dropped his quiet tone, adjusted his eyeglasses, and said:

"I object to the part of the report which says that a bill to establish bi-partisan control of the Police Department, and which also contains other vicious features, became a law with the approval of the Mayor.

"Now, this is a reflection upon our Mayor. He was our Mayor originally"—Gen. McCook put a noticeable emphasis on the word "our"—"and I doubt the wisdom of publicly condemning him for giving his approval to this bill.

"Shall we overlook all the good things he has done? And shall he be condemned and censured in such language as is in this report?"

When Gen. McCook sat down, Mr. Deeves arose and moved to strike out of the report the allusion to the Mayor's approval of the bi-partisan police bill.

"We don't know," said Mr. Deeves, "the whole of that story. I think Mayor Strong made a hard fight against that bill before he approved it, but he had to swallow some things. I believe, in spite of this bill, we have a good police force."

Mr. Delafield pointed out that the objectionable words were a part of the report of the Executive Committee, and not of the memorial, and so the entire committee was not called upon to endorse it.

Mr. Deeves said it should be changed in some way, so that it would not go broadcast over the city that the Seventy had condemned the Mayor's action.

The "Vicious" Police Bill.

Chairman Larocque ruled that as these words were a part of the Executive Committee's report, they could not be changed. If they were objectionable the Seventy might refuse to adopt the Executive Committee's report and return it or table it.

Gen. McCook held that the Executive Committee was simply the agent of the entire body, and its report could be disposed of in such way as seemed best. Mr. Larocque said he would hold to his ruling. If the Seventy did not see fit to adopt the report it might otherwise dispose of it, but it could not change it.

Then Mr. Frank added some fuel to the fire that burned in Gen. McCook's veins.

"I think it is important," he said, "that this committee place on its records a statement that this contained vicious features. If any one is sensitive about criticising the Mayor, we may strike out the words which relate to his approval."

Charles C. Beaman maintained that the Seventy had no authority to change the wording of the Executive Committee's report.

"This is not criticism," he said. "It is a statement of fact. I opposed this bill when it was in Mayor Strong's hands. I think he acted honestly in approving it, but I think he ought not to have done it. The thing for this committee to do is to state the facts and let the Mayor take the responsibility. He is brave enough to do it. He has done other brave things."

Mr. Frank modified his motion so as to simply "accept" the report of the committee, and this was carried, so the Seventy did not necessarily indorse the words to which Gen. McCook objected.

When the question came on the adoption of the memorial, Gen. McCook again came to the rescue of the Mayor.

"This minute," he said, "contains a statement that a law was actually passed which left the Police Department 'in a worse condition than before.'

"What does that mean? How many members of this committee actually believe that?"

After a statement that the police bill which passed was vicious and infinitely worse than the old law had been quite generally applauded, Gen. McCook dropped this line of inquiry and the memorial and resolutions were adopted.

Chairman Larocque declared the Committee of Seventy adjourned sine die.

FRANK E. WORK IS MISSING

Coney Island Merchants Want Him to Redeem Financial Promises.

A large number of the hotel and saloon keepers at Coney Island were trying yesterday to find Frank E. Work, the young man who made things so lively at West Brighton last Sunday. Work complained to the police Monday that he had been robbed of valuable jewelry and $400. He accused Dolly Howe, a performer at the glass pavilion, of having committed the theft, and the detectives found the jewelry in the young woman's possession.

Work continued on his spree, going from hotel to saloon opening wine, and giving his "I O U" card with the address 909 Fifth Avenue.

Work left the Island Monday night and has not been seen or heard from since. Detectives have been looking for him.

As Well, Perhaps, for Mr. Crane.

Leroy B. Crane, one of the newly appointed City Magistrates, since his appointment has been diligently preparing himself for his duties, which he will assume July 1, and during the most of last week he occupied a seat on the bench of the Harlem Police Court with Justice Welde.

Mr. Crane went to court yesterday to find that Justice Koch was on the bench. He requested Sergt. Reynolds of the court squad to ask the Justice for permission to occupy a seat beside him. Justice Koch gave a curt refusal, saying he could not possibly allow Mr. Crane to learn his evil ways.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—George C. Schwacofer died at his home, 55½ Downing Street, Brooklyn, Tuesday. He was born in this city in 1826, and settled in Brooklyn fifty-three years ago. He was, years ago, Secretary of the old Stonington Railroad Company, and for the last thirty-five years was in charge of the receiving department of Adams Express Company, in lower Broadway, this city. He leaves a wife, son, and daughter.

—Benjamin M. Post, who supervised the construction of the ninety-day gunboats built for the Government by the Allaire Iron Works of New-York during the war and was the engineer of the Atalanta, when it carried Jay Gould and his family around the world in 1884, died yesterday at Passaic, N. J., of cancer of the stomach. He was fifty-eight years old and was considered one of the best marine engineers in the country.

—Col. Joseph S. Lang, ex-Receiver of the Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, died Tuesday, aged sixty-nine. While a politician in Maine he almost defeated the late James G. Blaine for Congress as an independent.

REPORT OF THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

THE RESULTS OF THE RECENT INVESTIGATIONS IN PARIS AND THE REPORT OF THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE HAVE PLACED APOLLINARIS WATER AT THE HEAD *OF* ALL *THE WATERS EXAMINED FOR* PURITY *AND* FREEDOM *FROM DISEASE GERMS.*

W. S. HENRY IS NOT NAMED

Coroner's Jurors Do Not Believe He Killed His Miser Father.

BUT POLICE ARE CERTAIN HE DID

He Is Still a Prisoner—Hearing Postponed at Request of the Counsel Hired by His Brother Walter.

There were many unlooked for developments yesterday in the now famous Henry murder case in Brooklyn. The Coroner's inquest was held, and resulted in an acquittal for the accused son, William S. Henry, as far as this jury is concerned.

The verdict was that Charles W. Henry came to his death at the hands of a person, or persons, unknown. When this verdict was announced, a scene ensued that is probably without a parallel in any Coroner's court in the County of Kings. The crowd burst into uproarious cheering, and breaking past the barriers of police, rushed into the inclosure in which the prisoner, William S. Henry, was seated, shook him by the hand, and congratulated him, then gave three cheers for the prisoner, three for his counsel, Foster L. Backus, and three for the jury.

The verdict, however, did not set William S. Henry at liberty. He is under commitment to Raymond Street jail, under a warrant issued by Police Justice Haggerty, before whom he is to be brought for examination to-morrow morning. By an arrangement made late yesterday afternoon between District Attorney Ridgway and Foster L. Backus, the prisoner's attorney, it was decided not to take any testimony at that time, but to postpone the hearing for two weeks.

After the jury went out yesterday afternoon, it became a matter of comment that at no time during the proceedings had Walter Henry been present, nor had he been called to give testimony. Coroner Kene told the reporters that he had issued a subpoena for Walter Henry, and that it had been given to Detective Sergeant Delahanty to serve. The latter went to Walter Henry's house, in Flatbush, and also to his place of business, the Metropolitan Telephone Company, 18 Cortlandt Street, New-York. At neither place could the man be found, and at the Telephone Company's office it was stated that he was on his vacation.

Walter Was Not Far Away.

These circumstances immediately gave rise to a rumor that Walter had eluded the police and had made good his escape. Much excitement ensued, but a little later in the day it was discovered that during the entire proceedings Walter had been within a stone's throw of the County Court House, and what was more strange, that he had retained Foster L. Backus to defend his brother, and also to act as his counsel.

As soon as it became common talk that Walter Henry had disappeared, a reporter for The New-York Times called upon Superintendent McKelvey and asked him about the matter.

"We are pretty sure that the has not disappeared," replied the Superintendent, "and if the District Attorney orders me to produce him I can do so within six hours. He is not under surveillance, for the simple reason that he is not suspected nor is he wanted. He asked if he could go to Ridgewood, N. J., since his wife is in a delicate state of health, and permission was immediately granted. I had no more right to deprive him of his liberty than I have to deprive you of yours.

"Notwithstanding the verdict of the Coroner's jury, we have not altered our opinion that we have the right man, and are still continuing our investigations in that direction. All the evidence in the possession of the police was, for obvious reasons, not produced at the inquest.

"Much has been said of lack of motive on the part of the defendant. Let me call your attention to the fact that on the day after William Henry had been ordered out of the house his father appeared in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court that was on Sunday, June 9—and applied for the arrest of his son, William S. Henry. He told Clerk Gross that William was a drunkard and that he was of an ugly, quarrelsome disposition, and had threatened to do him bodily harm.

"Thus it would seem that some days prior to the murder, William had threatened his father. Moreover, we know positively that William had a latchkey with which he could enter the house at any time.

The Verdict Not Important.

"The verdict of the Coroner's jury does not cut much of a figure. How many of their verdicts of acquittal have been followed by indictments and subsequent conviction. The police are leaving no stone unturned to make a thorough and impartial investigation of this matter. The evidence that we have so far gathered points in one direction only."

District Attorney Ridgway was next questioned. He said:

"I did not call Walter Henry as a witness for the simple reason that his name was not on the list furnished by the police. As I stated yesterday, I intended and did produce all the evidence in my possession touching the murder of Charles Wilson Henry. Moreover, we allowed the other side every consideration. It is not usual to allow the defendant's counsel to cross-examine witnesses at a Coroner's inquest, but it was permitted on this occasion.

"I know nothing about Walter Henry's alleged disappearance, but have no doubt he would have been on hand had we wanted him.

"What do I think of the Coroner's verdict? I never hold post-mortems and never venture explanations.

"Mr. Backus, the prisoner's lawyer, was in here a few moments ago, and asked as a personal favor that I allow the examination in the police court to be postponed for two weeks. I told him to go ahead and take his adjournment; the District Attorney's office will give the defendant every facility.

"This is a very curious case. Public sympathy seems to be entirely directed in favor of William Henry, the man now in custody, and all sorts of wild accusations are being made against Walter Henry. Now, supposing we had proceeded against Walter. The public would immediately have said that I was using the respectable son as a shield for the thriftless son. So that, whichever horn of the dilemma I grasped, I was bound to meet with condemnation.

"Public opinion is a very strange and uncertain quantity," remarked the District Attorney, as he closed his desk.

Where Walter Henry Was.

The reporter then went to 203 Montague Street, the office of Foster L. Backus. As he mounted the steps he met Walter Henry, haggard and worn, descending from the lawyer's office.

"Not a word," he said, as the reporter endeavored to question him, and with that he brushed past, walked hastily up Montague Street, and hurried into Fulton Street, walking to the Bridge.

Mr. Backus was more communicative. In answer to an inquiry as to why Walter Henry did not appear at the inquest he replied:

"Because he was right here in this office all the time. Had he been wanted I could have produced him at any time. The police claim that they can lay their hands upon him at any moment, and that he is under constant surveillance. It is singular that, if a subpœna was issued for him, they, having him under close watch, were unable to serve it.

"Now, I will tell you what you probably were unaware of before. I am acting as counsel for both brothers. Walter called upon me at my residence in Flatbush last night, and told me that he wished to retain me as counsel to defend his brother. I told him that I had been retained for that purpose by Mr. Morrison Hoyt of the Midwood Club, who had called upon me Monday night for that purpose. To this Walter replied: 'Well, I want you to act as his counsel and as my counsel, and I will be responsible for all the fees.' Consequently, I am now acting as legal adviser for both brothers.

"This set at rest the police theory that there is any enmity or ill-feeling between the two brothers. Walter is most solicitous for his brother's welfare. He is a brave, chivalrous man, and will not utter a word to throw off the suspicion that has been cast upon himself, if it is going to do anything to help his brother.

Mr. Backus Has a Theory.

"Who committed the murder? Oh! well, that is more than I can say, for I am very sure it was neither of the brothers. I have a theory, however, which I think would set the police to work with a will. Oh! no, I am not going to tell you that theory, but if they indict William, and I have a jury impaneled. I shall have no hesitation in exploiting it.

"It is rather a singular thing that Capt. Kitzer should have demanded in court that William should vindicate him of the charges that have been made concerning the manner in which he was treated while in his custody. If any one demanded vindication, it should be William, foully accused of this murder.

"Did you notice that letter upon which the police have been laying so much stress? The letter alleged to have been written by the old gentleman to his son Walter in reference to William's alleged misdoings. That letter was written in lead pencil, was undated, and unsigned. It was written on the back of a typewritten circular letter, and the date on the typewritten letter was November, 1893. That letter was not of recent date, as the prosecution would have you believe, but is an old letter. Its introduction in this proceeding is manifestly cruel and unfair to the boy whom I am called upon to defend."

William S. Henry spent last night in Raymond Street Jail, he being taken there in a coach by Sheriff Buttling. Walter went to his sick wife in New-Jersey.

The inquest was held in the Supervisors' room at the County Court House, and, although it was set down for 12 o'clock, it was forty minutes after that hour when the prisoner arrived. In the meantime the sidewalks, the corridors, and the court-room were overflowing with human beings anxious to catch a glimpse of the alleged parricide. He was driven down from the jail in a close carriage. When he alighted from the coach at the entrance to the Court House he was surrounded by a struggling mob of men and women. The prisoner was dressed in a suit of black clothes, standing collar, and black tie. His auburn hair and mustache were carefully brushed, and his appearance was prepossessing.

Neighbors on the Jury.

The defendant entered the court room in custody of Capt. Kitzer and Detective Sergeant Delahanty, and occupied a seat immediately under the Coroner's desk, facing his counsel and to the left of the jury. The latter consisted of persons living in the immediate vicinity of the Henry home, and many of them are acquainted with the defendant. The jurymen were: M. M. Deckerson of 769 Fulton Street, William Palmer of 712 Fulton Street, Olaf Anderson of 708½ Fulton Street, Alonzo Riker of 708 Fulton Street, George O. Monroe of 385 Cumberland Street, Henry Titus of 708 Fulton Street, William Buckholdt of 779 Fulton Street, and Henry Hodson of 694 Fulton Street.

Coroner Kene was accompanied on the bench by District Attorney Ridgway, who brought with him the hatchet with which it has been alleged the murder of the miser was committed. After yesterday's testimony, however, the police changed their mind on this point, and it is probable that the deed was committed with a larger implement.

The first witness was Dr. A. W. Shepard, the County Physician. He was examined by District Attorney Ridgway, and testified:

"There were eighteen wounds on the head, face, and neck. The wounds were excised and contused in character. One was across the nose, dividing that member, and as if inflicted with a sharp instrument. One was on the left side of the face, destroying the eye and crushing the bones, penetrating to the brain. There was one wound on the top of the head, crushing the skull into dozen pieces.

"It was evident that the deceased had been attacked by a person who used his right hand, and who, from the appearance of the wounds on the neck, had seized him by the throat, crushing the trachea and abrading the skin."

Not Dead Over Thirty-six Hours.

In answer to Mr. Backus, the witness said that he performed the autopsy about 12:30 P. M. Saturday, and that, according to his opinion, Mr. Henry had not been dead more than thirty-six hours preceding Saturday noon. When the hatchet that was found in the house was shown to Dr. Shepard he said that he did not think it could have inflicted the wounds.

Policeman Walsh of the Fourth Precinct told about how he and Walter Henry found the body. As soon as Walter saw his father he said: "There is something wrong here; William has been here and taken his clothing." Before Walter saw the body he said: "William has done this."

The policeman said he went down stairs first, for Walter hesitated about going down stairs. Walter identified the body as that of his father, and reiterated, "It is William's work."

Frederick Gross, Complaint Clerk in Justice Haggerty's court, related the circumstances under which Charles Wilson Henry applied for a warrant for his son William's arrest. He said: "An old man, who said he was Charles W. Henry, came to the court Sunday morning, June 9. He said his son William was drunken, and he feared he, while drunk, might injure him. He wanted a warrant. I made out a summons, and made it returnable Tuesday. He insisted on having a warrant. He went away and did not come back. He said he was afraid to hand William the summons."

Acting Detective Brady testified to the prisoner having surrendered himself. He found four keys in William's pocket. Subsequently it was stated that one of the keys opened the front door of the murdered man's house. William told the witness that he had last seen his father Saturday morning, June 8, about breakfast time. When he returned at night he could not get in. At headquarters he was asked when he was there, and said he had been there Wednesday in the afternoon, and could not get in.

William Willing to Talk.

The witness continued: "I was at the house, 95 South Portland Avenue, Friday evening. I noticed a closet on the second floor. That was the old man's treasure closet. Around it papers were scattered. Fresh marks of an axe were in the door, which was open. I took William through the park, and he showed me where he said he slept on Thursday and Friday nights. William has never hesitated to talk to us."

Capt. William H. Kitzer of the Fourth Precinct made a detailed statement of the condition in which he found the house, 95 South Portland Avenue. He tried the latch-key found on the prisoner and discovered that it fitted the lock in the door at 95 South Portland Avenue. The witness detailed finding the trunk filled with treasure. It was stripped and locked, and had evidently not been disturbed. The top of the trunk was filled with paper money, gold and silver American coins, and foreign money, bonds, stocks, and securities. The contents of the trunk, the witness estimated to be worth at least $75,000. It had been turned over to the property clerk.

Capt. Kitzer then produced the much-talked-of letter alleged to have been sent by Mr. Henry, senior, to his son, Walter, a short time prior to his death. It was undated and unsigned, but both brothers identified it as their father's handwriting.

The Father's Letter to Walter.

District Attorney Ridgway read the missive, which is as follows:

Dear Walter: You have got to fight for me, yourself, wife, and child to retain your home and protest in the most forcible manner against any proceeding as regards my sanity, as it is a most villainous plot, hatched by your brother, who is a victim of the drinking habit. He was given $1,800 to go into business, for which I was promised handsome profits, but they came not; it was made way with in three months, and I was out of pocket the whole sum, and up to this he has never shown any disposition to return any of it. He has had several situations in gents' furnishing stores, from all of which he was discharged for insobriety. Has been living with me for the last two years at my expnese without any effort on his part to earn his living, and has plotted with his demented mother to have me pronounced insane.

All his actions at home prove that he is the party who should be arrested for this base conspiracy; he eats his meals alone at the table, carries food to his room in the upper story, has two bicycles out of repair up there; has had delirium tremens, for which I nursed him and brought him through, although I was sick myself. On the 8th of June he and his mother left the house together, and proceeded to 85 South Portland Avenue, and made false charges against me to carry out their plans. His object is to gain possession of my property for his own personal aggrandisement, which, he cannot succeed in doing; but he should be arrested without delay, as so vile a character should not be allowed to go at large, and his villainy should be exposed. You know, and all that I have business dealings with know, that I am a good business man, although seventy-one years of age, and that my head is level, and that I can be depended on. Speak out and tell what you know. Don't be afraid of disowning such a brother.

When in business he bought a bicycle for which he paid $135, and soon afterward sold it for less than one-half; a $8 Dunlap hat about once a month, $160 music box, expensive furniture, &c., and all this time paid the paultry sum of $4 per week for board, although owing me $1,300, which he sunk in business, and has never alluded to the same. He got $25 from me Jan. 30, 1893, to take some jewelry out of pawn. Said jewelry being presents that I gave him on the holidays when I did not suppose he would ever turn out to be such a villain. Said money was to be returned, but never was. I am now seventy-one years old and have always provided for my family and had to give up business as the house was being wrecked.

As regards my wife, she is the tool in the hands of the people who hope to profit by her dementia. Some years ago her friends put her up to getting a separation, for what reason I never could understand, as I was then hard at work with a firm whom I had been with sixteen years. Never took a holiday nor absent from business. No money for theatres, horse races, or gambling. My record is clean; a good husband; but very foolish wife can't appreciate anything like goodness. She got the separation. It lasted one month, and then she begged to be taken back. I did so, but it was the greatest mistake of my life, as I never knew what misery was before that. Good servants would not stay because she interfered with their work, and bad ones could hardly be got rid of, to verify what I say. If those who now side with her could see what I have seen and endured for years, if just judgment was given, they would alter their opinion. You must recall the trouble in Sixth Avenue when you went to see him. Omit nothing. A son engaged in this conspiracy would not hesitate in committing murder, all for the love of liquor.

Charles Erbin testified that he lived next door to the murdered man, and that he saw William on the stoop of his father's house either the Tuesday or the Wednesday prior to the discovery of the murder.

George T. Riley, the caterer at Fulton Street and South Portland Avenue, had known Mr. Henry for more than twenty years. It was Mr. Henry's custom to open his basement shutters every morning about 7 o'clock. The witness noticed Thursday morning that the shutters were not open as usual, nor did he see Mr. Henry about. He was told the next day of the murder and went over to the house and identified the body. He could not say whether Mr. Henry's watch chain was in his vest or not. His vest was open. The witness saw William run up the stoop of his father's house between 10 and 12 o'clock Thursday morning and ring the door bell. The witness went into the basement of his store, and when he returned William had disappeared. He was quite sure it was Thursday that he saw William, but he thought he saw William before he noticed that the basement blinds were not opened.

Saw William Hurrying Away.

An interesting witness was Charles Schwerthelm, a barber at 90 South Portland Avenue. He was dressed in a solemn suit of black, black tie, and black kid gloves. He said that he knew Mr. Henry and also the defendant, William. He saw William on Thursday morning about 7:15 o'clock, going from the direction of his father's house to Fulton Street, in a very great hurry; in fact, so fast was he walking that the barber called the attention of a customer whom he was shaving.

Mr. Backus got the witness badly tangled up on cross-examination as to whether it was Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday that he saw William walking in a hurry.

"I was shaving Charles S. Higgins, the soap manufacturer," said the witness, "but once in a while there's a break. I call it a break when my assistant shaves him. I think that my assistant shaved him last Wednesday. I am positive that it was Thursday when I saw William cross the street. I am not positive whether my assistant shaved Mr. Higgins Tuesday or Wednesday. Wednesday was the day on which I buried my mother, for there was such an uproar and commotion that I remember Thursday. I am positive that I saw William Thursday."

The last witness called was Detective Sergeant Delahanty. He testified to having made an examination of the house and finding no blood stains except in the immediate neighborhood, where was found the body of the murdered man. All the windows and doors were bolted, except the window on the stoop, which Walter gained entrance when the body was discovered. He found no blood-stained clothing in the house.

"I took," said the witness, "one of William's linen shirts from a closet in his room to replace the one which he wore and which was stained with what seemed to be blood."

"I would like to have you produce that shirt," said Mr. Backus.

"That couldn't possibly be done," said the District Attorney. "It is now in the hands of a chemist for the purpose of having the stains analyzed."

This concluded the evidence, and Coroner Kene commenced summing up. He had forgotten, however, to ask the defendant if he wished to make any statement, and was prompted by the District Attorney.

William Wanted to Speak.

The defendant arose and started to speak, but was immediately checked by his counsel, who said:

"The defendant has nothing to say."

The jury retired at 2:35 and returned at 3:15. The foreman handed up a written verdict, which was read by the Coroner. It stated that "Charles W. Henry came to his death by fracture of the skull and other injuries committed by some person or persons unknown to the jury."

As Dr. Kene finished reading the verdict a tumultuous cheer arose, and the demonstration before spoken of took place. Henry flushed and shook hands cordially with the friends who pressed around him.

He was taken to the Sheriff's office and subsequently to the Raymond Street Jail.

Mrs. Henry, the widow of the murdered man, is in a sanitarium at 1,090 Pacific Street. She was yesterday, for the first time, told that her husband had been murdered.

"My God! my God!" she cried, wringing her thin, shriveled hands. When she had calmed down somewhat she said:

"I knew it had all happened. I dreamed it. My dreams never lie. I saw it all. I saw William in my dreams standing in a room. There were bars to the windows of the room. I saw William standing there. His eyes were large and bright. The bars suddenly opened. A bird, a small pigeon, flew in. It fluttered about his head. It flew down and settled upon his shoulders. I saw it in his hand. I said to myself: 'Good, great, Almighty God, death, death, death.' Oh, that I had not seen that. I had hopes. I have none now. He will die. That is the sign. When the white bird flies in at the window then death comes in at the door."

It was announced late last night that Foster L. Backus had withdrawn as counsel for Walter Henry, and that ex-Judge James Troy, one of the lawyers who defended John T. McKane, had been retained to act for Walter. It is asserted that Mr. Backus found it would be a difficult matter to look after the interests of both brothers.

A SURGEON'S KNIFE

gives you a feeling of horror and dread. There is no longer necessity for its use in many diseases formerly regarded as incurable without cutting. The

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RUPTURE or Breach is now *radically* cured without the knife and without pain. Clumsy, chafing trusses can be thrown away! They never cure but often induce inflammation, strangulation and death.

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MOTHERS

and those soon to become mothers, should know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription robs childbirth of its tortures, terrors and dangers to both mother and child, by aiding nature in preparing the system for parturition. Thereby "labor" and the period of confinement are greatly shortened. It also promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child.

MRS. DORA A. GUTHRIE, of *Oakley, Overton Co., Tenn.*, writes: "When I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, I was not able to stand on my feet without suffering almost death. Now I do all my housework, washing, cooking, sewing and everything for my family of eight. I am stouter now than I have been in six years. Your 'Favorite Prescription' is the best to take before confinement, or at least it proved so with me. I never suffered so little with any of my children as I did with my last."

DEATH CAUSED BY NOSE BLEED

Physicians Unable to Stop the Flow from the Nostrils of a Little Italian Girl.

There was a fatal case of nose bleeding at the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, Fifteenth Street and Livingston Place, Tuesday. The victim was Lucia Feraqua of 327 East Fifteenth Street, a ten-year-old Italian girl. All the well-known remedies were applied by her mother and an attendant physician without effect. Afterward at the infirmary the more recent agencies of the medical art proved equally ineffective, and the child died after having lost almost every drop of her life's blood.

Unfortunately the child's parents have such a horror of physicians in general that they have refused to allow an autopsy to be performed, although it would prove of unusual interest and might be productive of good results, as no effectual remedy has ever been discovered for such cases.

The child was up to Monday afternoon a healthy, robust girl, unusually well developed. She was the daughter of poor Italians, living in a tenement at 120 Elizabeth Street. Monday afternoon, while out playing with companions her nose began to bleed. She paid little attention to it at first, until the hemorrhage became so copious that she was frightened, and ran crying into the house. Her mother applied the usual old-fashioned remedies—cold applications to the fore and back of the head.

Nothing seemed to benefit the child, and the mother hastened with her to the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children on Fifteenth Street and Livingston Place, where the child was immediately placed in charge of Dr. A. E. Daniels and Dr. Garnier.

The blood flowed so fast that the doctors had difficulty in inserting plugs into the nostrils and applying other remedies—hot applications to the extremeties to draw the excess of blood from the head, cold applications at the seat of the trouble and sodatives.

Despite the constant attention of the two doctors, and several nurses, the child's condition grew worse, and at 4 o'clock the following morning she died of exhaustion—nearly every drop of her blood had ebbed away.

The cause of death was such an unusual one that Dr. Daniels asked permission of the child's parents to be allowed to perform an autopsy to establish the cause of death beyond doubt, and because of the valuable data it would furnish toward helping other patients. But they refused. The law does not permit an autopsy where there is any objection, especially in a case where death is not regarded as having occurred under suspicious circumstances.

A reporter interviewed Dr. Daniels last night. She lives in the infirmary Annex, on East Fifteenth Street.

"The case," she said, "is a most extraordinary one. It is not usual for death to occur from such a cause. Medicine and surgery have advanced so that deaths from hemorhages of any sort are not of frequent occurrence. It is a most unfortunate thing that the law is such that we are not allowed to perform autopsies in such cases without the consent of the parents. The law should be mandatory that autopsies must be had of all such cases, because in this case we do not really know the cause of death.

"Nosebleed is but a symptom—at least it is so regarded by the medical profession—much the same as a headache is or a fever

COLUMBIA A DARK HORSE

The Triangular College Race Not Likely to be a Procession.

NEW-YORK BOYS HAVE A GOOD CHANCE

The Big Contest Will Take Place at 5 P. M. To-morrow—How to See the Oarsmen at Their Best.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 19.—It is pretty certain that the college oarsmen here are all playing possum in their work on the river, and that instead of the race being a procession, with Cornell the leader and the Pennsylvanians tail-enders after the first mile, there is liable to be a hard-fought contest from start to finish. It is certain that there will be no loafing in the race, and that each one of the crews is bent on gaining the lead in the first half

The Columbia Crew at Practice.

mile, as that has always proved of inestimable advantage in every boat race that has been rowed.

Walter B. Peet, the veteran oarsman and coach of the Columbia crew, is a foxy sort of person, having learned a few tricks from "Bob" Cook in his experiences on the Thames at New-London. Columbia's crew is essentially the dark horse in the race, as the form and condition of the Cornell and Pennsylvania crews are both well known. Columbia has done a lot of hard work here on the quiet, and so far as is known pulls only about thirty-two to thirty-four strokes a minute, which seems a bit slow. No one has seen them do faster work, and whether they can do it or not is what is puzzling the few expert oarsmen who are here. If they can, then the New-York boys will certainly have a good chance against the Pennsylvanians, whose long sweep is not conducive to extreme speed.

Columbia certainly has the "beef" in its shell to stand any amount of push that may be necessary, unless Cornell gets so far away from them at the start that it will break the hearts of the New-York boys, all of whom are green at the game. There is no doubt that people have come to believe that Columbia is going to be a very considerable factor in the race, and the scouts for the Ithaca boys have reported the facts to the Cornellians, who had hoped they were going to have a practical walk-over. Now they have come to a different conclusion, and they fear Columbia more than they do the Pennsylvanians.

There was some worriment among the friends of the Columbia crew this evening when the news came down from the quarters that G. H. Carter, who pulls No. 6 in the crew, had slipped while jumping from the launch to the boathouse float, and injured his knee. The injury was a slight one, but, unfortunately, was on the leg that had troubled him previously, when he had water on the knee. The trainers think the injury will not prevent his rowing on Friday, and certainly hope so, as he is the heaviest man in the boat, and one of the best oars. At a late hour this evening he had experienced no trouble from the injured member, and the report of the accident was undoubtedly exaggerated.

The race is down to start at 5 o'clock Friday afternoon, if the water will permit. If it is too rough the start will be delayed up to, but not later than, 7 o'clock. The observation train on the New-London plan is perfected, and will leave Highland for the starting point on arrival of the special trains from New-York over the West Shore road. These leave the city at 1 and 1:45 o'clock, and will reach here in ample time to enable people to obtain refreshments before the race.

Clear weather will bring thousands of people to Poughkeepsie Friday to see the great triangular race. There has been an unprecedented demand for tickets on boats and observation trains, and every available vessel from sloops upward between New-York and Albany has been chartered to meet the eager demand of the public for accommodations. The race promises to be one of the greatest aquatic events ever seen in the East. The splendid straightaway course in deep water, running four miles without a curve or a cross-current, it will, in the judgment of experts, offer a big opportunity for record smashing.

The Pennsylvania eight hit a thirty-five and thirty-six stroke in their practice today. It is said that they will row a thirty-six stroke in the race. The Quakers looked bright and fresher to-day, and pulled with more vim than they have in a week past. If they work on Friday as they did to-day, Cornell must look out for her laurels. The same may be said of Columbia.

Excellent press arrangements have been made for the race. Newspaper men will be offered the use of both a car and a boat.

Gov. Morton has given up the idea of viewing the race from a tugboat, and has chartered a car in the observation train, which he will fill with friends. The yacht Gretchen, the referee's boat, arrived here

Columbia's 'Varsity Crew.

to-day in charge of Mr. Horwitz. The referee of the race will be William Brooks, or Nelson Perkins of Harvard. Nobody need to be afraid of lack of room to see the race. Boats will be kept from the west side of the river by a marine patrol, including a revenue cutter and several tugs. The high land overshadowing the whole length of the course will thus give an uninterrupted view from start to finish. Thousands of people can find sitting and standing room without crowding on this ground.

People on shore and in boats will be on equal terms so far as procuring a good view of the race is concerned. The water has been as calm and placid as a mill pond since Sunday last, which argues well for an early start and a good race on Friday.

The judges in the referee's boat will be: Columbia, Guy Richards; Cornell, Dr. Edwin Hitchcock; University of Pennsylvania, John C. Bell. Timers: Columbia, Walter B. Peet; Cornell, Frederick R. White; University of Pennsylvania, Thomas G. Hunt. Judges at finish: Columbia, Arthur W. Putnam; Cornell, Frank G. Schofield; University of Pennsylvania, George Sargeant. Executive Committee: Columbia, Guy Richards; Cornell, Prof. B. I. Wheeler; University of Pennsylvania, George Q. Horwitz.

Collector Kilbreth has ordered the revenue cutters Manhattan and Hudson here on Friday to assist in keeping the course of the college boat race clear of all interference from excursion and other boats. This will complete what promises to be perfect arrangements for policing the course. All tows will be stopped at Newburg on the south and Rondout on the north.

COLUMBIA'S HEAVY CREW.

They Have Worked Hard and Faithfully Preparing for the Race.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 19.—Columbia's crew is the heaviest that ever represented the university in a regatta, and the men will probably average from 168 to 170 or a trifle more when they strip for the race on Friday afternoon.

The Columbia boys are in the race under considerable disadvantage, but four of them ever having participated in a race previous to this one, and all of these rowed in freshmen races. These have all been taught a different style, and Walter Peet has worked faithfully with them to perfect them in the stroke of his, which is something about midway between the fast, choppy Courtney stroke rowed by Cornell and the long, sweeping English-Yale stroke, as taught the Pennsylvanians by their coach, Woodruff, who formerly rowed with the Yale crew.

The Columbia boys have worked hard and well since last January, when they began practice on the machines, up to the present time, and have shown a spirit of pluck and determination that their many friends hope will result in bringing them success on Friday. If they should win, or even should they make a good showing, boating will receive a boom at Columbia that will insure good crews in the future and a well-defined rowing policy such as has brought the series of victories to Yale and Cornell.

The crew as they are expected to sit in the shell on Friday is made up as follows:

No.	Name and Residence.	Height. Ft. In.	Age.	Weight
Bow.	R. W. Presspriech, '97, New-York	5 7¼	19	169
No. 2.	Capt. J. H. Prentice, '97, Brooklyn	6 ..	20	171
No. 3.	O. Longacre, Jr., '98, Yonkers	5 11	19	169
No. 4.	W. C. Hobdy, '96, Kentucky	6 ..	23	180
No. 5.	D. MacGregor, '96, New-York	6 2¼	22	177
No. 6.	G. H. Carter, '96, New-York	6 ½	19	189
No. 7.	Hamilton Fish, Jr., '95, New-York	6 1	22	179
Stroke.	H. E. Pierrepont, '97, Brooklyn	5 10½	21	150

Coxswain—F. H. Sill, weight, 110 pounds.

The crew have been at their quarters, about three miles north of the city, since the 1st of the month, and have done the very hardest of work consistent with safe training, rowing both morning and evening under the instruction of Mr. Peet, who also coached the men while they worked in pair-oared gigs. The men have been in perfect health through it all, are determined, and feel that they have at least a chance in the contest against the two crews that have had the previous experience which counts for so much in such races as the one which is to come.

A TYPICAL COURTNEY COMBINATION

Cornell's American Crew Will Row the Short, Quick Stroke.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 19.—The Cornell crew is a typical combination of Courtney oarsmen. They have all the brawn and determination that is necessary, and Assistant Coach White is keeping them together and enforcing the Courtney discipline.

The stroke and Captain, Hugh C. Troy, is a member of the class of '95, and his home is at Ithaca. He prepared for Cornell at the Ithaca High School. Troy is a powerful fellow, and has always been interested in athletics. In high school, he was Captain of the football team, playing at centre. Upon entering the university, he played tackle on his class team, and has since played substitute tackle on the 'Varsity. He was Captain of the '95 freshman crew, rowing at No. 6. Since then he has rowed on the 'Varsity every year, in the same seat. In his sophomore year, Mr. Troy was President of his class.

L. L. Tatus, No. 7, is a sophomore in the College of Electrical Engineering. His home is at Philadelphia, but he prepared at the Cascadilla School here. Tatum is a strong, well-built fellow, and, next to Capt. Troy, is considered the best oarsman in the boat. He was one of the best players on his class football team, playing at tackle; but he has never tried for the 'Varsity. Last year he rowed No. 7 in the freshman crew, until taken to Torresdale as a substitute on the 'Varsity. Tatum has earned money to pay his way through college, and was consequently barred from being entered at Henley.

W. B. Sanborn rows No. 6. He is a senior in the course in science. He prepared at Phillips, Exeter, and his home is in Oakland, Cal. He rowed on the '95 freshman crew, and was substituted on the '94 'Varsity. Last year he did not try for the crew. Sanborn is six feet tall and a powerful oarsman.

Edgar Johnston, No. 5, is a freshman in the College of Civil Engineering. He came to Cornell from Catskill, N. Y., preparing at the Catskill Academy. He played football in preparatory school, and on his class team last Fall, but has never rowed before.

E. A. Crawford, No. 4, is a sophomore in science. His home is in Ithaca, but he prepared at Cazenovia Seminary. Crawford is the largest and most powerful oarsman in the boat. Last year he rowed No. 4 in the freshman boat, that defeated the Dauntless crew, on Cayuga Lake. He played football in preparatory school, and on his class teams. Last year he was substitute guard on the 'Varsity.

C. S. Moore, No. 3, is another freshman. His course is civil engineering. He is a native of Olean, N. Y., preparing at Olean High School. Moore has never rowed before, but he played football in preparatory school, and was guard on the '98 class team last Fall. He is a well-built young fellow, and gives promise of becoming a capital oarsman.

W. B. Chriswell, No. 2, is a sophomore and a candidate for the degree of Ph. B. His home is Buffalo, N. Y. He prepared at Brockport Normal School, and has had several years' experience as a teacher and educator. He is the "father" of the boat, and is twenty-eight years old. He is a brilliant student, and a very faithful oarsman. He was entered for the Henley crew, but a prolonged illness put him back for over a month.

F. C. Slade, No. 1, entered Cornell with the class of '96, but remained out of the university last year. His home is at Yonkers, N. Y., and he prepared at Yonkers High School. He rowed in the fast '96 crew that defeated Columbia at New-London in '94, and has had considerable experience on the water. He is a very strong oarsman, but is not rowing his best yet.

Coxswain R. T. Richardson is a member of the class of '97. He came to Cornell from Chicago, preparing at the Chicago Manual Training School. Last year he was substitute coxswain in the 'Varsity.

The statistics of the crew are as follows:

No.	Name and Residence.	Height. Ft. In.	Age.	Weight
Bow.	F. C. Slade, '96, Yonkers	5 11½	21	150
No. 2.	W. B. Chriswell, '97 Buffalo	5 8	25	154
No. 3.	C. S. Moore, '98, Olean	5 10½	18	153½
No. 4.	C. H. Smith, '97, Milwaukee, Wis.	5 11½	18	157
No. 5.	Edgar Johnston, '98, Catskill	6 ½	19	158
No. 6.	W. B. Sanborn, '95, Oakland, Cal.	6 ..	22	162
No. 7.	L. L. Tatum, '97, Philadelphia	5 10	21	154
Captain and stroke,	Hugh C. Troy, '95, Ithaca.	5 11	24	153½

Coxswain—R. T. Richardson, weight, 109.

YALE AND HARVARD AT WORK

Row Over the Full Course at New-London in Excellent Time.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 19.—The Yale and Harvard crews on the river here bent down to the hardest sort of work to-day, and undoubtedly accomplished more than they have in any three days since they arrived. They have worked with that apparent purpose in view, for they have been in the boats much of the time. Messrs. Watson and Kidder kept the 'Varsity and freshman crews respectively at the oars, and Mr. Cook devoted a great deal of time to the Yale eights. All the crews have a better idea of what they can now do than they have yet had, and they realize something of what may be expected of them when they enter their contests next week.

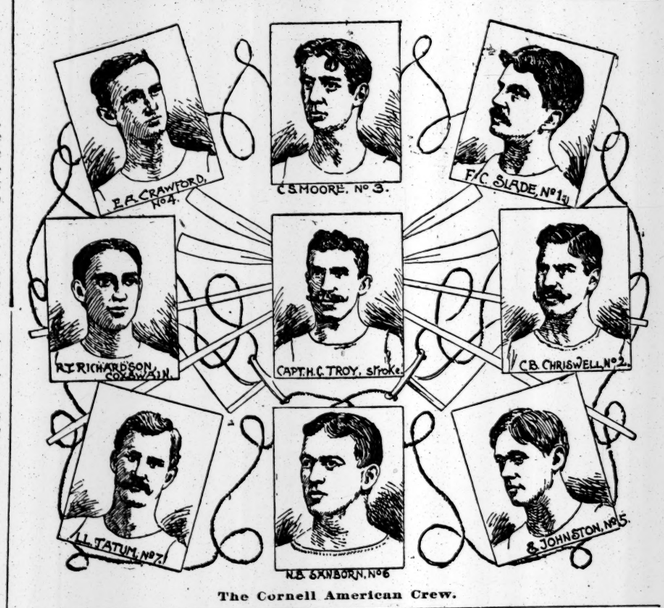
The conditions of the water were exceptionally good both forenoon and afternoon to-day, enticing the crews to their best efforts. Both Yale and Harvard 'Varsity eights have been over the course on time to-day, and this evening Harvard again rowed the full course and back. She was in fine form this morning, and is declared to have covered the course in faster time by about ten seconds than Yale did it. The Harvard crew has not shown up as well since they came here as they did on the course both forenoon and evening to-day.

This morning at 9 o'clock the crew was on the river, and coming down to the bridge started off to make a trial record. The men rowed splendidly, the work showing a vast improvement over that of the previous day. Yale men were on the watch, and what they saw and the time they got is not apt to lead to the belief that Yale is to have a walk-over when she meets the crew Mr. Watson has been coaching so carefully and diligently.

There was very little splashing in the Harvard boat to-day, and the shell moved without the halt between the strokes that has been noticeable heretofore. From the shore her time over the four miles was taken as 0:22:28, which is not far from the average speed made.

Yale also rowed over the course, doing her work beautifully and going long stretches without splashing in the least. Still, she was not timed as fast as was Harvard, for the watches held on her by witnesses of the trial credit her with a speed of 22:38, or 10 seconds slower than Harvard covered the course. There was almost an entire absence of wind, what little there was being from the south-southwest, and the water was perfectly smooth. This afternoon's practice began at 4 o'clock, and it was 7 when it was concluded. Harvard was again on the lower half of the course. She made the two miles to a point below the naval station this evening in 11:03, considerably better time for the distance than she showed at the morning practice. She was not tried over the entire course, for she did not continue her speed without a break. Yale's practice this evening included a time row from the naval station up. She hit a faster pace than Harvard had shown on the lower half of the course, for she was timed until she stopped at 10:58, or just under 22 minutes for the whole course at the same speed.

The freshmen tackled the 'Varsities to-day, but they were outrowed easily. To-day's practice demonstrated that the race on Friday of next week will be rowed in fast time, and that the record for that race will not be far from 22:00, as The Times has previously said. If the course should happen to be faster than usual on that day, with a strong tide running, it is probable that better time than 22:00 will be made. The condition of the crews that allows them to undergo the severe training they have had to-day shows them to be fit for a great race.



The Cornell American Crew.

CÆSAR IS GUILTY OF MURDER

Verdict in the First Degree Returned—The Negro Killed Mary Martin Last March.

William Caesar, the West India negro, was yesterday found guilty of murder in the first degree before Recorder Goff. Caesar was convicted of killing Mary Martin, with whom he had been living at 148 West Twenty-seventh Street.

The couple had a quarrel on the night of March 29, and Caesar choked the woman to death. Afterward he cut up the body and packed the mutilated parts in a bundle, which he threw into an areaway at Sixth Avenue and Waverley Place.

It was some time after the body was discovered before the police ran down the murderer.

William F. Howe defended Caesar, and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre prosecuted the case.

Caesar took the announcement of the verdict that condemns him to the electric chair, with perfect stolidity. Not a feature of his intensely black face moved. Mr. Howe asked for time to prepare arguments for a new trial.

The Recorder remanded the defendant to the Tombs until next Monday, when he will be brought up for sentence.

TO HASTEN MURDER TRIALS

Jury to Try Cassatta Selected After the Caesar Case Ends.

That the trials of murder cases are to be pushed right along in order that the Tombs may be cleared of the men held on homicide charges, was made plain yesterday.

As soon as the jury before Recorder Goff, that has been sitting in the case of William Caesar, the negro murderer, went out in the afternoon to consider their verdict, the work of impanelling a new jury to try the next mured case, was begun. Within ten minutes the jury box had been filled, and Francesco Cassatta was arraigned for trial on the charge of having killed Frank Borcia. The prosecution alleges that Cassatta was guilty of a cold-blooded murder, but the defendant pleads self-defense. He shot Borcia during an Italian riot in front of 214 Elizabeth Street.

After the jury had been sworn, an adjournment was taken until to-day.

HE WANTS $66.50 FOR TENDER FEET

Louis Spitz Blames the Shoes He Bought from a Brooklyn Dealer.

Louis Spitz of the Eastern District, Brooklyn, began suit in Justice Patterson's court, in that city, yesterday against a well-known manufacturer of shoes for $66.50. He bought a pair of shoes a month ago, and they made his feet tender, he says: He furnished this bill of particulars to the court:

Damages for value of shoes	$7.50
Loss of several half day's business while suffering with sore feet by reason of receiving wrong shoes, at $2.50 per day	21.00
Four full days' time lost in curing feet	28.00
Doctor's bill	10.00
Total	$66.50

There have been all kinds of bills of particulars presented in courts, but, according to a prominent lawyer, this is the first time a man has taken to court a case in which he has based his claim upon tender feet.

Justice Patterson will give judgment in the case next week.

Got No Expense Money, Russo Says.

Dominico Russo of 58 Mulberry Street was the only witness called in the hearing of the Mitchell-Walsh contest yesterday before Referee Lynch at 335 Broadway.

Russo denied ever having received any money from Walsh for expenses during the Congressional campaign last Fall, as charged by one of Mitchell's witnesses. He said that he had voted the straight Republican ticket, and therefore had no interest in Walsh's candidacy, the latter being a Democrat.

West 14th St.

1878 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1807

TRADE MARK

"RELIABLE" CARPETS

FOR THURSDAY.

Guaranteed the best All-Wool Ingrain Carpe FROM THE CELEBRATED LOWELL MILLS, in small or large patterns,

AT 49 CENTS PER YARD.

Not a large quantity at this price.

Daily novelties call for daily mention. We doubt if ever again we can equal this announcement. Masterful knowledge of the market could enable us to do it.

Many homes will be made brighter and cozier because of it.

FURNITURE TO PLEASE ALL AT LOWEST PRICES.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

IVORY SOAP

IT FLOATS

To retain the brilliancy of Ginghams, wash them only in luke warm water, in which a tablespoonful of salt and an equal quantity of Ivory Soap to each gallon of water, have been dissolved. Dry in the shade.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night, to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

4:45 A. M.—5 Cannon Street; Morris Ballister, dwelling; $50.

5 A. M.—49 Baxter Street; no damage.

9:30 A. M.—2,157 Third Avenue; McCormack's hardware store; damage slight.

10:20 A. M.—203 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; Josephine Peyton, dwelling; damage slight.

11:05 A. M.—203 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; Samuel Gruben, dwelling; damage, $100.

12:10 P. M.—220 Clinton Street; roof; damage slight.

12:30 P. M.—349 West Fifty-fourth Street; Michael Gavney, dwelling; damage, $25.

1:10 P. M.—324 Cherry Street; dwelling of Samuel Maleman; damage slight.

1:30 P. M.—Steamship Massachusetts, foot of Twenty-ninth Street, North River; damage, $300.

1:50 P. M.—272 Columbus Avenue; awning; damage, $20.

4 P. M.—42 Pitt Street; Jacob Trow, dwelling; damage trifling.

4:35 P. M.—301 Sixth Avenue; awning; damage, $25.

NORMAL GIRLS ARE GRADUATED

THEIR HIGH STANDING COMMENTED ON BY THE PRESIDENT.

Selections from the Works of Walter Scott a Large Part of the Programme—The Honor Girl.

There was the usual gathering of pretty young girls in white, other girls in gowns of other colors, smiling mammas and friends in the pleasant flower-decorated schoolroom, where the reception of the graduates of the training department of the Normal College was held yesterday morning.

Charles H. Knox, President of the Board of Trustees, presided, in the absence of Trustee Robert Maclay, Chairman of the Normal College Executive Committee.

The graduating class, according to the custom of the school, had chosen a prominent writer to express their sentiments on the occasion. Sir Walter Scott was the real orator of the day.

"A Tour with the Wizard of the North," the order of exercises was headed. After the opening chants, Scripture reading and prayer, a sketch of Sir Walter's life was read by Corinne G. Levy.

A number of Scott's poems, set to music, were given by the school, selections from his writings were read, and a bevy of girls related anecdotes of Scott with his dogs, his children, and his horses.

After the presentation of the diplomas and a few words from Mr. Knox, the graduating class sang together the class song to the air of "Robin Adair." The words were by Mary C. Low.

Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Virgin, Mr. Knox, President of the Board of Trustees, and President Thomas Hunter of the Normal College.

Dr. Virgin told the class that quality and not quantity should be the end for which they should strive in all their labors. Scott was not a favorite, he said, because he wrote so much, but because he wrote so well.

"We do not need more people; we have too many," he said. "We want more good people. We do not need more stores or more mills, but better goods than those we have. Not more teachers, not more ministers, nor more churches, unless they can be better than the ones we now have.

"We don't want more servants. There are hosts of them coming from the East, the West, the North, and the South. Still, we hear the cry, 'Where can I get a good servant?'

"We don't want any more seamstresses. There are millions of them. Still, at my house I see some one ripping out in the morning the work the seamstress has spent the whole day before in doing. We want better quality in everything.

"We are glad that the sphere of womanhood is opening, but we do not want women to lose their womanliness, whether they are upon the platform or upon the bicycle."

President Hunter spoke of the standing of the pupils of the training school as higher than that in any of the city public schools. No one would deny it, he said, because it was true, and the pupils gave evidence of it after entering the Normal College.

Miss Grace Chalmers of the graduating class held first position in it, and also stood third among the nearly 600 pupils in the city who have passed the examinations for the Normal College.

The other graduates were Jessie Ansbacher, Florence Arnstein, Alice Celestine Adenaw, Jessica Bruyn Broeck, Lillian Denice Conover, Helen Chalmers, Adele A. Marguerite Dahn, Edith Hortense Gluck, Ella Heidelberg, Edith Josephine Kohn, Bertha Luchs, Corinne G. Levy, Gertrude C. Levy, Bertha Lask, Emma Mendel, Adele May, Florence Elvina Morander, Blanche Rebecca Miller, Winifred Nathan, Sadie Floy Jones, Annie Dixon Patterson, Kittie Helen Popper, Florence Ethel Rauh, Bertha Sully, Margaret Reeves Sackett, Catherine White Sandford, Jennie Elizabeth Tim, Grace Wolgamot, and Stella Wolf.

VICTORY FOR THE VILLARD INTERESTS

No Injunction Against the North American Company Election.

NEWARK, N. J., June 19.—Vice Chancellor Emery rendered a decision at 10 A. M. to-day in the case of the North American Company. On the points raised in objection to the company's books, the Vice Chancellor held that the case should have gone to the Supreme Court, and the application for an injunction restraining the company from holding an election was therefore denied.

The company met at once to elect three Directors in a board of twelve. Silas W. Burt and J. H. Herrick of New-York and E. Q. Keasbey of Newark, representing the Villard interests, were elected. President W. Wetmore presided.

The Treasurer's statement shows the following assets: Milwaukee Street Railroad Company first consolidated mortgages, $5,182,000; second consolidated mortgages, $1,275,000; stocks, $2,861,700; Cincinnati Edison Electrical Company, $382,733.33; notes and accounts receivable, $487,817.65; miscellaneous property, $88,479.02; cash, $170,587.47. Total, $10,448,266.45. Liabilities—Promissory notes, $2,200,000; one month's interest on same, $11,000; accounts payable, $17,980. Total, $2,228,980.

Good Things To Eat

Pie. Cake. Biscuits. Corn Bread. Crullers. Gingerbread. Doughnuts. Fried Oysters. Fried Fish. Fried Potatoes. Croquettes. Lyonnaise Potatoes. etc. etc.

must be put aside by many, because of the misery of dyspepsia, which follows in the majority of cases the eating of food in the preparation of which lard is used. The above dishes, when prepared with

Cottolene

will not offend the most sensitive stomach. It is a clean, sweet preparation doing the work of lard without its ill effects. The *genuine* Cottolene is put up in one, three and five pound tins with trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

CHICAGO and

Produce Exchange, New York.

ALL FOES OF T. C. PLATT

Officers Chosen for the New Republican State Club.

JAMES A. ROBERTS ITS PRESIDENT

By-Laws Adopted by Which It Will Be Possible to Keep Platt Men from Becoming Members.

The new Republican State Club met last night at 20 East Twenty-second Street and completed its permanent organization. State Controller James A. Roberts becomes its first President.

For a comfortably hot night the attendance was more than satisfactory to the men who are interested, and Cornelius N. Bliss took occasion to congratulate all hands on the large turn out. He made no mention of Mr. Platt's name or that of any other leader, but said he thought the indications were favorable to a better condition of politics in the State at large than had been the fact heretofore.

Whether the club is as strongly opposed to Mr. Platt as has been reported by those who are hostile to him may not be absolutely certain, but it is certain that the men who were chosen to places in the management are as hostile to him as any that could be found.

By-laws were adopted which will make it possible to admit to membership only those who are agreeable to anti-Platt men. One of the by-laws also indicates that there is to be an attempt to secure as much of the regular Republican machinery which Mr. Platt has heretofore controlled as is possible and put this machinery into the management of the club. Under one by-law the Board of Trustees is to pass on all applications for membership. Another provides that all regular County Committee Chairmen, as soon as they join the club, shall become members of its Executive Committee for their respective counties.

The list of those who were represented, in person or by proxy, is the best evidence at hand of the sentiment of the club as regards Mr. Platt. They were Cornelius N. Bliss, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Dock Commissioners Edwin Einstein, and E. C. O'Brien, William M. Ivins, Frederick D. Gedney, Columbus O. Johnson, Joel B. Erhardt, William Brookfield, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Elihu Root, Seymour Dexter, John R. Van Wormer, John N. Drake, John E. Milholland, Edward Mitchell, John Simpson, Bernard Biglin, Frank D. Pavey, William Carey Sanger of Oneida County, Lispenard Stewart, Gen. Horace Porter, ex-Speaker George R. Malby, Chester S. Cole, W. R. Hotchkiss, John A. Sleicher, S. H. Hayt, George Urban, Jr., of Buffalo, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, John W. Dwight of Dryden, Theodore F. Ruhl, Dennis E. Ryan.

C. F. Haughton, Henry W. Cannon, Edwin H. Risley, George E. Matthews, Daniel G. Rollins, R. M. Galloway, Paul D. Cravath, Louis L. Seaman, Mayor O. E. Wilson of Albany, Fire Commissioner James J. Sheffield, Isaac H. Bromley, Henry C. Percy, T. St. John Gaffney, John C. Graham, William M. Whitney, W. H. Huber, W. L. Haskins, Henry J. Cookinham, Charles D. Paddon, Joseph Poole, John B. Dutcher, and James A. Baker.

Cornelius N. Bliss presided, and at the outset speeches were made by Elihu Root, Seymour Dexter, and John R. Van Wormer. They advocated an active participation in politics of the State on the part of the new organization.

The Committee on Permanent Organization included some of the strongest Anti-Platt men in the club. It was composed of John E. Milholland, Edwin Einstein, Paul D. Cravath, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Seymour Dexter, Louis S. Seaman, and Charles D. Paddon.

The by-laws were drawn by Edward C. Mitchell, William Brookfield, H. J. Cookinham, J. P. Dutchet, and Charles H. Russell, and, as presented by the committtee, were adopted without change. In addition to the provisions noted, they fix the condition of membership as good and regular standing in the party and the payment of $10 entrance fee and $10 dues, in advance.

The officers chosen were: President—State Controller James A. Roberts of Erie; Treasurer—Gen. Samuel Thomas; Secretaries—Frank D. Pavey and Fred D. Gedney.

The articles of incorporation provide for a Vice President from each judicial district. Three only were chosen last night because, owing to recent changes in district boundaries, more time was needed. Those chosen were Edward H. Mitchell of New-York, Charles A. More of Kings, and Frederick Townsend of Albany.

A committee to prepare an address to the voters of the State was appointed on motion of Mr. Mitchell. Mr. Bliss named as this committee Isaach H. Bromley, Elihu Root, Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton, George Urban, Jr., of Buffalo, and Danforth E. Ainsworth of Oswego County.

DON'T BLAME ME, SAYS COLLINS

BROOKLYN SENATORS SHOULD BE THE BARBERS' VICTIMS.

Author of the Anti-Sunday Shaving Law Tells How Its Form Was Greatly Changed.

State Senator Michael F. Collins of Troy is at the Metropole. The Senator would attract attention on general principles. He is short, quite stout, clean-shaven, and looks as if he was always about to laugh at something.

He is prominently before the public eye just now as the author of the bill that closes Sundays all barbers' shops in the State except in New-York City and Saratoga. Somehow or other the Senator is not real popular in Brooklyn.

When spoken to about the matter by a reporter for The New-York Times last evening he said:

"No, Sir; it is base canard to allege that I introduced the bill through spite. It is not true that a Brooklyn barber wanted to charge me $1.50 for a shave, because I have so much cheek. Nor, like Gov. Hoffman, do I shave myself. Nor, again, is it true that I am a Director in a safety razor syndicate.

"The facts of the case are these: The barbers of Troy, which district I represent, wanted a Sunday closing bill passed. In introduced that bill. Originally New-York and Brooklyn were exempt. The Brooklyn Senators came to me and had Brooklyn included in the provisions. Then the Saratoga hotel men pleaded to have the barber's shops open there on Sunday until 1 P. M. That was done. Everybody appeared to be satisfied. Mayor Strong approved the bill. It was sent back to Albany, and at the eleventh hour a delegation of Brooklyn barbers came up and asked to have Brooklyn exempted with New-York and Saratoga. They had thought that the Consolidation bill was going through. Of course, it was too late to do anything then, and the bill was signed by the Governor."

Senator Collins was shown the following opinion of Eugene V. Brewster, counsel to the Law Enforcement Society of Brooklyn:

I consider the new law known as the Collins Barber law absurd, unjust, and unconstitutional. Perhaps the politicians knew when it became a law the public would cry out against it, and call for its repeal, and when this law is repealed the other Sunday laws go with it, and the Sabbath is abolished. I can account for its passage in no other way.

A set of laws which allow cigar stores and candy stores to transact business on Sundays, and which prohibits the barber and merchants who supply absolute necessities to families unable to obtain them on Saturday night, seems to me to be absurdly inconsistent. It is a move toward the secularization of the Sabbath. At first thought one would argue that a law which compels A to observe a day which B's religion asks him to respect, and keep holy is an invasion on public rights and personal liberty. That seems logical, but if that line of argument be carried out, it will lead to the conclusion that we abolish all Sunday laws and make no restrictions as to the carrying on of any business on that day.

The Senator merely laughed at it and said:

"That isn't worthy of an answer. It's simply ridiculous."

To Install the Rev. Charles Townsend.

The formal installation of the Rev. Charles Townsend as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, N. J., will take place at the church this evening, at 8 o'clock. The moderator of the Presbytery, the Rev. John M. Thomas, will preside. The sermon will be delivered by the Rev. David Frazer, D. D., of Newark; the charge to the people will be given by the Rev. Stanley White; the charge to the pastor by the Rev. James M. Ludlow, D. D., and other prominent clergymen of the Oranges will take part.

Silent but Certain

There is no discomfort, no disturbance of business, or pleasure, no loss of sleep, after taking Hood's Pills. They assist the natural functions of the digestive organs, so that satisfactory results are effected in perfectly natural and regular manner. Although Hood's Pills are silent in operation they are nevertheless certain in their effect. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & Co., proprietors Hood's Sarsaparilla, Lowell, Mass. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure LIVER ILLS

RAPID TRANSIT AND PARKS

PROPOSED PLAN AT THE BATTERY NOT APPROVED.

Old Law Against Vandalism May Be Enforced—Changes in Mulberry Bend Outlined.

At the meeting of the Park Board yesterday a communication was received from Chief Engineer Parsons of the Rapid Transit Commission asking permission of the Commissioners to construct tunnels for the proposed rapid-transit railroad at the Battery Park.

These tunnels, Mr. Parsons wrote, were to be four feet above the surface, and would save considerable expense to the city, besides affording a better access to the public and giving a better foundation for the road, as the land about there is "made" land.

President King moved that the request be refused. It was so carried. President King then said:

"Let them build their rapid-transit road. They can't build mounds in the park."

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel advising that the contract for asphalting certain walks in Central Park be awarded to the lowest bidder, as advertised. The bids were opened at the last meeting of the board, but the Fruen-Bambrick Constructing Company protested against the bids, as they claimed the specifications calling for "lake" asphalt shut them out. The Corporation Counsel decides against them.

Capt. Collins sent a communication about vandalism in Central Park. He complained that people were destroying trees, shrubbery, and flowers. He said there was an old ordinance forbidding people to carry shrubbery or flowers into the Park. Even a bouquet could not be carried, nor could a single flower be carried in the hand. This allowed no excuse for the people to say they brought the flowers into the Park and did not pluck them there. Capt. Collins recommended that this old law be revived or a new rule made to cover the depredations.

The matter was referred to Commissioners Roosevelt and Haven.

The Executive Committee of the Grant Monument Association wrote to the board asking that the grading about the monument be started, as there is considerable filling in to be done. The Commissioners decided to start the work.

A resolution was then adopted that the rule in reference to lights on all vehicles entering Central Park after dark be made to apply to Riverside Drive and Seventy-second Street also. This rule obliges vehicles to carry a lamp or lamps throwing a light at least 150 feet.

Another resolution was adopted that the Park Board make no appointments during the absence of President King in Europe, where he is shortly going on a Summer tour.

A report was received from Supervising Architect Calvert Vaux in regard to the plans of the Mulberry Bend Park.

He reported that there were to be two entrances opening from Baxter Street, two gates opening from Mulberry Street, one gate from Bayard Street, one gate from Park Street, one angular entrance gate at the corner of the park reservation facing Worth Street. Walks are to have a minimum width of 18 feet to each gate. There is also to be a circuit path. There is to be a large green sward at the southerly side and a smaller one at the northerly side. Around the borders are to be trees, mostly elm and lindens.

Mr. Vaux advises a further acquisition of land near Worth Street to make the approach to the park better than now proposed. The report was referred to the Chief Engineer.

Corporation Counsel Scott advised the board to award the privilege of the Claremont Restaurant to the highest bidder and place him in control on July 1.

Lawyer J. V. Scott, counsel for E. S. Stokes, asked the privilege of appearing for Mr. Stokes. He read a letter written by his client addressed to the Park Board. The letter says, among other things, that if the board will permit Mr. Stokes to remain undisturbed until Oct. 1 he will then surrender the place. Mr. Stokes says that, as he has expended a large amount of money for furniture and other necesary articles, if suddenly obliged to get out he would suffer a great loss.

Lawyer Daniel B. Hayes, representing P. H. McCann, who bid $8,250 for the privilege, told the Commissioners that they should not consider the proposition of Mr. Stokes, as he had failed to make any bid when bids were called for.

COL. WARING INSTRUCTS A HOUSEHOLDER

The Latter Complained that Mixed Waste Was Not Removed.

A distinguished physician wrote to Col. Waring recently as follows:

"Your drivers refuse to take papers and other waste. What are householders to do with it? If one hires a cart to remove it there is no place where it can be dumped. If an ash barrel should happen to contain a speck of garbage, your men will not touch it. Of course, I am not paying your men will induce them to do anything. But it seems to me this ought not to be necessary. Will you kindly have the accumulations of two weeks removed from these premises, as they are a menace to health."

Col. Waring answered as follows:

"I have your letter of June 19. I will have a cart sent to take your papers. Whether or not it will take your 'other waste' will depend entirely on what it is. This department does not act as expressman and find means for disposal of all manner of domestic and industrial waste that people want to get rid of. Our men are quite right not to take an ash barrel containing 'a speck of garbage.' The law requires you to separate your garbage, and the men are required to do their part toward enforcing the law. If one of them accepts a dime for doing what he is ordered not to do, he will be dismissed if he is found out, and he is very likely to be found out when he dumps his load at the wharf. If the people do their part, the department will try to do its part, and, between us, it is to be hoped that conditions may improve in the course of time.

"GEORGE E. WARING, Jr., Commissioner."

Iowa Prohibitionists Nominate.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 19.—In the State Prohibition Convention to-day the plank declaring

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Up-Town.....1,289 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

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Sunday edition only	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

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Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

AMBROSE PARK, 39th St, South Brooklyn—3:00 and 8:15—Black America.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—A Daughter of the Revolution.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Merry World. Roof Garden Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works and Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Thrilby.
HUBER'S MUSEUM, 14th St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Vaudeville.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St-27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:00 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 3:30 and 7:15—Sousa's Concert. 9:00—Rice's 1492.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—4:00—New-York vs. Washington.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level, shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	66	72	6 P. M.	73	76
6 A. M.	63	70	9 P. M.	73	72
9 A. M.	75	83	11 P. M.	73	72
12 M.	76	75	12 P. M.	73	71
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PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Showers.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 15, Column 4.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE SEVENTY AND THE MAYOR.

The Committee of Seventy has decided that its work is finished, and has left a statement of the results as a legacy to the public on abandoning its organization. It has performed a public service of great and enduring value and is entitled to the gratitude of the people of the city.

The Committee of Seventy owed such success as it attained to its constant adherence to the principle of non-partisanship in the management of the public business of the city, and so far as its success lacked completeness it was due to influences which it could not control. In the practical task of presenting a ticket for the suffrages of the people last Fall it felt compelled to secure the adhesion of the political organizations opposed to Tammany Hall, and for that it was necessary to name a prominent Republican for Mayor, but in effecting this combination the committee insisted upon the acceptance of its non-partisan platform.

The committee did its part, and did it well, not only in securing nominations and in accomplishing the election of its candidates, but also in its efforts to obtain legislation in the interest of non-partisan administration. Here it encountered adverse influences, and the Republican Legislature failed to fulfill the reform pledges of the party. But the Committee of Seventy yielded nothing of its fundamental principle and remitted no effort.

Not only was the Legislature disappointing, but the Mayor failed to come up fully to his pledges. His legitimate influence was not exerted to secure the desired legislation, and his appointments showed a strange incapacity to understand the meaning of non-partisanship in municipal administration. He probably understands it in bank management and railroad operation, but because places in the municipal service are "public offices" he seems unable to get rid of the idea of party claims upon them. He is so strong a partisan that he thinks, "other things being equal," a Republican should be preferred in the city service, but anybody who thinks that cannot tell when other things are equal.

In endeavoring, in spite of this partisan feeling, to carry out his pledges as he understood them, he admits that he merely apportioned appointments among the factions that supported him, trying to recognize the organizations according to what he supposed to be their voting strength, and even trying at the same time to give recognition to differences of religious faith.

The idea that the bulk of the voters who supported him did not do so as Republicans or Democrats, as Stecklerites, O'Brienites, or German Reform Unionists, or as Protestants, Catholics, or Hebrews, but merely as citizens of New-York desiring the best management of its interests on business principles and without regard to party or faction of any kind, and that men were to be appointed and employed for their capacity and fitness without inquiring into their politics or religion at all, is something that appears to be quite outside of the range of Mayor Strong's comprehension.

"COMMODITY" IN FACT AND IN RHETORIC.

One of the Western Republican leaders who has come to the Cleveland Convention in the interest of silver is reported as saying that all that is wanted by the friends of the white metal is that the Republican Party shall not consent to its being "treated as a commodity." This is the view that was taken by all the orators at Memphis last week and is precisely the one that lies at the root of all the efforts of silver mine owners to secure special legislation.

Yet gold is treated all over the world as a commodity, and none of its "friends" complain or have any reason to complain. When coined by the mints of the United States it is a legal tender for debts in this country, but it pays debts just as well when uncoined. The United States Government has considerable stocks of it in the form of bullion, and every ounce of it is worth just as much to the Treasury as the same weight of the same fineness of gold lying in the coin in the same vaults. There is no legal tender for payment of debts due by Americans to England or France or Germany, but the commodity gold pays such debts with absolute satisfaction, with no friction, and no deduction. It is dealt in from one side of the globe to the other as a commodity, and men in every great business centre make their fortunes by buying and selling it. The margin is small, the fluctuations are within a narrow range. But the principle and the methods of dealers regarding it are exactly the same as those prevailing in the copper or cotton or wheat or oil market. Supply and demand determine the price, and the longest head and the quickest judgment make profits in handling it, as in handling anything else.

If silver, like gold, were in general and steady demand, the changes in its price would be as slight. As it is, it is very largely dealt in just as gold is. But in that case there would be no gain for the few and no wrong to the many in making silver in the form of coin legal tender for debts which silver bullion at the market price would discharge. What the silver men ask for is not equal treatment for silver and gold, but special and most unfair privileges for the owners of silver which the owners of gold do not possess. Gold to-day and in most countries is legal tender at its market value. If the mine owners were content to have silver also made legal tender at its market value there would be no injustice and no complaint of any. The law would be harmless because it would be inoperative, as it is in the case of gold. The entire silver agitation is directed, not to justice, but to injustice; not to equality, but to most outrageous privilege. It is undemocratic, and when it is thoroughly understood it will be very unpopular.

WILL SAGE PAY UP?

This question, which has a highly practical interest for Mr. Laidlaw, has a psychological interest for the whole community, to which the controversy of Mr. Laidlaw and Mr. Sage has just for the fourth time been exhibited in court, resulting for the second time in a verdict for the plaintiff.

Sage, it is understood, has denied with emphasis that he would pay, and has actually expressed the intention of spending, if necessary, more money upon lawyers than Laidlaw's claim amounts to for the sake of defeating Laidlaw's claim. Sage is an obstinate man, but perhaps he may be brought to think better of his determination. In the first place, it is by no means certain that spending money on lawyers will enable him permanently to escape judgment and payment. In case it does not, then it will be no satisfaction at all to the defendant, but rather the contrary, that in addition to what he may be compelled to disgorge to Laidlaw he has been nourishing a number of lawyers at his own expense; for we entirely scout the rumor that arose in Wall Street on the day of the verdict that the drop of a point in Manhattan indicated a belief that the defendant's counsel fees were ultimately to be borne by the stockholders of that corporation.

But quite apart from this, consider what the verdict in this case implies. It implies that of the two contradictory stories told to them the jury accepts the story of Laidlaw and rejects the story of Sage. In other words, it means that the jury does not believe Sage under oath. There is no escape from this conclusion. However pachydermatous a man may be, he cannot enjoy the prospect of being held up to the public twice a year as a person unworthy of credit, with at least an equal chance that that view will be taken and promulgated by the jury. Mr. Choate has already pledged himself to try the case as often as may be necessary, and it is extremely unlikely that Sage can look forward with equanimity to being cross-examined and summed up twice a year by Mr. Choate, with no prospect of relief except by his own death, by the death of Mr. Laidlaw, or by the death of Mr. Choate, for there is no likelihood that Laidlaw will be discouraged so long as his counsel will stand by him. Upon the whole, if Sage manages to hold out for even three or four more trials he will have furnished a singular example of tenacity of purpose.

FRANCHISES FOR EXTENSIONS AND BRANCHES.

There seems to have been some confusion of mind about the requirements of the law regarding surface railroad extensions in the west side up-town section in connection with the proceedings of the Aldermen upon the applications of two companies desiring to make such extensions. The amendments of the railroad law adopted in 1893 make it plain that the Aldermen have no power to offer a franchise for such extensions for sale, except as a condition to its consent to the application of an existing corporation having lines which it proposes to extend or to which it proposes to construct branches.

The law provides that any street surface railroad corporation proposing to "extend its road or construct branches thereof" must file a statement of the names and descriptions of the streets and highways upon which it is proposed to construct, maintain, or operate "such extensions and branches," and then obtain the consent of property owners and local authorities in a manner prescribed. But the consent of the local authorities of cities containing 1,250,000 inhabitants or more "must contain the condition that the right, franchise, and privilege of using any street, road, highway, avenue, park, or public place shall be sold at public auction to the bidder who will agree to give the city the largest percentage per annum of the gross receipts," &c. The consent can only be granted to a company that has applied for the privilege of extending its existing lines or constructing branches thereof, and competition for the franchise is provided for by making its subsequent sale a condition of the consent. Any competing bidder must be a corporation organized under the law for the operation of a railroad in the city "for which such consent may be given," and provision is made regarding fares and a division of receipts in case the franchise is sold to any bidder other than the applicant to whom the consent has been given.

Now to apply these provisions to the case lately before the Aldermen. The Third Avenue Railroad Company applied for consent to extend its existing lines through certain streets and highways up town on the west side, and the Metropolitan Traction Company applied in a similar manner for consent to extend its existing lines in the same section upon certain streets and highways not in all respects identical with those in the other application. The Board of Aldermen could not offer the franchise to any other corporation not an applicant or to a competition of bidders. It could only grant its consent to one or the other of the applying companies, subject to the condition required by law of afterward subjecting the applicant to competition for the franchise at public sale as a means of determining the percentage of gross receipts to be paid to the city.

The importance of granting the consent to that one of the two companies applying for it which it was most desirable to have in possession of the franchise is obvious. If it was granted to the Third Avenue Company it would be for the exact lines which it had described in its application as extensions to its system, and the Metropolitan Company could only compete for a franchise to construct and operate what would be in effect an extension of the Third Avenue system instead of its own. If the consent was granted to the Metropolitan Company the franchise would be sold for the extension of its system on the lines it had selected, and it would then have the advantage in bidding. Third parties would not be likely to bid in either case, except on the chance of getting a valuable franchise for extensions or branches of the system of the company holding the consent for more than that company was willing to pay for it, in the expectation of making money by the connection with its lines.

The Aldermen cannot do anything like what the Mayor suggested in his veto message, and if Mr. Strong is in favor, as he says, of extending railroad construction in the up-town west side section and disapproves of granting consent to the Third Avenue Company, there is nothing for him to do but approve of granting it to the only other applicant, and that is what the Aldermen ought to do.

STREET CLEANING AND THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The President of the Board of Health has announced his purpose to support the application to the Board of Estimate for the issue of "emergency bonds" to keep the street cleaning up to its present standard. There seems to be little doubt that the issue will be authorized.

Certainly that course will be sanctioned by public opinion. It may be rather strained to allege that anything less good than the present condition of the streets is dangerous to the public health. But there is no doubt at all that anything less good would be an offense to public decency and a reproach to our municipal housekeeping, in which Col. Waring has actually enabled us to take some positive pride.

Besides that, when we once allow the existing standard to be lowered, what standard are we to insist upon? It is only a question of degree after that, all the way down to Tom Brennan. There is no point at which we can say that the condition of the streets "will do" after we abandon the attempt to maintain real cleanliness. As we have said before, the people of New-York do not want the streets "pretty clean." They want them clean, and they are willing to pay what it costs to clean them, without additions for "politics." We have for the first time found out that they can be cleaned and what it costs to clean them. It costs more than the appropriation for this year, but they must not be allowed to become dirty again. Next year it will cost less. But whatever it costs, we must have it.

THE KAISER AT KIEL.

Whatever may be the monumental or the practical value of the Baltic Canal, it is already plain that the "inauguration" is, from the point of view of the host, a complete and conspicuous failure. When the old Kaiser laid the cornerstone of the canal, eight years ago, he proclaimed that the work was "in honor of united Germany, to her permanent welfare, in token of her might and power." The comparison of that celebration with this is not favorable to the administration of his grandson and successor. It is not the "might and power" of united Germany that attracts the attention of mankind to Kiel at this moment. It is the spectacle of the rampant and defiant fraternization of France and Russia, in exclusion of Germany, at Germany's own feast. It is made plain to the world that these two nations have taken part in the celebration largely for the purpose of exhibiting that there is an understanding between them from which their host is excluded. This has been made so manifest as to smooth the ruffled susceptibilities of those Frenchmen who at first were inclined to denounce their Government for any participation in the ceremonies as a virtual surrender of the grudge of 1871 and a renunciation of revenge. They are placated by the showing that the fraternization of France and Russia is in effect a snubbing of the Kaiser, their host. The spectacle recalls the anecdote of Beau Brummell, who was invited to dine by a grocer with a party of his own choosing, and was asked afterward if the occasion had been pleasant, to which he replied that it would have been if the confounded fellow had not "dined himself."

There is not much to be said for Brummell's manners, and there is little more to be said for the Franco-Russian notions of the obligations of international comity and hospitality as these have been exemplified at Kiel. But the Kaiser is not on that account entitled to any sympathy. He has got himself into trouble by omitting to practice the maxim of Martin Van Buren, of whom very likely he never heard, that "in politics whatever is superfluous ought to be avoided." There was never anything more "superfluous" than his joining with France and Russia to bully Japan and to deprive her of the fruits of her conquest. The interests of Germany in the settlement of the question were precisely the same, on a smaller scale, as those of Great Britain and the United States, which forbore any attempt to influence the settlement. Germany's intervention was undignified; first, because the subject matter was no business of hers, and, secondly, because she intervened to promote an act of outrageous oppression. Let us grant that in bullying Japan by way of toadying Russia the Kaiser was actuated by the best of motives, the desire to keep the peace in Europe. It remains true that he sacrificed the dignity of his country when he interfered between Japan and China in a manner that was both meddlesome and iniquitous. He has been paying for his unwisdom ever since, and he will probably have to pay still more for it. Having been duped into permitting the German fleet to add to the "pressure" upon Japan, France and Russia have shut him out from the subsequent proceedings: The loan which is expected to give the lenders a creditors' lien upon China has been assumed at Paris, and participation in it has been denied to the German bankers. To cap the climax, his late partners now seem bent upon shutting him out of his own entertainment by ostentatiously fraternizing with each other and leaving him very little share in it beyond paying the bill. This does not conduce to the "honor of united Germany" or to his personal prestige. It must indeed be very bitter, but it ought to be "good medicine."

THE MAN AND THE SYSTEM.

When Inspector McLaughlin faced Judge Barrett yesterday to receive the sentence that strips him of his high rank in the police force and puts him on a level with the criminals of whom he has been the lawful pursuer, the stern and impartial Justice expressed only "regret for the wrecked life" of the guilty man. It is a sentiment that will be very generally shared. McLaughlin had all the qualities necessary to make an excellent officer except integrity, and his failure in integrity was not greater than that of the circle in which his lot was cast. Extortion of money as the price of immunity for illegal acts or of exemption from the enforcement of the law or of freedom from annoyance and expense was general in the Police Department, and was in complete harmony with the views and practices of the politicians who controlled the City Government. These men, mostly Tammany leaders, but some of them Republican leaders who were in deals with the others, regarded all public trusts as opportunities for more or less private gain. It was an accepted principle with them, which many of them never even questioned, that the possessors of official authority should be paid for using or refraining from using it by those to whom either the use or its neglect would be advantageous.

Undoubtedly in this sense and to the degree indicated McLaughlin was the victim of the system of which he was a part and in which he knew that admission and promotion must be paid for. It is a logical conclusion that what a man buys he may sell, and McLaughlin, like his associates and his superiors, was not of sufficiently sensitive or sufficiently educated conscience to perceive that the whole business, from the patrolman to the Commissioners, and beyond them to the political bosses, was as illicit and as shameful as dealing in counterfeit money, and to the community far more dangerous. Had he entered a police force ruled by honorable chiefs and entirely independent of corrupt control; had he known that his admission was due to no favor, but to intelligent selection on the basis of probable fitness; had he looked forward to advancement as the reward of faithful and efficient service and to disgrace as the sure penalty of delinquency, he would probably be to-day in even a higher rank than that from which he is degraded by a felon's sentence. He had courage, activity, intelligence, and great variety of resource in his profession, as he has repeatedly shown in dealing with unprotected offenders with no means of bribery. Freed from temptation and from fear, he would have earned and won very high honors in his profession and lived and died respected and admired by the community he had served.

It is a great pity that the men immediately responsible for this system cannot join the convicted Inspector in prison. But the final responsibility is not with them. It is with the respectable citizens who, blinded by partisanship or indifferent to the demands of principle in the performance of political duties, have allowed themselves to be driven by these men as cattle are driven. The absolute dependence of every corrupt political leader in any party is on the unthinking support of the honest men of that party. Platt has commanded it from Republicans as Tammany has commanded it from Democrats. When it is withdrawn and citizens intelligent enough to know what is right in politics have the courage and the sense to do it, the system that rests on the sale of public trusts will come to an end.

The corporators of the New-York Botanic Garden have succeeded in raising the quarter of a million dollars on which was conditioned the issue by the city of bonds for twice that sum and the setting aside of 250 acres of land in Bronx Park to be used as those in charge of the enterprise may deem best. Thus a most encouraging beginning is made toward carrying into execution a plan from which the city can confidently expect to receive great benefits. Such gardens as that which it is proposed to establish are not only of distinctly practical and economic value, but they serve as schools for imparting both botanical and aesthetic instruction of the highest kind. Much more money than is now in hand or in sight will be needed to give New-York a garden worthy of a great Nation's metropolis, but it will doubtless be obtained without difficulty as the work goes on. Bronx Park is an almost ideal site for an undertaking of this sort. It is already easy of access, and will be still more so when the transit facilities now in contemplation become realities; the land selected is sufficiently diversified in elevation and character to give an opportunity for the display of landscape architecture in all its phases, and the little Bronx, if it can be persuaded not to carry out what seems to be its present intention of drying up altogether, will lend itself to many uses.

All the objections that have been recorded against the Malby law, giving negroes a right to go where they are not wanted, seem to be perfectly reasonable, except those that come from the waiters. Men who have consented to adopt the habit of taking "tips" instead of honest wages have no right to object to anything. Having proved themselves without dignity or self-respect, they should not make any pretense of possessing those qualities.

Gov. Werts, who was supposed, not long ago, to represent in New-Jersey the topmost wavecrest of reform, has reappointed two Judges whom the State Senate has once, and most properly, refused to confirm, and whom the public has not yet forgiven for pardoning the notorious "Big Four" of Guttenberg. Not content with this proof of his lofty standards and intentions, the Governor has undertaken the difficult task of finding excuses for the official conduct of Secretary of State Kelsey, a man whose distinguishing peculiarity is his complete lack of power to see any difference between money belonging to himself and that of the State. A few days ago Mr. Kelsey was confronted with both impeachment and indictment, but he managed to escape them both, and now has found—or did he have one before?—a defender with the desire and the courage to overlook self-confessed acts which excited as much of amazement as of indignation all through this part of the country. This is a most instructive phenomenon—almost as instructive as are the various gerrymanders by which, in our own State, the "reform" victories of last Fall are to be made useful to politicians of one sort and another.

MAILS AND THE NEW UNION STATION

Mr. Swan Calls the Attention of the Postmaster to the Project.

The following was sent yesterday to the Postmaster of New-York by the Secretary of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company:

The Hon. Charles L. Dayton:

Dear Sir: I beg to ask your consideration of the matter of securing for the City of New-York adequate postal facilities for a great central distributing Post Office in connection with the new Union Station to be erected between Forty-second and Forty-fourth Streets and Seventh and Eighth Avenues by the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company.

The company has been duly authorized to construct a railroad bridge over the Hudson River, with suitable connections, depots, and stations, which shall bring into the heart of the City of New-York all traffic and passengers approaching this city by the railroads whose terminals are located in New-Jersey.

The construction of the railroad depot can be so planned as to bring into it all postal cars, and furnish the best possible postal facilities for the City of New-York; said depot to be used as a great reservoir and distributing centre of the mails of the country.

The saving of even one hour to the business interests of the community in making up its mails, is incalculable. Nearly the whole ground floor of the proposed depot, as well as a cellar below for storage, into which postal cars may be run, will supply room 200x700 on each floor, making an aggregate of 280,000 square feet surface. The upper or ground floor will be lighted by windows on both sides and at the end, and the cellar by electric lights, and both floors to be connected by elevators and thoroughly ventilated.

By the application of a system of pneumatic tubes quick dispatch can be made to and from the sub-stations and much valuable time saved.

This solution of the postal problem for the City of New-York will obviate the construction of a special Post Office building, and will provide greater and superior facilities than can be contrived in any other way.

The desirability of realizing the unique facilities to be afforded by this great depot in the interest of the postal service of the whole country has been duly recognized by a former Postmaster General, who has favorably expressed himself respecting it in his report for the year 1892, calling attention to the proposition of this company. Very respectfully and truly yours,

CHARLES H. SWAN, Secretary.

DENIED BY COL. ASHLEY W. COLE

The Term of Office of Port Warden Leahy Was Rightly Abridged.

ALBANY, June 19.—Col. Ashley W. Cole, Governor Morton's private secretary, to-day authorized a denial of the truth of a story published in a New-York morning newspaper, to the effect that there had been a mutilation of the records in the Executive Chamber in the interest of William O'Connor of Little Falls, Senator Edmund O'Connor's brother. O'Connor was confirmed by the Senate during the last session on the Governor's nomination as a Port Warden of New-York.

The published statement was that the term of office of William D. Leahy, whom Mr. O'Connor was named to succeed, had been wrongfully abridged in the record book kept by the Executive Department clerks, the original date set for the expiration of Mr. Leahy's term of office, Jan. 26, 1896, having been crossed out in ink, and another date July 14, 1895, written in above the original date without legal authority.

Col. Cole says that the book in which the change was made is not a public record, but is merely kept for the convenience of the Executive Department, and that the change was made on the advice of the statutory revision commission, who held that the original construction as to when Mr. Leahy's term should expire was erroneous.

MEETING OF NEW CITY MAGISTRATES

Talk Over Future Plans—Did Not Discuss Appointments, Judge Deuel Says.

A meeting of the city magistrates appointed recently by Mayor Strong was held last night at the residence of Justice Joseph M. Deuel, 156 West Fortieth Street.

There was a full attendance, those present being Thomas F. Wentworth, John O. Mott, Charles A. Flammer, Charles E. Simms, Jr., Henry A. Brann, Herman C. Kudlich, Leroy B. Crane, and Robert C. Cornell.

The meeting lasted until midnight. Justice Deuel, when asked what had been done, said that it was an informal gathering.

"We met," said he, "simply that we might become acquainted with each other. We simply discussed the programme which we will adopt, so as to have everything ready when we sit on July 1."

Justice Deuel said that the question of appointments was not touched upon at all.

William B. Fuller, a newspaper man, was appointed yesterday Deputy Clerk to Theodore F. McDonald, Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions by the new Justices of that court. The salary is $3,000 a year.

POST OFFICE SALARIES READJUSTED

Changes in Rank and Compensation in Cities All Over the Country.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—First Assistant Postmaster General Jones to-day completed the readjustment of Postmasters' salaries throughout the country. Some of the changes are as follows:

Connecticut—Colchester reduced to third-class and Putnam advanced to second. New-Haven increased to $3,600 and New-London to $2,800.

Delaware—Dover increased to $1,900.

Massachusetts—Arlington, Auburndale, Campello, Norwood, Webster, and Westborough made second-class.

New-Jersey—Atlantic City, Elizabeth, and Hoboken made first-class. Dover, Merchantville, Millville, South Orange, Summit, Westfield, and West Hoboken made second-class. Jersey City increased to $3,600.

New-York—Auburn, Jamestown, and Schenectady made first-class.

Rhode Island—Newport made first-class.

These changes will go into effect July 1.

THE DAY OF DIVIDEND POSTPONED

Brooklyn City Railroad Company Will Not Pay Until July 15.

The stockholders of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company have received notice that the time for the declaration of dividends has been changed from July 1 to July 15.

One of the stockholders said: "If the Brooklyn Heights Company has earned nearly enough money to pay the rental, this fifteen days will give it an opportunity to secure the full amount without apparently defaulting in the payment and without recourse to the issuing of more receiver's certificates. Of course it in no way affects the payment of the rental. If the Brooklyn Heights Company should default and take advantage of the sixty-day limit before the lease could be declared void this action of the Directors will not increase that time by fifteen days."

WILL DECLARE FOR SOUND MONEY

Important Meeting of the State Democracy to be Held Next Week—Executive Committee Meets.

The Executive Committee of the New York State Democracy met last night at the headquarters, 18 West Twenty-third Street. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild presided, and among the others who were in attendance were Col. Robert Grier Monroe, Shipping Commissioner Maurice J. Power, John A. Henneberry, Thomas P. Keating, Thomas Costigan, and several of the other district leaders.

Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments Theodore Sutro proposed resolutions, as Chairman of the committee having in charge the financial question, putting the New-York State Democracy squarely on record in favor of sound money. The resolutions naturally met the sentiment of the Executive Committee as a whole, but it was thought best to refer the whole matter to the County Committee, which will meet in the Cooper Institute next week. This meeting will be an emphatic demand on the part of the New-York State Democracy for sound money.

Mr. Sutro, who is Chairman of the committee having in charge the question of the finances, is emphatically a sound-money man. In this he does not differ from all other sensible Democrats. Another question that was turned over to the County Committee last night was that concerning the reorganization under the reapportionment. The Executive Committee adopted resolutions declaring that the action of President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen was entirely proper and did not in any way violate Mr. Jeroloman's pledge to the people prior to election that he would be a non-partisan in the affairs of Municipal Government. This did not make it necessary that he should be non-partisan in affairs that simply affected the interests of the two parties in this city. In short, President Jeroloman's course in voting for a Democratic reapportionment was indorsed warmly.

The meeting of the County Committee of the State Democracy next week will be a very interesting one. Several speakers will address the meeting on the financial question and among them will be some of the strongest representatives of sound money in the country. It was hoped last night that Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle would be among the speakers. The organization would like to have him, but it is pretty certain that he will not be able to comply with its invitation.

A CLAMBAKE CLUB AT NEWPORT

An Exclusive Organization of Which Center Hitchcock Is President.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 19.—The fashionable set has got up a Clambake Club, and will have its first bake in a few days, only men participating. The club officers are: President—Center Hitchcock; Secretary—F. M. Ware; Treasurer—F. P. Garrettson; Executive Committee—Prescott Lawrence, Oliver H. P. Belmont, and H. T. Eldredge.

The membership is: Lispenard Stewart, W. K. Vanderbilt, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Thomas McCaleb, Edward R. Wharton, Daniel B. Fearing, William Tiffany, Herbert C. Pell, Hollis H. Hunnewell, Winthrop Chanler, Perry Belmont, John S. Tooker, Whitney Warren, Ogden Mills, Winfield S. Hoyt, Thomas H. Hitchcock, Jr., Louis L. Lorillard, Edward H. Bulkeley, James P. Kernochan, Woodbury Kane, Edward M. Neill, Frederick P. Sands, Frederick H. Paine, Max Agassiz, H. Mortimer Brooks, William R. Hunter, James Hude Beekman, Hamilton Fish Kerry, Hugh K. Norman, J. N. Howard, Benjamin Weaver, William H. Osgood, T. A. Havemeyer, Judge W. W. Douglass, Charles M. Oelrichs, William Astor Chanler, Lieut. E. St. John Greble, Gouverneur Kortright, N. James De Blois, Sidney Woollett, J. A. Swan, William Cutting, Jr., Harper Pennington, W. H. Mayer, F. B. Cutting, Louis Q. Jones, Roland King, David H. King, Jr., and Capt. R. M. Berry, United States Navy. The club will have a bake once a fortnight, and expects to become a permanent organization and to build a clubhouse.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt gave a sailing party and luncheon on the Conqueror to-day. Their guests were William Post, Miss Post, P. Botkine of the Russian Legation; Cecil A. Spring-Rice of the English Legation, and J. G. Ford.

To-day's arrivals for the season were Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Dubois, and Mrs. M. S. Meier Smith of Rye, N. Y.; Mrs. Frank McLaughlin, Jr., Ralph N. Ellis, Dr. and Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Prof. Wisner and family of New-York, and Col. and Mrs. Edward D. V. Morrell of Philadelphia, to spend the Summer as guests of Mrs. J. G. Johnson. Mrs. Eliza Arnold of New-York arrived at her Middletown cottage.

Other arrivals to-day were Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wheatland, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Cushing; F. B. Kingsbury, H. F. Wetherell, Grant McDowell of Boston; Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Chase and family and Mrs. Herbert A. Chase of Cambridge; M. A. Sawyer of Newark, N. J.; Thomas N. Perdue, Dr. and Mrs. Eugene H. Porter, P. A. Meyrowitz, O. W. Meyrowitz, Dr. E. M. Kellogg, and E. R. Runyon of New-York; Maxwell S. Kirwin of London, Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Compton of Lockport, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Osborn of Catskill, N. Y.

Col. Edward Morrell, Center Hitchcock, George R. Fearing, Jr., Maxwell S. Kirwin, and Lieut. E. H. Richmond, United States Army, are registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet will sail from Europe June 28. They will remain two days in New-York and come to Newport as soon as possible.

Arrivals at Conanicut to-day for the season were Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Woodward and the family of Commander C. A. Davis, United States Navy. Other arrivals there were Mrs. William H. Barrows and Miss R. R. Taft of New-York, and the Rev. Edward Ritchie of Philadelphia.

THE WHISKY TRUST SUITS

Argument Against the Reorganization Committee's Bid for the Property.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Argument on the petition of the Whisky Trust Reorganization Committee for an order of sale and the acceptance of the committee's bid of $9,800,000 for part of the property was resumed this morning before Judge Showalter.

Edwin Walker, on behalf of the minority stockholders and creditors, made a powerful plea against the proposition, contending that it would not involve the payment of a cent except $28 a share to the stockholders who refused to come into the scheme, and that the purchasers would not be responsible for the payment of any indebtedness. He held that the offer should be rejected until a decree for a sale had been entered. He denounced the receiver for being in collusion with the petitioners.

PEORIA, Ill., June 19.—Joseph B. Greenhut, C. T. Lindsay of Indianapolis, the Wesley City Coal Company, and the Peoria Cooperage Company, the former holding shares of

OUR DUTY TO INSURGENTS

Secretary of State's Instruction to Cashier of a Bank.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION SOLVED

Personal Compact of Every Citizen as a Portion of the Sovereignty in Whose Behalf Faith Is Plighted.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Secretary Olney has practically defined the position American citizens should assume toward the Cuban insurrection in a letter to a Cuban sympathizer, the cashier of a bank, who wrote to Mr. Olney for advice with regard to receiving contributions to the insurgents' cause as deposits at the institution with which he is connected. The bank cashier wrote as follows:

Farmers and Merchants' National Bank.
Waco, Texas, June 13, 1895.

Hon. Richard Olney, Secretary of State:

I have been approached by alleged agents of the Cuban insurgents with the view of securing this bank's consent to act as depository for contributions from sympathizers in the United States, but have withheld consent until such time as I could hear from your department as to whether we would, by so doing, lay ourselves liable to prosecution under the neutrality laws.

This we desire to avoid not only technically, but morally as well, for we are all too loyal to our own country to seek to overturn in any sense her laws. I myself am in entire sympathy with the cause of Cuban independence, and I attribute the singling out of this bank to the fact being known to a few who are identified with the cause in that country.

It is needless to say that from a business standpoint it would result in great advantage to this bank, and I hope you will see your way clear to allowing us to publish acceptance of the trust to the world.

JOHN P. MASSEY, Cashier.

To this the Secretary of State replied:

"Whether the bank or its officers could be criminally prosecuted under the neutrality laws of the United States, because the bank had knowingly made itself a depository of funds contributed by sympathizers in the United States in support of the present Cuban insurrection, is a question as to which opinions may differ, and which can be satisfactorily settled only by the adjudication of the proper court.

"Should a bank engage in such a transaction, and, as you suggest, publish its acceptance of such a trust to the world, it would be my duty to call upon the Department of Justice to at least test the question whether or not the proceeding was a crime against the United States.

"It might also be my duty to suggest whether a bank holding a United States charter does not abuse its franchises and risk its continuance and forfeiture by acts in aid of hostilities against a nation with which the United States is at peace.

"I do not anticipate, however, that anything done by your bank or its officers is likely to promote the solution of the interesting legal questions which your letter presents. You ask me not merely as to your technical legal liability, but also as to your moral obligations, adding 'for we are all too loyal to our own country to seek to overthrow in any sense her laws.'

"I heartily commend the sentiment of the quotation and am in a position to say that your moral duty in the premises does not admit of the least question. It has been expounded by no less an authority than the Supreme Court of the United States in the following language:

"'The intercourse of this country with foreign nations and its policy in regard to them are placed by the Constitution of the United States in the hands of the Government, and its decisions upon these subjects are obligatory upon every citizen of the Union. He is bound to be at war with the nation against which the war-making power has declared war, and equally bound to commit no act of hostility against a nation with which the Government is in amity and friendship.

"'This principle is universally acknowledged by the laws of nations. It lies at the foundation of all government, as there could be no social order or peaceful relations between the citizens of different countries without it. It is, however, more emphatically true in relation to citizens of the United States.

"'For, as the sovereignty resides in the people, every citizen is a portion of it, and is himself personally bound by the laws which the representatives of the sovereignty may pass, and the treaties into which they may enter, within the scope of their delegated authority.

"'And when that authority has plighted its faith to another nation that there shall be peace and friendship between the citizens of the two countries, every citizen of the United States is equally and personally pledged. The compact is made by the department of the Government upon which he himself has agreed to confer the power. It is his own personal compact as a portion of the sovereignty in whose behalf it is made.

"'And he can do no act, nor enter into any agreement to promote or encourage revolt or hostilities against the territories of a country with which our Government is pledged by treaty to be at peace, without a breach of his duty as a citizen, and the breach of the faith pledged to the foreign nation.'

"Trusting you will find the foregoing a satisfactory answer to your inquiries, and that your bank, yourself, and its other officers will proceed accordingly, I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"RICHARD OLNEY."

INSURGENT CAMP CAPTURED.

Gen. Navarro Reports a Defeat of Garzon's Band at Santa Rosa.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 19.—Gen. Navarro reports that the troops under his command have had an engagement with a rebel band under Garzon, at Santa Rosa, and captured their camp, together with a quantity of arms. Many of the rebels were killed. The Government loss was three seriously wounded.

Col. Michelena's column has routed Rabi's band at Mogote. Four prisoners and a quantity of arms were captured by the Spaniards. The Government force lost one killed and one wounded.

CRUISER RALEIGH AT KEY WEST

There Are Good Reasons to Fear Another Filibustering Expedition.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 19.—The United States cruiser Raleigh, Capt. Miller, arrived here this morning from New-York.

The Raleigh and the cutter McLane will be kept at Key West and vicinity to prevent filibustering expeditions being fitted out and sailing from here against Cuba.

There is great activity here and at Tampa among the leading Cubans. The Spanish Consul at this port and the Consul at Tampa have good reason to believe that the Cubans intend soon to dispatch another expedition from one of the South Florida ports. Many of the men who were with the expedition which sailed from here on June 5 joined the vessel in Tampa Bay.

These men were employed in the cigar factories at Tampa. There are supposed to be at least eighty men here who will leave for Cuba as soon as an opportunity offers.

Col. Cespedes addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of Cubans at San Carlos Hall last night. Cespedes is a very eloquent speaker, and, like his father, is devoted to the cause of Cuba.

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT BILL.

Amendments Accepted to Obviate Objections of Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, June 19.—The House of Commons in the course of the debate on the Welsh Church Disestablishment bill to-day accepted the amendment offered by the opposition leaving the church schools and public chapels under a representative body, instead of wholly disendowing them, as the bill originally proposed.

The Westminster Gazette says that of the Government bills, Mr. Gladstone is interested only in the Welsh Church Disestablishment measure, upon which he is desirous of freedom to vote upon one or two points.

Mr. C. J. Darling, Unionist member for Deptford, asked whether the Government intended to proceed with the Welsh Church Disestablishment bill, in view of the fact that Mr. Gladstone had intimated that the measure did not have his approval.

The question was not answered.

The Right Hon. Jacob Bright, member of Parliament for South West Manchester, a nephew of the late John Bright, succeeds Mr. Villiers as Mr. Gladstone's pair.

It is learned that Mr. Gladstone asked the Liberal whips to break his pair with Mr. Villiers at the time the Welsh Church Disestablishment bill entered the committee stage, because he thought that the proposals for dealing with the property of the church after disestablishment had become a fact were somewhat harsh.

As he had not wished to make his appearance in the House, he paired in favor of the bill. He does not now intend to appear in the House either to speak or to vote.

The committee stage of the bill began today. The Government has further accepted two or three small amendments of similar nature to the ones placing schools and public churches under a representative body, instead of disendowing them entirely.

This was done with the object of obviating Mr. Gladstone's objections to the bill. Nevertheless, the Welsh Radicals are displeased, and declare that Mr. Gladstone is returning to the political faith of his youth, and will die a Conservative.

The Daily News, the organ of the Liberals, will to-morrow say that the rumor that Mr. Gladstone does not approve of the general policy of the Government is a pure invention.

THE RELEASE OF JOHN CURTIN.

Circumstances of His Conviction for Life as a Dynamiter.

LONDON, June 19.—John Curtin, the dynamiter who is confined in the Portland prison, will sail for the United States shortly after his release, which will take place almost immediately.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—John Curtin, or John Curtin Kent, as he was usually called, (his mother's name being Kent,) whose probable release from the Portland (England) penitentiary, where he has been serving a life sentence as a dynamiter, is again announced in London dispatches, was a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y.

He was convicted more than eight years ago of complicity with Dr. Gallagher, also of Brooklyn, in an attempt to blow up British warships with dynamite. The evidence against him was largely circumstantial and was chiefly supplied by detectives, who were "said" to have found dynamite in his satchel and who did find letters showing that he had been in communication with Dr. Gallagher, the convicted dynamiter, and that Gallagher had been instrumental in procuring him employment as a mechanic in the British dockyards.

Nevertheless, this case was such a weak one that Gov. Waller of Connecticut, then our Consul General in London, wrote of it that Curtin's conviction was a surprise even to the prosecution.

Mr. Perry Belmont, at that time representing the First New-York District, and who was Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, took the matter up and introduced a resolution which the House adopted for an investigation of the circumstances of Curtin's conviction.

Mr. Bayard, then Secretary of State, took pains to look into the facts, and the knowledge he thus obtained has doubtless been useful to him in his present position as Ambassador to London in securing Curtin's release. The pardoned "dynamiter" has many warm friends in Brooklyn, who will rejoice at his release.

TURBULENT ITALIAN DEPUTIES.

Premier Crispi's Remarks on the King's Mercy to Rebels.

ROME, June 19.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day a Radical Deputy spoke in favor of amnesty to political and other offenders. Premier Crispi declared that the Government would propose that the King's mercy should extend to peasants and others who had been misled, but certainly not to the leaders of revolt. The utterance was vociferously applauded by the majority.

When the applause had subsided Signor Crispi attempted to continue his remarks, but was interrupted by cries of all sorts from the Radicals. Some members of the majority reproached the Radicals for their conduct, and for a time there was a violent exchange of invectives.

A number of Deputies descended to the centre of the Chamber, which soon became packed. A struggle followed, in which there were many blows struck, and the sitting had to be suspended. The President ordered the galleries cleared. A deafening uproar followed for fifteen minutes.

Finally order was restored, and the sitting was resumed. The President severely rebuked the disorderly Deputies and announced that he would enforce rigorous measures if such unseemly conduct was again indulged in. The adress to the King's speech was carried by a large majority.

AUSTRIA'S CABINET CRISIS.

Count Kilmannsegg, a Protestant, Will Preside Temporarily.

VIENNA, June 19.—Count Erich Kilmannsegg, Governor of Lower Austria, will undertake to preside over a temporary Cabinet of neutral construction.

Count Kilmannsegg is a Protestant, and necessarily will meet with opposition, which neither he nor his colleagues could long withstand if his administration were undertaken with any idea of its virtual permanency.

Lightning on Ben Nevis Observatory.

EDINBURGH, June 19.—A snowstorm prevailed to-day on Ben Nevis, Invernesshire, the loftiest mountain in Great Britain. The storm was accompanied by lightning, and a bolt struck the telegraph observatory, disabling the instrument. The building was set on fire, but the officials and two tourists extinguished the flames. Little damage was done.

France's Timber and Canadian Treaty.

BORDEAUX, June 19.—Timber merchants here are beginning to get supplies from the Baltic ports, owing to the delay in the ratification of the Franco-Canadian treaty, which provides for the minimum tariff on imports from Canada. Until the treaty is ratified, the minimum tariff will not be extended to timber from Canada.

Aurania Passenger Kills Herself.

QUEENSTOWN, June 19.—The steamer Aurania, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for New-York, reported upon her arrival here to-day that Isabella Gorley, an intermediate passenger, had committed suicide by jumping overboard. She was on her way to New-York to join her husband.

Exact Amount of China's Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Minister Charles Denby writes to the Department of State under date of May 14 from Pekin that by the fourth article of the Shimonoseki treaty the war indemnity to be paid by China is $200,000,000 Taikwan taels, or 288,800,000 Mexican silver dollars. The Taikwan is the Imperial Treasury tael.

Norway's Cabinet Not Yet Formed.

STOCKHOLM, June 19.—Late to-night ex-Minister Jacob Bonnevie, whom the King had entrusted with the task of forming a Ministry, informed his Majesty that he found it impossible to form a Cabinet, the Radicals refusing to co-operate with him.

Illness of Nasr Ullah Khan.

LONDON, June 19.—Nasr Ullah Khan was seized with a slight attack of fever while at Leeds yesterday and returned to London without visiting Sheffield, where he was expected to-day. He has canceled all his engagements.

Makes an American a Knight.

ATHENS, June 19.—The King of the Hellenes has created Major Huntington, at one time an aide de camp on the staff of Gen. Halleck during the American civil war, a chevalier of the Order of Our Saviour.

Hanotaux to Dine with Americans.

PARIS, June 19.—M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has accepted the invitation of United States Ambassador Eustis to be present at the banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce July 14.

R. U. Johnson a Knight of Italy.

ROME, June 19.—King Humbert has conferred the cross of Knight of the Crown of Italy on R. U. Johnson, Secretary of the American League of International Copyright.

Banquet to Cardinal Gibbons.

ROME, June 19.—The American College in Rome will give a grand dinner June 23 in honor of Cardinal Gibbons.

WOMEN'S SOCIAL REFORMS

Miss Frances E. Willard's Speech at Queen's Hall in London.

POVERTY A CAUSE OF INTEMPERANCE

One of the Important Questions of the Convention Is the Polyglot Petition Which Is to be Presented First to Great Britain.

LONDON, June 19.—The third biennial convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union was opened in Queen's Hall, Langham Place, at 10 o'clock this morning. Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the union, presided.

There was a very large attendance of delegates and others. Lady Henry Somerset, President of the National British Woman's Temperance Association, delivered an address of welcome, after which Miss Willard addressed the convention, in part as follows:

"We are here, English-speaking women, gathered out of the leading nations of the world, with a few native pioneers from oriental and continental countries, to put our heads and hearts together for the building up of the woman's home-protection movement, because it is the fittest to survive, the best adapted to its environment, and we are here for the pulling down of the liquor system, because, judged by its effects, it is the most unfit and the least adapted to that slowly improving environment which is the outcome of Christianity working on the minds and bodies of the human race.

"To the labor reformers we have to say: 'You have united for home protection; so have we. You will bring it about by standing together at the ballot box; so shall we. You shall succeed by keeping level heads and hands that do not tremble; so shall we.'

"We used to say intemperance was the cause of poverty; now we have completed the circle of truth by saying poverty causes intemperance, and that the underpaid, undersheltered wage-earning teetotaler deserves a thousand times more credit than the teetotaler who is well paid, well fed, and well sheltered.

"In the slums they drink to forget; we would make life something they would gladly remember; so would you. Our objects are the same; let us clasp hands in the unity of spirit and the bond of peace.

"How to carry out in the best manner plans for presenting the polyglot petition is one of the important questions to be submitted to this convention.

"It is now proposed, after presenting the petition to the British Government, to go to Norway for the purpose of studying the Norwegian system of handling the liquor traffic and of presenting the petition to the King of Sweden. It may also be deemed best to accompany Dr. Lunn's Mediterranean excursion, which would afford the opportunity of carrying the petition to several other capitals.

"It is my duty and pleasure to go home to our National Women's Christian Temperance Union Convention, which meets in Baltimore, October, 1895, after which I earnestly wish that the journey to India, China, Japan, Australia, and South Africa might be taken up as consecutively as possible and completed before the close of 1896.

"Our American members greatly desire that the superintendencies should be more widely distributed in different countries.

"A majority of them are now held in the United States, but our desire cannot be too strongly emphasized that the offices from President down through all the lines of coworkers might be largely held in England and the colonies.

"Until this be done we cannot feel that we are so thoroughly a world's society as we desire to be. The Dominion of Canada has taken a large proportion in white ribbon work; there are no truer leaders than Mrs. Youmans, the pioneer; Mrs. Judge Foster, her successor; Mrs. Williams, whom we have lost, and thank whom we had no more precious life to lose; Mrs. Todd, who succeeded her as acting President, and Mrs. Edith Archibald, President of the maritime Provinces, and all the general officers of the Dominion and the provinces, in which by a plebiscite, prohibition has been deliberately chosen as the best method of handling the liquor traffic. If correctly reported, all the Provinces save French Quebec have made this declaration by a popular vote.

"No line based on sex, race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude' is recognized in the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union.

"If it were, the word would be a misnomer and the spirit of the crusade would take its flight. Some of our good friends not thoroughly cognizant of the facts have given notice of an amendment to the constitution, (to be acted upon two years hence,) by which the words, 'race and color' will be explicitly included in the constitution, and to this there can no objection, since the World's Christian Temperance Union has no race or color line, and, in the nature of the case, cannot have.

"White and colored women in the Southern States of America have worked with the utmost harmony and good feeling, though in separate societies. From the first the white-ribbon movement has acted on the principle of home rule, our study having been to reduce the rules and regulations to the smallest possible number, and the same plan applies to the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. We have, as we often say, only two laws that must be observed, and they are these, 'Pay your dues and don't drink.' These dues are on an average about 50 cents (2s.) a year.

"One of the very best suggestions for the betterment of the unemployed has already been put into practice in Detroit, in New-York City and vicinity, and in other American cities. Owners of vacant lots and idle land have been requested to allow these spaces to be utilized for gardening purposes, and arrangements made to exploit the product for the benefit of those who till the ground.

"In some cases the proprietor has himself agreed to pay wages to unemployed men who thus develop the value of ground heretofore useless.

"The law of the survival of the fittest has, in the popular mind, two methods of application; tested by them both, ought the liquor traffic to survive?

"It is no longer equally reputable to sell wheat and whisky, bread and beer, apples and alcohol.

"In exact proportion to the New Testament character of his daily life, a man is held back by his principles and record from being a publican or a saloon keeper. Birds of a feather flock together, and wholesome foods are now wholly separated from unwholesome drinks in public thoughts.

"As a general rule, they are not sold in the same place, and those who sell them do not stand on the same plane in public confidence.

"The fittest has survived. Food holds its place as a necessity; intoxicating drinks are losing theirs; and from great numbers of the most highly developed communities they have been banished altogether."

Lady Somerset, in the course of her address, paid a high tribute to the women of America, who, she said, were the pioneers in taking the work of organization around the world.

After the singing of a hymn, Mrs. Sterling made a speech, in which she denounced the infamy of there being any legal age of consent when man could disgrace woman. The union, she declared, ought to make an attack upon all religions and all Governments that are willing to make defenseless girls the prey of men by law.

The convention at the afternoon session received and disposed of the department reports of the questions of suppressing the use of opium, international arbitration of disputes, and the reading of the Bible and secular newspapers.

Lady Henry Somerset read a petition signed by Miss Willard, on behalf of the convention, which it is intended to have presented to Parliament, if possible, asking that legislation be enacted to aid the prevention of inebriety.

Mr. Walter S. B. McLaren, M. P., delivered an address urging the convention to place the question of female suffrage at the head and front of their programme.

Miss Willard moved that the convention record the opposition of the union to all forms of lawless punishment, especially torturing and lynching, pledging its utmost efforts to cause such barbarous acts to cease everywhere.

The convention then welcomed the fraternal delegates, most of whom were residents of London. Many of them were Nonconformist clergymen.

Appreciates Good Service.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 19.—An editorial in The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle to-day says: "In its formal resolution to maintain its present relations with the United Press, the Southern Press Association shows its appreciation of good and reliable news service."

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—All the free-silver leaders who have lately been in Washington are now in Cleveland, in attendance upon the National Republican League Convention, and their movements are being watched by politicians here, who assume that the fate of the silver movement is largely involved in the outcome of that convention. Some observers of the situation look to see another blow administered to silver, either by a positive declaration of the league or a failure to take action along the line established by the silver leaders. The Republican disposition to avoid direct expression regarding silver, which has been so noticeable in the last two months, gives rise to the belief that the silver men in the convention will get but cold comfort. A dispatch from Cleveland printed this morning refers to the apathy of delegates from the South and West, and then says: "Senator Dubois, however, authorizes the statement that the issue will be squarely presented in the convention and fought to a finish."

This does not sound like the declaration of one who is confident of success. As a matter of fact, Mr. Dubois has given his friends in Washington to understand that he is not very hopeful just at present. Less than a week ago he said that the increasing prosperity of the country was undoubtedly damaging to the interests of silver. There is no doubt that this prosperity will continue, and every person with knowledge of economic laws knows that with prices constantly advancing the foundations of the silver movement will be correspondingly weakened.

Interest in the Democratic State Convention in Kentucky is equal to that taken in the Republican League Convention. This convention will assemble next Tuesday, and in the meantime the sound-money men and their opponents are making every effort to bring success to their respective standards. Secretary Carlisle is daily receiving dispatches from Kentucky which indicate the defeat of the free-silver contingent in that State. Senator Blackburn realizes that he is making the fight of his life and that his candidacy for re-election will be hopeless if the Kentucky State Convention shall indorse the Administration and Secretary Carlisle, as there is every prospect that it will do.

Mr. Carlisle has received among other dispatches the information that the Second Kentucky District has been carried by the sound-money Democrats. This district has been considered the stronghold of the free-silver advocates in Kentucky. Only a short time ago, at a convention held at Owensborough for the purpose of nominating a Railroad Commissioner, and in which at least one-third of the State was represented, there was no opposition to a resolution which was presented favoring free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1. Mr. Carlisle's dispatches indicate a remarkable change of sentiment in this section of the State and the adoption by the State Democratic Convention of a sound-money platform.

The impression is growing in Washington that by the time the next Presidential campaign is well under way the free-silver movement will be a dead issue. Everything points to the fact that the country is alive to the danger attending the free-silver craze. It is a matter of gratulation to Democrats that the blows thus far administered to the silver movement have been delivered by members of their party. The Republican candidates for the Presidency have shown their willingness to steer clear of the silver question, and the rank and file of the party are following their example. The sound-money idea is now championed principally by Democrats, and the Democratic Party will be immeasurably benefited if its present aggressive attitude against silver demagogy shall result in the defeat of the plans of the free-coinage leaders.

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The reports from Kiel are very flattering to the American squadron now assembled at that port. In these dispatches some time ago a description was given of the electrical displays to be made by the United States ships. Thousands of dollars have been spent by the Navy Department in preparing fireworks and electrical effects for our vessels. Each night while the ships are at Kiel many thousand electric lights will glimmer from their sides. The National flag and the coat of arms will be part of the scenic effects produced by electricity. Pictures of the German Kaiser and of President Cleveland, produced by means of electricity, will be displayed at night on the flagship. It is the impression here that the electrical display by the American squadron will exceed in brilliancy that of any of the foreign fleets. The four American ships, painted a snowy white, will in themselves present a fine appearance. While this holiday color may make them appear less formidable than the great black vessels of England and other nations, the effect upon the sightseers will be favorable and the prestige of the navy will be greatly advanced.

The Navy Department has made liberal provisions for the entertainment of guests on board the different ships. This was a wise move, as otherwise the expense of entertainment would have fallen upon the officers, and the visitors would hardly fail to find flaws in the manner of their entertainment. It is confidently expected by naval officers that the interior fittings of the American ships will be a source of wonderment to the foreign visitors. No ships in the world, except a few private yachts, are more sumptuously furnished and decorated than the American cruisers now at Kiel. The San Francisco has exceptionally beautiful cabins, and the wardroom is the pride of its officers. There is no doubt that the benefits to be derived from the presence of the squadron at Kiel will greatly overbalance the expense incident to the sending of the ships to that port.

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Sometime ago the fact was made known in these dispatches that the amount of capital invested in manufacturing industries in this city was larger than that of any city in the Southern States. A local paper has taken up the subject of Washington's rank in the manufacturing world, and found that the value of the product of Washington manufactories is greater than that of any city south of the thiry-ninth parallel of latitude with the exception of St. Louis, Louisville, New-Orleans, and San Francisco, and is greater than that of Atlanta, Birmingham, Montgomery, Charleston, and Galveston combined. It is estimated that the capital invested in manufacturing industries here is $32,000,000, and that the annual value of the product is over $40,000,000.

Brick and tile and terra cotta work play an important part in the list of manufactures, the value of the annual product being about $1,800,000. About $1,000,000 are invested in breweries, with an annual product exceeding this sum in value. It will doubtless be surprising to know that the output from engraving and lithographing establishments is valued at $1,500,000, while book and job printing and publishing establishments have a production valued at $4,500,000. The flouring mills of Washington do an annual business of $1,800,000, and the planing and turning mills a business of about $1,000,000. The importance of the candy and confection trade may be estimated from the statement that last year the manufactured product amounted to $750,000.

Washington is well situated for the purposes of wholesale trade, and an effort is constantly being made to advance its interests in the manufacturing line. If the present rate of increase shall continue, the Capital City will be well to the front as a manufacturing centre by the end of the century.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Count d'Adhemar of Paris is at the Savoy.

—Jorn S. Sargent of Paris is at the Clarendon.

—John De Koven of Chicago is at the Brunswick.

—Gen. R. M. Nelson of Alabama is at the Marlborough.

—Prof. Charles A. Collin of Ithaca is at the Hoffman.

—Baron A. von Schwerin of Germany is at the Cambridge.

—John Russell Young of Philadelphia is at the Buckingham.

—Ex-Congressman James J. Belden of Syracuse is at the Windsor.

—Gen. Thomas L. Casey, Chief of Engineers, United States Army, is at the Park Avenue.

—Mayor Jacob Amos of Syracuse and I. Freeman Rasin of Maryland are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Ex-Congressman William W. Crapo of Massachusetts and Aldace F. Walker and Leroy D. Thoman of Chicago are at the Holland.

—Judge James R. Masterson of Texas, Col. George E. Glenn, United States Army; Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island, and James A. Gary of Baltimore are at the Waldorf.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Perfection of Assortment.
Unequalled Values.
Many price wonders. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

A VICTORY FOR EVASION

Republican Leaguers May Be Silent Regarding Silver.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS DIVIDED

A Chairman Elected Who Favors No Declaration on the Issues—Free Coinage Advocates Fighting for Control.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 19.—Whether there will be discord or harmony in the National Convention of Republican League clubs depends altogether on which of the two factions wins the fight that is now being quietly but none the less earnestly waged outside the convention hall. That the main battle will not be made while the delegates are assembled for business now seems to be assured.

The two parties into which the convention is divided are determined, and each is anxious to carry its point. One of the parties consists of the conservatives, who do not believe it would be wise for any declaration of principles in the shape of a platform to be made. This faction deprecates any action which might be construed as a dictation to the Republican National Convention of 1896, and declares it would be in the worst possible taste to attempt to lay out a course for the party, whether financial, tariff, or of any other kind.

W. W. Tracy.
Retiring President of the Republican Leagues.

The other element is warmly urging the adoption of some sort of a platform. Those composing it argue that should the convention go on record before the country as having apparently avoided any issue of importance, but more especially on the money question, it would be accused of cowardice and of being afraid to let the people know whether it stood on the side of the white or the yellow metal.

Meantime the leaders are puzzled and tonight are in a quandary. There is no middle course, and to make a declaration either one way or the other would call forth a certain amount of censure. It is believed, however, that the conservatives are gaining ground and that they will dominate before an adjournment is taken. Of those who want a platform adopted, all are not silver men, but all the silver men are in their ranks.

The room of the Committee on Resolutions is the place where the battle is being fought. The committee organized this afternoon by electing Congressman John B. Robinson of Pennsylvania Chairman and Horace G. Knowles of Delaware Secretary. It was a very close fight for Congressman Robinson, and it is a significant fact that the man who came near beating him for the Chairmanship was a silver man—Congressman Tawney of Minnesota. On the first ballot the vote was a tie, and on the second the Keystone statesman won by three votes, the ballot resulting 17 to 14.

A motion, which has still to be adopted, to appoint a sub-committee of nine, which should formulate a platform to be submitted to the full committee, was presented and debated at length. It was during the debate on this resolution that facts already stated as to a division of sentiment on the platform question became apparent.

Senator Thurston of Nebraska offered the following resolution, which, needless to say, providing as it does for a suppression of all sentiment of whatever kind on the part of the convention, created a profound sensation:

We approve the declaration of the Republican National Convention that: The American people, by tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republican Party demands the use of both gold and silver as a standard money, with such restrictions, under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of a parity of value of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be, at all times, equal.

And we refer the matter of more specific declarations to the next National Republican Convention, which alone has the power to bind the party or make a platform and declare principles.

This resolution was declared out of order because the motion to appoint a sub-committee of nine was already before the committee. It was, therefore, not acted upon. In presenting the resolutions, Senator Thurston said:

We cannot be too careful what we do in this convention. We must not stand in the role of dictators to the National Convention, nor, on the other hand, must we let it be said of us that we were afraid to assert ourselves before the country. Yet, on the whole, I do not think it would be well for us at this time to commit ourselves to any policy which would be better conserved by the National Republican Convention.

The work of to-day's convention was carried out entirely according to programme. The speakers were D. D. Woodmansee, Chairman of the Ohio delegation, who made the address of welcome; Mayor McKisson, who presented to the delegates the freedom of the city, and President W. W. Tracy of the league. The last named sought to steer the convention away from a discussion of the silver question by declaring that the real issue in next year's campaign would be tariff legislation, the Republican Party standing for reciprocity and protection as defined by Blaine and McKinley. In responding to the address of welcome, Mr. Tracy said:

"There can be do disagreement as to the enlarged use of silver. There are few or none who are not in favor of this. The question is, how can it best be brought about? It is a question of economics and not of politics, and as such should have careful consideration.

"The great work of the Republican Party is the promotion and enlargement of our industries through protection, and the extension of our foreign trade through reciprocity; the establishment of a bimetallic standard of money through international agreement, in which silver shall be more fully recognized; the revival of our merchant marine, and the creation of a system of irrigation for the reclamation of arid lands. Having given your attention to the questions of the day, let the voice of this convention be of no uncertain tone. Let it go forth full of vim and vigor, full of Americanism in the dauntless spirit of Americanism as taught by James G. Blaine. Let your platform be wide enough, broad enough, and strong enough to cover the whole country and meet the approval of the whole people."

Over 2,000 delegates, representing every State in the Union but Maine, New-Hampshire, and North Carolina, were in their seats when the convention met, besides numbers of visitors of both sexes, who came with the delegates.

Just before the convention began there was considerable discussion as to who would be the President of the league, to succeed W. W. Tracy. It was, however, practically acknowledged on all sides that Gen. E. A. McAlpin of New-York stood the best chance. It is known that the silver vote will be cast almost solidly for McAlpin.

D. D. Woodmansee, President of the Ohio League, made an address of welcome on behalf of Ohio, and Mayor McKisson for the city. President Tracy responded. The State delegations then each selected a member of the Committee on Resolutions, and an adjournment was taken till to-morrow morning. In the afternoon the delegates went to Forest City Park and listened to a concert by the Iowa State Band. To-morrow two lake excursions are to be given and the exercises of the day will conclude with a banquet.

At a caucus of silver men, held last night which lasted until 1 o'clock this morning, Chairman Thomas Carter of the National Committee and Senator Dubois of Idaho were constituted champions of the silver cause, and commissioned to fight for it until the last ditch was reached. There was another conference of the free-silver men early this morning. Delegates from Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Washington, Nevada, Wyoming, Idaho, and New-Mexico were present. Col. Isaac Trumbo of Utah presided and presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Republican Party (organized to preserve the unity of the United States and continued for the sole object of protecting the people thereof and maintaining their prestige as American citizens among the nations of the earth) is, by its traditions, committed to a financial policy designed to conserve the best interests of all the people and their varied industries, and to give to the debtor equal rights with the creditor. Therefore, the Republican Party is unalterably committed to the restoration of the bimetallic standard as it existed in this country prior to 1873, namely, the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

The declaration was submitted to the Committee on Resolutions and was under consideration to-night.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Burnside—Taylor.

MILFORD, Conn., June 19.—Mary Elizabeth Taylor and Frederick William Burnside, both of New-York, were married at Taylor Memorial Church this evening. The bride is a daughter of Henry A. Taylor. The church where the ceremony was performed was erected as a memorial to Mrs. Taylor, the bride's mother. Miss Taylor laid the cornerstone of the church and is the first bride to be married in the church. Over 1,000 invitations were sent out for the church and reception. A special train brought a large party from New-York. The bride's gown was of white satin and point lace, cut en train, a tulle veil completely enveloping her form. The veil was fastened with a tiara of diamonds, the gift of her father. The only other ornament she wore was a diamond sunburst, the gift of the groom. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley and orchids. The bridesmaids were Miss Norma Munroe of Norwood Park, Long Branch; Miss Gertrude Greene of Tarrytown, Miss Virginia Boyd of New-York, the Misses Josephine and Laura Strange of Irvington-on-the-Hudson and Miss Rita Grey of New-York. Their gowns were of pink satin. The best man was James Burnside of New-York, a brother of the groom, and the ushers were Mr. John Gillespie, Mr. Willard H. Jouls, Mr. William Halstead, Mr. Louis Gillespie, Mr. Edwin Strange of New-York and Mr. George Whitcomb and William House of Milford.

Following the ceremony there was a reception at Laurelton Hall, the Taylor home, which was profusely decorated with palms and choice cut flowers.

Erickson—Jackson.

Miss Helen Jackson, daughter of the late Charles Cooper Jackson, was married to William Thorne Erickson last night at 8:30 o'clock in St. Ignatius's Church, West Fortieth Street. The Rev. Arthur Ritchie, rector of the church, officiated. The bride was given away by Dr. M. R. Vedder. She wore a gown of white satin, with a tulle veil, and carried a bouquet of white sweet peas. The bridesmaids were Miss Emily W. Jackson, sister of the bride, and Miss Florence Rockwell of Philadelphia. They wore gowns of pink and blue silk, and carried bouquets of pink roses. The best man was Benjamin Vandeveer. The ushers were A. Wiley, H. Percy Gardner, Charles Stewart, and Theodore Ayres.

A reception followed the ceremony at the Murray Hill Hotel. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Pralli, William P. Douglas, Dr. and Mrs. Harmon Vedder, Mr. and Mrs. Ronalds Morgan, Mrs. and Miss Prince, the Misses von Praag, Mrs. L. Willis, Miss Landsdyrd, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Baldwin Fischer, Miss Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hall, Miss Hall, Judge Fanning, Mr. and Mrs. Vandeveer, Mrs. Charles Cowper Jackson, Mrs. James Hurry, Mrs. C. C. Shayne, Mrs. Charles Stearns, Commissioner Sheffield, Mr. and Mrs. Bruvaart, Mr. and Mrs. Van Note, Mrs. Walworth, Mr. and Mrs. Bruvaert, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wells Champney, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Elliott.

Robb—Moore.

The marriage of Miss Mary Isabelle Moore to John A. Robb took place last night at 8 o'clock at the residence of the bride's father, Alexander Moore, 151 West Sixty-first Street. The Rev. Homer Wallace officiated.

An aisle was formed through the drawing room with white ribbon held by Lilly, Mattie, Joseph, and Willie Moore. The rooms were handsomely decorated with flowers and palms. Miss Margaret Moore, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and the bride's brother, Alexander Moore, Jr., acted as best man.

The wedding was followed by a reception. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Barlendorf, Mr. and Mrs. George Keister, Miss Gibson, Robert Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Pulaski Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Reid, J. F. Porter and son, Mr. and Mrs. Reed Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Mulgren, Mr. and Mrs. Mochroe, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, the Misses Shepherd, James Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Huston, Mr. and Mrs. F. Van Court, and Thomas Bunner.

Butler—Simpson.

The marriage of Miss Lavinia Simpson to G. Clinton Butler took place at high noon yesterday at Holy Trinity Church, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. The Rev. C. D'W. Bridgman officiated. James S. Simpson, the bride's brother, gave her away. Miss Ella Gillespy, niece of the bride, was maid of honor. There were no bridemaids. Charles W. Stranahan was best man, and the ushers were A. W. Van Deventer, Howell F. Dobbs, Levy Hulse, J. Rockport, H. Thompson, and Charles W. Demarest. C. W. Meding, a friend of the bride, was at the organ. A wedding breakfast for the relatives followed at 2,040 Fifth Avenue, the bride's residence.

Grady—Gould.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., June 19.—Henry W. Grady of Atlanta, Ga., and Miss Grace Gould of St. Louis were married last evening at the Episcopal Church in this city. The bride wore white satin and orange blossoms. The maid of honor, Miss Emma Gould, sister of the bride, wore pink, as did the bridesmaids, who were Miss Gillette of Chicago, Miss Grady, the groom's sister, of Atlanta, and Miss Martin of St. Louis. The flower bearer was the rector's daughter. The best man was Eugene Black of Atlanta. The groomsmen were A. J. Orme, Jr., and R. S. Adamson, both of Atlanta, and Edward W. Gould, the bride's brother, of St. Louis.

DR. KERSHNER'S FORMER TRIAL

Resulted in the Retirement of the Admiral Who Instigated It.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Permit me to add the following paragraphs to the letter of mine which you were good enough to print June 17, regarding Dr. Kershner's defense:

The Brooklyn court-martial cited against Kershner—and laid stress upon it, too—that he

FOR MURDER IN GERMANY

The Charge Against Mathilde Heinze and Oscar Heilman.

CAUGHT AFTER A LONG CHASE

The Woman's Husband Died Suddenly, and It Is Alleged Traces of Arsenic Were Found —Fled With Money.

After a long chase, United States Deputy Marshal Bernhardt succeeded Tuesday night in capturing, in Philadelphia, Mathilde Heinze and Oscar Heilman, who are accused by the police authorities of Germany of having murdered Julius Heinze, the husband of the woman prisoner. The prisoners have been in this country since Feb. 11. They arrived here on the steamship Wittekind. They have with them Alfred, a five-year-old son of Mrs. Heinze.

Heinze, the husband, was a dealer in hogs in Sorne, in the Province of Posen, Prussia. He was fifty-one years old at the time of his death, Dec. 10, 1894. His wife was twenty years his junior, and the couple had been married eight years. During all this time, it is alleged, the woman had been on intimate terms with Heilman, and when the husband learned of this intimacy he threatened to leave her, unless the relations ceased. Soon afterward the husband died after a short illness.

The widow hastened to settle the estate, and, realizing about 10,000 marks, fled in January, with Heilman. The flight of the two aroused the suspicions of the authorities. An investigation was made, and it was learned, as charged, that Heinze had been poisoned with arsenic, and that pulverized glass had been mixed with his food. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Mrs. Heinze and Heilman, and when it was learned that they had come to this country, a cablegram was sent to Consul General Feigel in this city requesting their arrest.

The information was received by the Consul General March 26, and Marshal Bernhardt was asked to look for the suspected persons. He found they had come to this country by the Wittekind, arriving Feb. 11. At Ellis Island they had given an address in upper Second Avenue, where they said they were going to live. They called themselves Mr. and Mrs. Schultz. Bernhardt found they had not gone to the address given by them. After a great deal of trouble he traced them to 1,785 Lexington Avenue, where they were keeping a small delicatessen store. When Bernhardt went to this place last Monday morning to arrest them, he was dismayed to find that they had left hurriedly at 8 o'clock that morning, having sold out the establishment, with their furniture, &c., for $800. They had seen a publication in the German papers of Sunday that a warrant was out for their arrest.

They were traced to Jamestown, Penn., and thence to Philadelphia, where Bernhardt found them living at 115 Gebhard Street. They accompanied the Deputy Marshal willingly, because he did not tell them they were wanted for murder, but said the German Consul wanted to see them in relation to the money they had taken away with them. The woman offered to surrender to Bernhardt all the money they had left, about $800, if they were not troubled further, but the Deputy Marshal induced them to accompany him to this city.

They were arraigned before United States Commissioner of Shields yesterday, and then were informed of the charge against them. As they had no counsel, the Commissioner assigned a lawyer to inform them of their rights under the law. The woman, after a consultation with the lawyer, denied the charge made against her. She said that her husband became financially embarrassed, and this so preyed on his mind that he became ill and died of heart failure. As there was a suspicion among the neighbors that she had poisoned her husband, she left the country to escape annoyance. Her companion declined to make any statement.

At the request of the counsel for the German Government, the prisoners were remanded until July 17, to enable the authorities to prepare the evidence in the case and send over authenticated papers to this city on which to base the request for extradition. They were taken to the Ludlow Street Jail, and at the woman's request she was allowed to take her child with her to prison.

LED THE MARSHAL A LONG CHASE

A Plainfield Girl Who Proved Herself a Good Runner.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 19.—Police Marshal Van Horn of North Plainfield had a lively chase last night through the streets of that borough. Willard Smith of Greenbrook Road informed the Marshal that Jennie Parkinson, a girl employed by his father as a servant, had stolen $17 from his pocketbook while it lay between the sheets of his bed. The Marshal accordingly went to the Smith house to take the girl into custody.

The girl was easily found, and when told what was wanted asked permission to go upstairs to change her clothing. This permission was granted her and the marshal remained at the front of the house talking to Mrs. Smith. In the meantime the girl instead of changing her clothing fled through the rear door. The marshal obtained wind of what had happened and gave chase. He went through the back door in time to see the girl disappearing in the distance.

The marshal gave chase, and although fleet-footed, he found the girl more than a match for him, and as they ran along they were as far apart as when they started. The chase led through Wilson Avenue, to Chestnut Street, thence to Harrison Street. Here the marshal thought he could overtake the girl by crossing a lot, but she was as sharp as he was, and when the officer reached the road again he found the girl had doubled and was further away than ever. The marshal pressed a painter's horse and wagon into service, but the horse was old and worthless and after a couple of blocks lost his wind, and the marshal resumed the chase on foot. The girl led him a merry race through Rockview Terrace, Mercer Street, Myrtle Avenue, and Giraud Avenue, and the further she ran the faster she went, and the contrary was true of the marshal. Finally help appeared in the person of John H. Kitchen, who was behind a good horse, and the marshal pressed him into service. The girl turned into Grant Avenue and the surrey followed. She wheeled into Clinton avenue and there she was overtaken and captured. She was pretty well winded, but she was not so much used up as the marshal.

MR. LAUTERBACH VISITS MR. SCOTT

Talked Over the Mayor's Veto of the Third Avenue Line's Grant.

Edward Lauterbach, counsel to the Third Avenue Railroad and a Director in the same company, called on the Counsel to the Corporation yesterday afternoon and discussed the changes that Mayor Strong suggested in his message to the Board of Aldermen, vetoing the franchise to run over King's Bridge Road. Mr. Lauterbach would not go into details as to what his company proposed doing, but he said:

"You can say that the Third Avenue Company will draw up another application, which will eliminate the features that his Honor thought placed the other company at a disadvantage. Everything will come out all right for the Third Avenue Company."

Mr. Scott would not discuss Mr. Lauterbach's call further than to say that he evinced a willingness to adopt the Mayor's suggestions. The Mayor said that he vetoed the action of the Aldermen because the franchise was so drawn as to exclude competition and place the other road at a disadvantage.

Lang and Thompson Discharged.

William Lang and Ronald Thompson, the brokers who were arrested Tuesday night while about to start for Boston on the City of Lowell, were arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday on complaint of Mrs. Charles Johnson, wife of a real estate dealer at 40 Broadway. She says that Lang snatched $250 from her hand last Monday, and that Thompson prevented her from following Lang.

Justice Voorhis said he knew that Lang and Thompson were both rogues of the first water, but that he would have to discharge them on account of insufficient evidence.

PERPETUAL MOTION AND A GUN

Michael Patrona Guards His Great Invention, the Work of Years, Against the Advance of Skeptical Capitalists.

NEWARK, N. J., June 19.—There is trouble here between the stockholders of the Universal Industrial Power Company, a corporation organized to furnish capital for manufacturing a machine for producing perpetual motion, and Michael Patrona, the inventor.

As a result of the trouble Patrona is now guarding with a shot gun the little shop where he claims to have the invention almost complete. He is afraid, he says, that capitalists who advanced the money will steal the design.

Patrona is an Italian and came to this country less than a year ago. Through Civeia & Ceste of New-York he was introduced to capitalists here, among them Newark's richest Italians. He represented to them that he had discovered the secret of perpetual motion.

The result of these representations was the organization and incorporation of the Universal Industrial Power Company. Money was advanced from time to time to pay for castings, machinery, and other supplies, and also for the $1 a day which Patrona was allowed while working on the machine. Thus far $8,000 has been advanced.

Patrona called a few days ago for more funds to put the machine together, claiming that all the parts were finished. The stockholders objected to putting up any more money until they had evidence of the success of Patrona's labors. He refused this request on the ground that he might be robbed of his invention, on which he had been laboring for years. He assured the stockholders, however, that this would be the last call for funds.

The stockholders were just as obstinate as Patrona. As a result he has armed himself with a shotgun, and stands guard at the entrance to the building which holds what he calls his great invention.

Counsel for both sides will try to effect a compromise.

BRODIE RETAINS HIS LICENSE

HE WAS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR NUDE PICTURES AND DOGGEREL.

Anthony Comstock Loses His Case Before the Excise Commissioners, Who Look at the "Art."

Steve Brodie, the alleged Brooklyn Bridge jumper, was acquitted yesterday by the Excise Commissioners of Anthony Comstock's charge that he permitted indecent photographs and doggerel to be displayed on the walls of his saloon, in the Bowery, near Grand Street. The vote of the board was 2 to 1 in Brodie's favor, President Murray and Commissioner Harburger favoring the dismissal of Comstock's complaint, and Commissioner Woodman sustaining it.

This result was reached after a stormy session, there being frequent tilts between Comstock and Lawyer House on questions affecting the case. The courtroom was crowded with friends of the defendant.

The eighty photographs which were seized by Comstock in March, and which were principally reproductions of French paintings, were exhibited by Mr. Comstock before the hearing began. At the opening of the case, Mr. Comstock insisted that Brodie was responsible for the presence of the photographs in his saloon previous to Oct. 20, when the license for the saloon was issued. It was decided that he could not enter into a discussion of what was done before that date.

Lawyer House declared that Mr. Comstock was acting in an outrageous manner in the conduct of the case against Mr. Brodie. Mr. Comstock became excited, and said that never in his twenty-seven years' experience with the courts had he ever before been accused of handling evidence except in a legal manner.

Mr. Comstock said that when the photographs were seized Brodie telegraphed to him from Boston, where he was playing, that he had no knowledge of them. He further asserted that he had been informed by acquaintances of Brodie that Brodie was a "bum." This aroused Brodie, who called Comstock a liar, but not very audibly. Mr. Comstock admitted that he could not see that an "actor" with a new house of his own and money in bank was much of a "bum."

Mr. House asked Mr. Comstock's opinion of "The Nude in Art," a weekly publication. Mr. Comstock said he had never seen it before, and would seize it without delay. A list of prominent subscribers to the publication was shown, and then Mr. Comstock said that if the periodical was sold only to subscribers of character he would hesitate about seizing it.

The photographs were then shown to the Commissioners, and Mr. Comstock said the Court of Appeals had decided that reproductions of known works of art did not make it legal to expose them.

Brodie was examined, and he said he paid $15,000 for his new house, and gave it to his wife and children. He said he did not own the saloon when the raid was made in March, and the photographs and doggerel were exhibited without his knowledge.

Charles T. Wilson, an ex-barkeeper of Brodie, who pleaded guilty to being the proprietor of the saloon when it was raided, and served sixty days in jail, testified to the presence of the pictures. But Brodie contradicted him, and said he never saw them until after the raid.

In reply to Commissioner Woodman's question whether women were allowed in his saloon, Brodie said:

"Sometimes detectives of the Hotel Waldorf used to bring ladies to see my place. It's a regular curiosity shop. Of course, I'm a freak, and they want to see me, too."

It was decided by President Murray and Commissioner Harburger, after argument by counsel, that Brodie was not responsible for the display of the pictures and doggerel in his saloon. President Murray declared they were not indecent anyway. But Commissioner Woodman thought Brodie's license should be revoked. His motion to that effect was lost. Brodie received an ovation from his friends.

RESERVED HIS DECISION

An Effort to Prevent Edison from Selling Kinetophones in Foreign Lands.

NEWARK, N. J., June 19.—Vice Chancellor John R. Emery to-day reserved decision in the case of the North American Phonograph Company against Thomas A. Edison and the Edison Phonograph Company, on an application for an injunction to restrain the defendants from selling Kinetophones in foreign countries. The complaining company holds an assignment from Edison of all foreign rights for the sale and use of the phonograph, with the exception when it is used in connection with toys, dolls, &c. They allege that Edison has infringed on the right by combining the phonograph and kinetoscope under the name of kinetophone, and placing it in the foreign market. The defense holds that the kinetophone is a toy.

One of the new instruments was in court and Vice Chancellor Emery took a peep into it, beheld Loie Fuller doing her famous serpentine dance, and heard the music accompanying it. The Vice Chancellor seemed very much interested in it, and when he had got enough of it, he gave way for the learned counsel in court to satisfy their curiosity by a peep into this marvelous machine.

MANY WHALES ON NEW-ENGLAND COAST

Supposed to Have Come Inshore in Search of Food.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., June 19.—Captains of passing schooners arriving at this port report an unusual number of whales between the New-Jersey coast and Boston Bay, and a scarcity of school fish. The cause of the presence of whales inshore is said to be the scarcity of food in deep water.

Capt. Hughes of the schooner Elizabeth S. Lee reports seeing Monday, off Chatham, a seventy-five-foot sperm whale, which is rare in the waters along the New-England coast.

Capt. Burdick of the schooner Annie B. Mitchell reports seeing a great many whales of all kinds. Saturday last he saw one at least 100 feet long.

Dragged a Block by a Cable Car.

Sarkes Hossepian, an Armenian restaurant-keeper of 322 West Forty-first Street, in trying to board a moving up-town cable car of the Third Avenue line at Thirtieth Street last night, fell, and was dragged a block. His clothing on one side was torn to shreds, and he received a number of contusions. His face and head were scraped, but no bones were broken. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

KINGS COUNTY'S BIG MEET

Sanger and Murphy to Meet on the Manhattan Beach Track.

THE MATCH IS FOR A $500 TROPHY

Crack Class A Men to Race for The Times Prize and the Local Championship — Many Entries Received.

The race meet of the Kings County Wheelmen will be the next big one held in this vicinity, and many of the crack riders will compete in the races on that occasion. The meet will be held on the new track at Manhattan Beach on June 29, and the members of the club are confident that some records will go on that occasion.

Those who were disappointed in not seeing Sanger, Titus, and Cabanne at the State meet last Saturday will have an opportunity to see how these cracks ride at this meet.

Probably the hottest race of the afternoon will be between the Class A men for the championship of the metropolitan district. This is a mile race, and the prize is a handsome gold medal, presented by The New-York Times. All the best Class A riders have entered, and the contest will be worth going a long way to see.

The proposed match between W. C. Sanger of Milwaukee and C. M. Murphy of Brooklyn, which has created so much talk in cycling circles for the last month, has been definitely arranged, and will take place at this race meet.

This will probably be the most exciting race that has ever taken place on any track, and as both men are well known in this section it will undoubtedly be witnessed by thousands of their friends. The race is to be run in three one-mile heats. The winner of two heats will be declared the winner of the match. A five-hundred-dollar trophy is to be given to the winner. Chairman George D. Gideon of the National Racing Board will be on hand to referee this race.

Murphy holds the competition record for one mile, made at the Waltham track about three weeks ago, and Sanger has always been known as the one man J. S. Johnson particularly feared. Sanger is also in record breaking form, and on Monday there was but six inches difference in the finish between E. C. Bald and himself at Waltham. It will be a hot fight from start to finish.

Entries for the different events are being received very fast, and the indications are that there will be an enormous field. The entries close June 22 with H. L. Powell, Bedford Avenue, near Dean Street, Brooklyn, to whom applications for entry blanks and all inquiries should be addressed.

The three gold bricks which will be offered for first prizes in Class B events are now on exhibition in the window of Benedict Brothers' jewelry store. The remainder of the prizes, which are very valuable, will be placed on exhibition shortly.

Major Luscomb Thanks His Staff.

Major Charles O. Luscombe, who was Grand Marshal of the bicycle parade last Saturday, desires to acknowledge his appreciation of and express his thanks for the excellent work performed by the staff officers who reported for duty on the occasion of the parade. These were Capts. Turpin, Rodgers, Williams, Jarrett, Van Olinda, Hyde, and Cowen; Lieuts. Schermerhorn, Fahnestock, Hackett, Murphy, and O'Neill; Sergt. Majors Coffin and Tyrrell; Sergt. Werner, and Mrs. Van Vleck.

He also desires to thank the wheeling sections of the Thirteenth and Twenty-third Regiments, and the Eighth Brigade and their officers for the compliment of the military escort and to congratulate them upon their soldiery appearance and conduct, and he expresses his gratification at the effective co-operation of the Police Department of the city and of the Park, and the prompt and complete control of the line of march by the officers detailed to this duty. The action of the police, both city and park, upon the territory covered and in the work to them assigned is entitled to the highest commendation.

Johnson Still After Zimmerman.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Tom Eck, the manager for Johnson, the late Class B bicycle rider, waited several hours here to-day for the purpose of matching his man against Zimmerman, but neither the latter nor his representative appeared, and this afternoon the negotiations were dropped, temporarily at least. Eck expressed a willingness to race any distance for $5,000 a side and at any place outside of Asbury Park. A challenge was sent to Zimmerman, who is in Pittsburg, stating that he would have to make a match or let the public judge who is the better man. No word was received from Zimmerman as to the cause of the absence of himself or his representative.

Will Entertain Meriden Wheelmen.

On Labor Day, last year, the Riverside Wheelmen were royally entertained by the Meriden Wheelmen while en route to Hartford, Conn. The Riverside boys will reciprocate the compliment by escorting the Meriden cyclists when they come to this city on Sunday, June 23, by holding a run to Manhattan Beach in a body with them, and intend to give them a pleasant reception while they remain in the city. Several entries have been received from the Meriden and other prominent Connecticut clubs for the Riverside Wheelmen's meet for July 6 at Manhattan Field. Work on this well-known track is progressing rapidly, and it is now in better shape as never before. Entry blanks may be had by applying to Capt. Charles Weeks, 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street.

Mercury Wheel Club's Races.

FLUSHING, L. I., June 19.—The Mercury Wheel Club will hold a five-mile handicap race Saturday, June 22, at 5 P. M., at the Flushing Driving Park. Prizes will be: First, a stop watch; second, self-acting revolver; third, search light cycle lamp; fourth, all-wool sweater; fifth, pair kangaroo cycle shoes; sixth, standard cyclometer; seventh, aluminium bell. Time prize, silk umbrella. Club members and those having applications pending are eligible.

The club's annual century run will take place Sunday, June 30. The route will be to Jamaica, thence over the famous Merrick Boulevard to Bayville for dinner. Returning, same route. Survivors will receive a century pin.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The Royal Arcanum Wheelmen will have a run to Far Rockaway on Sunday. The start will be made from city line and Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M., and all members of the Royal Arcanum are invited to attend. Those desiring to enroll in the club should address Albert Denham, Secretary, 1,084 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. The following councils are represented in the wheelmen's organization: Welcome, Bushwick, Long Island, Gilbert, Gramercy, Oceola, Fort Greene, De Witt Clinton, Iolanthe, Bravura, Pro Patria, Bedford, Philadelphia, Ridgewood, Fraternity, Metropolitan, and Fulton.

—The roads and cycle path to Coney Island were never in better condition. Every evening hundreds of cyclists may be seen taking a spin to the island or to some of the many roadhouses, most of them being women. Most of the "scorchers" have come to the conclusion that it is impracticable to race during the cycle path, since three or four of them have been caught and fined. The police are very careful to stop any attempt to ride faster than twelve miles an hour.

—At a meeting of the Long Island Associated Cycling Clubs, held on Tuesday evening, the constitution and by-laws were adopted. Ten clubs were represented. The officers will be elected at a meeting to be held on July 1. The nominee for President will be W. E. Fulter of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, and for Secretary Bowdish of the Kings County Wheelmen.

—Frank E. Doup of the Kings County Wheelmen has retired from track racing. Doup was one of the fastest men in Class A, and in the five-mile Metropolitan championship race at Asbury Park last year he rode second, being beaten by "Monte" Scott. The world's five-mile record was broken in this race.

—The South Brooklyn Wheelmen think they should have the second prize for appearances made in the bicycle parade. They are going to protest against the Good Roads Association giving the prize to the Long Island Wheelmen.

—The Pequod Wheelmen, winners of the banner offered by the Long Island Century Association to the club having the most survivors in their run on June 8, will give a stag at the presentation, which will be some time next week.

—A. W. Stott of the Pequods is training for races on July 4. He made a record for himself on Decoration Day by making 39 points in the five-mile team race. He rode alone on his team, the rest having been lapped.

—George A. Price and H. F. Whitehouse of the Herkimer Cycling Club of Brooklyn will start on a trip to Philadelphia next Saturday. After resting there a few days they will proceed to Washington.

—The Staten Island Rapid Transit Company has issued a road map of Staten Island for cyclists. Several very interesting runs are described. The map will be very handy for all cyclists.

—The Kings County Wheelmen will hold their annual five-mile handicap road race on the Merrick Road. "Charlie" Earl will be scratch man.

—Several of the members of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen are arranging a tour to Washington. They are to start early next month.

—The Liberty Wheelmen will have a run to South Beach next Sunday, leaving the clubhouse at 9 o'clock.

—Chief Consul Potter and Secretary-Treasurer Bull made a trip to Manhattan Beach yesterday.

—The Falcon Wheelmen will have a five-mile road race Saturday on the Merrick Road.

NEARLY READY FOR LAUNCHING

Defender Will Probably Go into the Water Saturday.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 19.—The chances that the Denfender will be so far completed as to permit of her launching next Saturday, are now very good. All the men employer on her are working until 9 o'clock at night, and every man is being pushed to his best by those in charge. The deck is now about three-quarters laid, and the work of caulking and of paying the seams with marine glue has closely followed that of the laying of the plank. It is expected that the deck will be finished Friday night.

A gang of about thirty men is at work on the bottom of the boat, caulking, smoothing, and burnishing the manganeze bronze plates. On the top sides the riveters are finishing up their work. The stern piece is in place, and the riveting and finishing of the counter will be done by Friday.

Whether the boat goes overboard on the morning or evening tide Saturday, depends on the progress of the work. There is a bit more water on the evening tide, but the dredging done a month ago makes the matter of an extra high tide of not so great consequence as before. A course of high tides, such as comes on Saturday, is desirable, though not absolutely necessary for launching, hence the rush for Saturday.

A diver from Boston has been at work to-day clearing the older portion of the ways from marine growth and making everything smooth.

It is not known yet whether the launching will even be semi-public to the extent of admitting spectators to the piers, but the chances seem to be against it.

ENTERTAINMENTS AT OYSTER BAY

Music and Dancing on Saturday Evening at the Seawanhaka House.

After the regatta next Monday of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club there will be an entertainment at the clubhouse, consisting of a concert by the Hungarian Orchestra in the afternoon on the piazza, and dancing in the evening. On that evening the steamer Dunderberg will leave for the clubhouse from the new pier at Oyster Bay at 6:55 and 8 o'clock, and will leave the clubhouse for Oyster Bay at 10:30 o'clock.

Saturday evenings have been selected as club nights, and on next Saturday there will be music by the Hungarian Orchestra at the clubhouse, both afternoon and evening, and dancing in the evening. On Sunday there will be music afternoon and evening.

The steamer Dunderberg will hereafter leave the club float for Oyster Bay at the following times: 7:35, 8:40, 10, and 11:15 A. M. and 3:20, 5:15, and 6:30 P. M. The steamer will leave the new pier at Oyster Bay for the clubhouse at 8, 9, and 10:45 A. M., 12:45, 3:35, 5:45, and 6:55 P. M. On Wednesday and Saturday nights the steamer will leave the club float at 10:15 P. M., to take guests back to Oyster Bay. On Sundays the steamer will leave the club float at 10 A. M., 12 M., 3, and 3:45 P. M., leaving the new pier for the clubhouse at 10:40 A. M., 12:30, 3:15, and 4 P. M.

Vigilant Out for a Sail.

The yacht Vigilant was out on the lower bay yesterday afternoon. Her mainsail, gaff topsail, forestaysail, jib, and jib topsail all draw well. She went out through the Narrows on the port tack, went about and stood in toward Gravesend Bay, where, a moment later, she got in stays and then, getting on the port tack, headed down the New-York Yacht Club's course. The wind was blowing about twelve miles an hour from the southeast and the Vigilant did handsome work.

War College Class Inspect Defender.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 19.—The torpedo boats Cushing and Stiletto went to Bristol this noon with the war college class, by invitation of the Herreshoffs, to inspect the Defender.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 19.—Passed West—Steam yachts Corsair, J. Pierpont Morgan; Charletta, W. B. Higgins; Allegra, Charles M. Pratt; Hirondelle, C. G. Evans; Aquilo, George A. Thayer, and Kanapaha, the Rev. W. L. Moore; schooner yachts Shamrock, Willard P. Ward, and Agnes, J. Norton Winslow; cutter yacht Huron, Edward S. Hatch, and sloop yacht Iola, Charles T. Fenn.

Passed East—Steam yachts Lorna, W. L. Stow; Katrina, Henry F. Noyes; Vision, Frederick H. Benedict; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Alicia, H. M. Flagler, and Helvetia, Columbus O'D. Iselin; schooner yachts Gardoveer, Francis G. Landon, and Carrie, I. J. Merritt; sloop yacht Eleanor, Alexander S. Williams.

Left Here for Larchmont—Schooner yacht Crusader, S. L. Husted, and sloop yacht Katrina, George L. Work, afoun."

The schooner yacht Iroquois, Henry C. Rouse, was launched this afternoon from Piepgras's yard and remains at anchor for the night.

GREENPORT, L. I., June 19.—Sailed West this morning from Deering's Harbor—Steam yacht Kanapaha. From Greenport Harbor—Steam yacht Almy, New-York Yacht Club, Frederic Gallatin.

At Anchor, Deering's Harbor—Sloop yacht Nimpoy, J. Lidgerwood; sloop yacht Truant, J. N. Kelly.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 19.—There were no arrivals of yachts to-day. Steamer Vidette, M. J. Borden, sailed westward, and schooner Constellation sailed eastward this afternoon.

Yachts at Anchor To-night—Steamers Preble of the Eastern Yacht Club; Sultana, J. R. Drexel; Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Conqueror, F. W. Vanderbilt, and Sakonnet, Frederick Sheldon, and sloop Ziguena, Max Agassiz.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 19.—Arrived—Steamers Marion, New-York Yacht Club, W. H. Swift; Veto, American Yacht Club, George Law; launch Griffon, New-York Yacht Club; schooner Ariel, Seawanhaka Yacht Club, G. H. B. Hill.

Sailed—Steamers Fedalma, New-York Yacht Club, F. Butterworth; Blitz, Larchmont Yacht Club, Charles Aldrich; sloop Mariquita, New-York Yacht Club, A. M. Griswold.

In Port—Steamers Hustle, Unquowa, Narwhal, Thyra; schooners Water Witch, Her Royal Highness; sloops Peri, Ventura, Tomboy.

COTTAGE CITY, N. Y., June 19.—At Station No. 7—New-York Yacht Club steam yacht Ladoga, New-York, for Bar Harbor; sloop Kathleen, Boston, cruising.

Sailed—Sloops Daisy, Hyannis, for New-Bedford, and Stolc, Boston, for New-London.

BITS OF YACHTING NEWS.

—A syndicate of Riverside yachtsmen has commissioned Charles Olmsted to design and build a half-rater. A few of the Indian Harbor yachtsmen have ordered a boat in this class from Frank Lord Newell. Herreshoff is building one for Mr. Bullock, and the Question and Trust Me are already racing. One of these will be selected to meet Spruce IV.

—Two new boats of the open cat type are now nearing completion at the yards of F. W. Fabian, which are situated on the Pamrapo shore of New-York Bay. The lines indicate that they will both be fast boats. Three speedy open catboats recently built by Mr. Fabian are the Gean, the Chic, and the Adele Rae.

—The smart open catboat Adele Rae, owned by Charles Rae, is open to sail a series of races with any boat seventeen feet and under. The course is to be a triangular one of ten miles on either the Hudson River or New-York Bay, while $100 a side is the amount stipulated as the stakes.

—Commodore George J. Gould's steamer Atalanta will return to this country immediately after the festivities at Kiel.

—Several yachtsmen are going up the Hudson to-morrow to witness the Columbia-Cornell-Pennsylvania boat race. In the fleet of yachts will be John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal, F. W. Vanderbilt's Conqueror, Prof. Herrmann's Fra Diavolo, and Vice Commodore F. T. Adams's Sachem.

—In the Larchmont regatta a special race for schooners in cruising trim was arranged between Commodore H. M. Gillig's Ramona and Vice Commodore F. T. Adams's Sachem. The Sachem won by 1 minute and 59 seconds.

MARIE JANSEN IN FINE FORM.

The Cast-Off Trotter Furnishes a Surprise at Parkway.

Whatever the first card of the circuit meeting at the Parkway track lacked was quite made up for yesterday afternoon. Both the regular classes were the subjects of hot disputes, and at dark the 2:25 trot was still at issue. Better racing could not be desired, and the patronage, though larger than that of Tuesday, was scarcely what it should have been for such brilliant sport.

It was a fast course that awaited the horses, and the trotters monopolized the whole programme. The 2:30 class came first, and brought together a field of eleven. St. Albans was looked on as the best of these, and carried most of the money wagered with Messrs. Welch, Lovell, and O'Neill, who were on hand to accommodate those who wanted to back their opinions. The first heat plainly showed that St. Albans would need to do in such speedy company, for a mile in 2:27¼ enabled Marble Chief to outfoot the other stallion. Shrewd observers noted that Marie Jansen, starting from eleventh position, had finished at a rapid clip, and was a good third. This was the foreshadowing of a victory for this well-bred and fleet, but hitherto unfortunate, bay mare. She got away well in the second heat, and had all the party but Ida Jefferson at her mercy. This stout black mare, one of "Father Bill" Daly's collection of trotters, gave Marie Jansen a lively chase, and forced her out in 2:25. The battle was renewed at a more lively pair in the third heat, the bay mare holding her own at the pole. As they passed the wire the first time Marble Chief drew up and was lapped on the leaders, as they started on the second lap. The stallion made a great spurt on the turn and came in toward the rail, so as to get in the way of Ida Jefferson. John Driscoll, driving the latter, took her back sharply, so that the sulkies only clashed, and, without doing any serious harm, Marble Chief kept on, and, overhauling Marie Jansen on the home stretch, had a short head the best of her in the brush to the wire.

The Judges had noted the way young Lockwood, the trainer of Marble Chief, had interfered with the Jefferson mare, and both drivers came to the stand. Driscoll said he had never made a complaint in his life, and would not begin now, while Lockwood had nothing to say.

The decision promptly arrived at was that Marble Chief be placed last for the foul. This gave the heat to Marie Jansen, and with it a record of 2:22¼. She had less opposition in the fourth heat, Marble Chief losing his stride in the third quarter, after he had been at the mare's wheel from the first turn. Ida Jefferson secured second place when the stallion collapsed, but the strong-going bay trotter had a clear lead in 2:23¾.

Marie Jansen gave promise of being a great campaigner when quite young, and Major S. T. Dickinson of this city purchased her at Lexington in 1888, when she was three years old. She was sent to Budd Doble, at Chicago, and was well engaged in the important circuit the next season. At Detroit, in July, when Doble expected to win the ten-thousand-dollar purse at that meeting, the filly went lame. She started a few times in the Grand Circuit, but did not win a heat. After keeping for several years in the hope that the mare would recover, Major Dickinson bred her to Quartermaster. She lost the foal, and early in 1894 was sold at auction. William M. Halstead, a publisher of this city, who lives in Brooklyn and breeds trotters as a diversion, secured the unlucky trotter for $700. He studied her carefully and soon found that she would go best without a check rein. Other changes were made till finally Marie Jansen has recovered her early form, and yesterday Mr. Halstead piloted her in the first race she ever won. Marie Jansen is bred exactly like the fast pacing mare Prima Donna, whose record of 2:09¼ brought her into prominence two years ago.

The special race deserves no description, for David Jones, a Hempstead crack, was behind the flag in the first heat, and Fairport could not make bert Sheldon go faster than 2:22.

The excitement of the day came with the 2:25 trot, which had fourteen candidates. Snip Nose was the selection, but the ease with which Prince Purdy stepped off with the first heat in 2:23½ made the Baltimore trotter a favorite. Another heat in 2:21½, with Snip Nose again second, did not extend Prince Purdy, but the judges were not satisfied that Snip Nose was out for the money. They substituted Charles G. Moser for Isaac B. Fleming in the third heat. The result was that the smooth-gaited mare lapped Prince Purdy from the mark and made him go the first half in 1:06¾. Coming home the gelding was evidently tired and weak, and Snip Nose was also in trouble. As they slowed up, Lizzie H. stole in at the rail and carried Prince Purdy to a break. At the same time Lizzie lost her stride, and On Time, running up on the outside, got the decision and a mark of 2:21½. Moser suggested that Fleming be allowed to resume his place behind Snip Nose, but the judges would not hear of this.

The fourth heat was another desperate struggle between Prince Purdy and the suspected mare. The former gave it up first, and the Lizzie H. shot down the stretch, this time on a trot, and had a clear lead from Snip Nose in 2:28.

It was nearly 8 o'clock, and a postponement followed, this unfinished race coming first this afternoon.

The summaries:

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Marie Jansen, b. m., by Betterton-Dame Tansey, by Daniel Lambert, (Halstead)	8	1	1	1
Marble Chief, b. s., by Madison Wilkes, (Lockwood)	1	8	9	6
Ida Jefferson, blk. m., (Driscoll)	5	2	2	2
St. Albans, blk. s., (Higgins)	2	4	7	7
Roy, b. g., (Swan)	4	3	8	4
Lilly D., dun m., (Staton)	8	5	5	5
King, b. s., (Smith)	11	10	3	8
Tudor, b. s., (Hendrickson)	7	6	4	5
Queen Bess, b. m., (Little)	6	9	5	9
Fritz Wagner, b. g., (Wynne)	9	7	dr.	
Sally, (Haight)	10	11	dis.	

Time—2:27¼; 2:25; 2:22¼; 2:23¼.

Special Race.—Trotting; purse $500.

Burt Sheldon, blk. g., by Warwick Boy-Cole, by Priestman, (Smith)	1	1	1	
Fairport, ch. g., (Dunlay)	2	2	2	
David Jones, b. g., (Nichols)	Dis.			

Time—2:22; 2:26½; 2:26¾.

2:25 Class.—Trotting; purse $500, (unfinished.)

Prince Purdy, b. g., by Havelock, (Clayton)	1	1	4	3
Lizzie H., b. m., by Winooski, (Swan)	11	4	3	1
On Time, br. g., by Polonius, (Lillis)	7	3	1	10
Snip Nose, b. m., (Fleming and Moser)	2	3	2	2
Billy Ackerson, b. g., (Haight)	3	5	5	7
Duplex, b. g., (Whelpley)	4	11	6	5
Tom Scott, gr. g., (Brooks)	8	7	7	4
Trapeze, br. m., (C. D. Smith)	6	10	10	6
Hussar, b. s., (Wynne)	10	8	9	8
Woodside Prince, b. g., (Jarvis)	13	12	11	8
Glenwood, br. g., (Nichols)	9	9	12	11
Newport, b. s., (Driscoll)	5	8	9	dr.
McKean, b. s., (Lockwood)	12	13	dr.	
Encore, blk. m., (Mayhew)	Dis.			

Time—2:23½; 2:21½; 2:21¼; 2:23.

Besides the unfinished 2:25 trot, there are three more events on for the wind-up to-day. The special race is for a purse of $500, between E. T. Bedford's grade trotter Gillette, 2:11¾, and the fast pacers Rebus, 2:12¾, and Touch Me Not, 2:13¾. Entries for the regular classes are as follows:

2:20 CLASS—TROTTING.

Prince Albert, ch. g., by Greenwich; Samuel B. Nelson, Richmond, Va. Marguerite, b. m., by Dexter Dictator; H. D. Gill, New-York City. Jube, b. g., by Edmund T., Brooklyn, N. Y. Boston, b. g., by Don Wilkes; John Marimer. Billy Ackerson, b. g., by Squire Talmadge; Oakland Prince, b. g., by Pontini; G. W. Haight, Savannah, Ga. Vandale, m. m., by Piedmont; E. T. Bedford, Brooklyn, N. Y. Lucky Baldwin, ch. g., by Seneca Patchen, and Harry H., b. g., by Sweepstakes; D. H. Nichols, Parkville, L. I. Green B., b. g.; F. D. Creamer, Parkway Driving Club, Sidney Smith, b. s., by Sidney; J. F. Cornell, Brooklyn, N. Y. Quarter March, br. s., by Quartermaster; Academy Hotel Stables, Baltimore, Md. Enola, ch. m., by R. F. Gallouay; Crestland Stock Farm, Great Neck, L. I. Nellie Wilkes, blk. m., by Brown Wilkes; C. G. Moser, Parkville, L. I. Allentown, b. g., and Billy C., b. g.; Academy Hotel Stables, Baltimore, Md.

2:40 CLASS—TROTTING.

Aleppo, b. m., by Egotist; C. G. Martens, White Plains, N. Y. Nitheroy, b. g.; Alexander Pearsall, Locust Valley, L. I. Lucust Belle, m. m., by Cayuga; R. D. Atkins, Brooklyn, N. Y. Cordelia, b. m., by Chimes Bell; W. M. Halstead, New-York City. Kitty Maria, b. m., by Tarquin; Cornwall Stock Farm, Cornwall, N. Y.; Bayrouth, b. s., by Stamboul; John P. Gibbs, New-York City. Adam, b. g., by Frank Ellis; P. Cleveland, New-York City. Fanny M., b. m., by Nutting King, and Volney True Bl

NEW-YORKS IN HARD LUCK

Hit the Ball When It Did the Least Good.

FULLER MADE A COSTLY ERROR

Washington Took Advantage of It and Scored a Couple of Runs and Won the Game—Stafford's Home Run.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Washington, 4; New-York, 2.
Boston, 10; Brooklyn, 5.
Philadelphia, 11; Baltimore, 5.
Pittsburg, 8; Louisville, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	28	15	.651
Pittsburg	29	19	.612
Baltimore	24	17	.585
Cleveland	27	20	.574
Chicago	28	21	.571
Philadelphia	24	21	.533
New-York	24	22	.522
Brooklyn	23	22	.511
Cincinnati	23	22	.511
Washington	20	24	.455
St. Louis	15	33	.313
Louisville	7	38	.156

The three straight games the New-Yorks had calculated taking from the Washington Club will not pan out as expected. It was a great disappointment to the home team, as well as to the 2,000 or more spectators who journeyed to the Polo Ground yesterday to see the Senators win the game, without even saying "Thank you" to "Shorty" Fuller, who virtually presented them with the game by making an error which resulted in their scoring their last two runs.

The New-Yorks really did the best batting, and earned both runs they scored, but the Washingtons did the most batting, even though only one of their four runs was earned. It was one of those games that helps to demonstrate the uncertainty of baseball, where the damage of a base on balls or an error was clearly shown, as well as the need of a scratch hit of any sort at other stages of the contest. For instance, the unnecessary base on balls given Abbey, the first man at the bat in the fifth inning, resulted in his being batted home after the next two men were put out, while the error Fuller made on the ball hit by Crooks, in the sixth inning, which would have been the third man out, ended in two unearned runs being scored. On the other hand, the New-Yorks had a man around as far as third base on two occasions, but the following batsmen could render them no assistance. Another instance of the home team's hard luck was the making of a home run by Stafford when there were no players on bases, and then, to cap the climax, Tiernan got left, after making a beautiful three-base hit.

Davis played first base for the New-Yorks instead of the new man, Clark, and he filled the position most admirably, while he held his end up at the bat in pretty good shape. From the very start it looked as though the game was going to be close and interesting. The New-Yorks sent only three men to the bat in the first inning, and one of them got his base on balls. The visitors, also, failed to score in their half of the inning, even though two of them were sent to first on balls.

In the second inning they each sent four men to the bat, but the best they could do was a single base hit for each side.

One, two, three was the order in the third inning, with the exception of Fuller getting his base on balls. Joyce made a hit in the last half of the inning, after Selbach's fly had been caught by Burke, but he was doubled up a moment later with Hasamaer by Stafford, Fuller, and Davis.

The first run of the game was not scored until the fourth inning, when Davis led off with a two-base hit to left field and scored on Van Haltren's single in the same direction. Selbach let the ball get away from him on the roll, and Van tried to reach third base on the hit, but was thrown out from Selbach to Joyce.

Up to the fifth inning the visitors were held well in hand, but it was in this inning that they did their first scoring. Abbey was given his base on balls, and as Maul struck out and Selbach retired on a high foul fly to Schriver, the spectators felt that the inning was out of danger, but such was not the case, as Joyce drove the ball into left field for two bases, sending Abbey home and scoring himself a moment later on a fine single by Hasamaer. This gave the Washingtons the lead by 2 to 1 at the end of the fifth inning, but still the spectators did not give up all hope.

The first two batsmen in the sixth inning had been cleverly disposed of in the last half of the fifth inning, when Crooks gave Fuller an easy chance to close the inning, but Fuller, to the disgust of the spectators, let the ball slip between his feet. It proved a costly error, as Abbey made a safe hit to left field, and both Crooks and Abbey scored on Maul's two-bagger to centre field.

Stafford made a home run in the seventh inning and Tiernan a three-bagger in the eighth, but this is all the home team had to boast of.

The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burke, lf	0	0	5	0	0	Selbach, lf	0	0	2	1	1
Tiernan, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Joyce, 3b	1	2	1	0	0
Schriver, c	0	0	4	0	1	Hasse'r, rf	0	2	1	0	0
Davis, 1b	1	1	10	1	0	Glasscock, ss	0	0	3	5	0
V'n H't'n, cf	0	2	1	0	0	McGuire, c	0	0	6	1	0
Stafford, 2b	1	1	1	4	0	C'wright, 1b	0	1	11	0	0
Farrell, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	Crooks, 2b	1	0	1	4	1
German, p	0	0	0	1	0	Abbey, cf	2	1	2	0	0
Fuller, ss	0	0	2	5	1	Maul, p	0	0	1	2	0
Total	2	5	24	13	2	Total	4	7	27	12	1

New-York ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—2
Washington ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0—4

Earned runs—New-York, 2. First base by errors—Washington, 2. Left on bases—New-York, 4; Washington, 8. First base on balls—Off German, 6; off Maul, 3. Struck out—By German, 2; by Maul, 5. Home run—Stafford. Three-base hit—Tiernan. Two-base hits—Davis, Joyce, Maul. Sacrifice hit—German. Stolen base—Cartwright. Double play—Stafford, Fuller, and Davis. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

HOME RUNS AND GOOD FIELDING

Won the Game for Boston from Capt. Griffin's Team.

BOSTON, June 19.—A series of bases on balls, followed by home runs by Nash and Lowe, played havoc with Brooklyn's chances in the fourth inning to-day. Nichols was hit freely, but the wonderful fielding of Nash, Tucker, Long, and Ganzel kept the Brooklyns in check. Corcoran put up a great game for the vistors, and Daly and Shindle ably seconded him. Attendance, 2,000. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Lowe, 2b	2	1	4	3	0	Griffin, cf	1	1	4	0	1
Bannon, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Corc'r'n, ss	0	0	1	8	0
Duffy, cf	1	3	3	0	0	L'ch'nce, 1b	0	1	11	0	1
M'C'rthy, lf	1	0	0	0	0	Tredw'y, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Nash, 3b	1	2	2	7	0	Shindle, 3b	0	1	1	3	0
Tucker, 1b	2	1	10	1	0	Daly, 2b	1	1	2	4	0
Long, ss	2	3	0	3	1	And'r's'n, lf	1	2	2	0	2
Ganzel, c	0	1	6	1	0	Grim, c	0	2	1	1	0
Nichols, p	1	1	1	0	0	Kennedy, p	0	0	2	3	0
Total	10	13	27	15	1	Total	5	11	24	15	4

Boston ..... 0 0 0 6 3 0 0 1 0—10
Brooklyn ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 1—5

Earned runs—Boston, 4. Brooklyn, 5. Home runs—Lowe, Nash. Two-base hits—Treadway, Brim. Stolen base—Duffy. First base on balls—By Nichols, 2; by Kennedy, 5. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Kennedy, 1. Passed ball—Ganzel. Wild pitches—Nichols, 2. Struck out—By Nichols, 3. Double play—Nash, Lowe, and Tucker. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Other League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 5 5 0 0 1—11
Baltimore ..... 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0—5

Base hits—Philadelphia, 11; Baltimore, 11. Errors—Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Taylor and Clements; Hoffer, Esper, and Clarke. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg ..... 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0—5
Louisville ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Base hits—Pittsburg, 7; Louisville, 6. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Louisville, 4. Batteries—Hawley and Kinslow; Inks and Zahner. Umpire—Mr. Jevne.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

THURSDAY, June 20.

Baseball.—New-York vs. Washington, at Polo Grounds.

Presentation of The New-York Times medals to the winners of the tri-State relay race at the Hudson County Wheelmen's clubhouse, 111 Belmont Avenue, Jersey City.

Racing at Sheepshead Bay.

Trotting at Parkway.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

Cornell, Columbia, and University of Pennsylvania boat race at Poughkeepsie.

Baseball—Washington vs. New-York at Polo Grounds.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

Racing at Sheepshead Bay.

Baseball.—Philadelphia vs. Brooklyn at Eastern Park, 4 P. M.

Yachting.—Douglaston Yacht Club annual regatta. Tower Hill Yacht Club regatta. Yankee Doodle-Norwood race on the Hudson.

Bicycling.—Kings County Wheelmen five-mile road race on Merrick Road, Long Island. Century Wheelmen's road run and outing at Copake Lake; leave Pier 48, foot of West Eleventh Street, at 5 P. M. Falcon Wheelmen's five-mile handicap race on Flushing Turnpike, Long Island, 4 P. M. Manhattan Bicycle Club's double century to Philadelphia and return.

Tennis.—West Side Tennis Club, Crescent Athletic Club, and Brooklyn Tennis Club tournaments.

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Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.
ROUND TRIP 40 CENTS.

Daily, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, *11:0 A. M.; 12:10, *1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, *3:00, 3:40, 4:00, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:10 P. M.

Additional trains race days C. I. J. C., 12:40, (1:00 P. M. parlor car train.)

Bicycles will be carried on trains marked * only, and from Manhattan Beach on trains leaving at 12:10, 2:10, 4:10, 6:10, 8:10 P. M.

SUNDAYS, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:00, 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, round trip 50 cents, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 P. M. to 9:10 P. M. Additional trains race days C. I. J. C., 11:40, 12:40 P. M. Saturdays, 12:40 P. M.

SUNDAYS, hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M.; 12:40, 1:10, 1:30, 2:10, 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 6:10, 6:30, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

Reduction in Fare.
CONEY ISLAND,
Culver Route.
VIA BAY RIDGE.
Round Trip Tickets
30 Cents.

Leave foot Whitehall St. hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:10 A. M. and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:10 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

From foot 34th St., E. R., 6:00, 7:50, 9:10, 10:40 A. M., 12:50, 1:40, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 5:50, 6:50, 8:00 P. M. (12:00 P. M. Wednesday night only.)

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 18, N. R., Cortlandt St., 8, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. Foot 5th St., Hoboken, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Foot 23d St., 8:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 5:15, 5:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10:45 A. M. for 3rd St. and Pier 18, N. R.; 11:45 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. for Pier 18 only; 3:15, 5:30, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. for all landings.—Extra Boats Sundays.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

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THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
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LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER EXCLUSIVELY.
TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE, subject to change:
FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R. a half hour later.
RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, (from New Iron Pier,) 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40 P. M.
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Tickets on sale at all down-town track stations of the Elevated Railroads.
East side passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning east side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place, and are transferred free to the east side.

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107 miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
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Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
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Boats by Bay Ridge Ferry leave foot Whitehall St., week days, hourly from 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40, and every 20 minutes until 10:40 P. M.; last boat train from Coney Island, 10:30; extra trains via Brooklyn Elevated Road and Bridge, 11:10 and 12 midnight. Time to Coney Island, 35 minutes.

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" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
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BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND, NOW OPEN.
Beautiful location, overlooking Great South Bay; one hour from New-York; opposite Fire Island Inlet; sailing, bathing, fishing, boating, and good roads.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.
Select family hotel; receives 450 guests; highest class appointments; music by the Imperial Russian Court Orchestra.
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On the Atlantic. Forty-five minutes from New-York. HOTEL NOW OPEN.
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between Arverne and Wave Crest, Edgemere, L. I.; new Summer resort; 16 miles from city; new hotel; magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; electric lights, electric elevators, ice plant; surf and still water bathing, boating and fishing; send for circular. Three completely furnished cottages. House will be open June 22.
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Handsomest and coolest hotel on Great South Bay. 150 feet from water. Rooms with private baths. Boating, bathing, fishing, stabling for horses. Terms reasonable; 30 miles from New-York. Opens June 22. E. HATHAWAY.

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Now open. A perfect family resort.
Surf and still water bathing. Good fishing.

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STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
Terms, $3 per day and upward; $15 to $28 per week.

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Just outside the city, surrounded by a large shady lawn, in the midst of pretty rural scenery. Good roads for cycling. Tennis courts. Croquet grounds. Bowling alleys. Perfect sanitary arrangements. House newly decorated and furnished. Combines all the advantages of Saratoga with the greater quiet and purer air of the country. Rates moderate. Send for illustrated circular.
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THE GREATEST OF ALL
SUMMER RESORTS.
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SPLENDID HOTELS, EXCELLENT ROADS,
FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSES, SUPERIOR EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES,
DESIRABLE COTTAGE SITES, HANDSOME CHURCHES.
25 Minutes' Delightful Sail from Foot of Broadway and All Elevated Lines, on the Largest and Finest Ferryboats in New-York Harbor. Boats and Trains Every 15 Minutes, Morning and Evening, at Intervals of 30 Minutes in Middle of Day, and Every 20 Minutes on Sundays.
FARE ONLY 10 CENTS,
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GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHTS,
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Hard macadam roads along the shore and through the picturesque interior.
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Fine anchorage for yachts. Tennis, cricket, golf, baseball, and rowing clubs.
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Lake George.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
In consequence of the demands for earlier accommodations this hotel will open June 22.
Apply HOTEL GRENOBLE, N. Y. CITY.
H. P. C. Johnston, Manager. William Noble, Prop.

HULETT'S LANDING HOTEL,
located 20 miles down Lake George, at picturesque Huletts; the most romantic spot on the lake; over 600 feet of piazzas. H. W. BUCKELL, Proprietor.

THE HILLSIDE HOUSE,
Hague, N. Y. Opens June 10. Rates, $8 to $10. Superb location on high ground. JOHN McCLANATHAN.

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Lake George. Under new management. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Send for descriptive circular. HENRY E. NICHOLS, Manager.

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Half-way between D. & H. Depot and cable road up Prospect Mountain; $2 per day; special rates by week. Free bus. J. H. CARPENTER, Proprietor.

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BOULTON-ON-LAKE-GEORGE.
Rates, $3 per day. FRANK CLARK, Proprietor.

PHOENIX HOTEL, HAGUE, N. Y.—Opens June 1; terms, $8 to $10 per week; write for circular. G. F. MARSHALL, Proprietor.

THE ANTLERS, West Shore, Lake George, 3 1-3 miles from Caldwell. Send for circular. JEROME BURTON, Proprietor.

PEARL POINT HOUSE.—Opens June 1; closes Oct. 1. P. O. address, Shelving Rock, Washington Co., N. Y. JENNIE BRADLEY, Lessee.

SABBATH DAY POINT HOUSE.—Finest location on Lake George; good boating and fishing. F. E. CARNEY.

TROUT PAVILION, KAATSKILL BAY, UNDER new management; excellent trout fishing in June. CRONKHITE BROTHERS.

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CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
Hotel St. Charles.
Complete with every modern convenience

MERCY FOR M'LAUGHLIN

His Sentence Is Two and One-Half Years in Sing Sing Prison.

JUSTICE GAYNOR GRANTS A STAY

Application for a Certificate of Doubt —Col. James's Plea for Clemency—Sentence Might Have Been Five Years.

Inspector William W. McLaughlin, who was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer June 8, on a charge of extortion, was sentenced by Justice Barrett yesterday to two and a half years' imprisonment in the State prison at Sing Sing.

Under the conviction he could have received a sentence of five years. By legal commutation for good behavior the term of imprisonment may be reduced to two years.

Immediately after sentence was pronounced, application was made to Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, sitting at Newburg, for a certificate of reasonable doubt and an order requiring District Attorney Fellows to show cause why it should not be granted. Justice Gaynor granted the order and an intermediate stay until the application should be decided.

The scene in the court during the proceedings was a most dramatic one. The courtroom was crowded when McLaughlin was brought from the Tombs by Deputy Sheriff Kelly. He took a seat at the counsel's table and at once engaged in an animated conversation with Col. James, Abraham I. Elkus, and E. M. Friend. He was intensely pale, his cheeks were haggard and his eyes sunken, showing plainly the effects of the strain which he had endured during his imprisonment since his conviction. Within the inclosure reserved for the counsel for the people were gathered District Attorney Fellows, ex-Surrogate Rollins, and Austen G. Fox, who assisted in the prosecution, and several attachés of the District Attorney's office.

Justice Barrett took his seat on the bench at 10:30 o'clock, and when the stir caused by his entrance had subsided, he indicated by a nod to Deputy Clerk Henry Welch that he was ready to proceed. The defendant was then formally called to the bar. He promptly arose and walked steadily to the railing. He was outwardly calm and was evidently making a great effort to restrain his feelings. When the Clerk asked him whether he had anything to say why the judgment of the court should not be pronounced upon him according to law, he remained silent and glanced at his counsel.

Col. James moved up to the side of his client and said:

Before your Honor proceeds to pass sentence upon the defendant I wish to say a few words in his behalf. He was born in the City of New-York forty-nine years ago. At the age of twenty-one he entered the service of the city as a police patrolman. From that time to this his life in this city has been an open book. He has been widely known, and by those who knew him best, most highly respected as a citizen, and cherished and honored as a faithful friend. He has risen in twenty-seven years from the lowest grade to the high rank of Inspector of Police, and as such position he was placed in charge of the most responsible department, the Detective Bureau. How efficiently he has discharged his duties the records of the Police Department will show.

He is the father of a family of children, the husband of a cherished wife, and he is held to-day in the hearts of his family as one most worthy of their love. In the course of his career on the police force he has been twice honorably mentioned for his efficient service—an honor that has never been conferred more than twice on any member of the department. He has detected many horrible crimes and secured the well-merited punishment of the guilty; he has saved lives and relieved distress in hundreds of cases, but to-day he stands before this bar awaiting punishment for the crime of extortion.

I need hardly call the attention of the Court to the so-called great reform movement which has prevailed in this city. It always happens in such movements that somebody is made the object or victim of attack. I am here to speak to your Honor of the defendant's career, and of the motives which must appeal to you for clemency. When justice is seasoned with mercy the dignity of the law is best upheld. I do not deem it necessary to appeal further to your Honor, for the reasons that demand clemency must be as apparent to you as they must be to all citizens.

Justice Barrett then proceeded to pronounce sentence. He said:

I shall not at this time add to the weight of your humiliation by a single harsh expression. In truth, I have nothing in my heart but regret for a wrecked life. In considering what punishment would be adequate to the due expiation of your offense I have sought and sought willingly—all reasonable grounds for the exercise of clemency. I realize that your conviction carries with it to an unusual degree its own punishment. I recognize also that in your case a just verdict was perhaps of greater consequence than any individual penalty. For such a verdict tends to fortify and uphold public faith in the efficiency of the law, even when dealing with great and all-pervading influence.

Then, too, the sentence which I feel bound to impose will carry with it the forfeiture of a great and honorable office, which you have gained by twenty-five years of undoubtedly valuable service in various phases of duty. I would that I might alter this sentence with regard to the place of imprisonment, as I have been earnestly requested to do, and as I have wished to do. But I cannot bring myself to permit any possible doubt as to your official status as an Inspector of Police. Such a doubt would be a grave public scandal.

In all other respects, though not overlooking the abuse of the power intrusted to you by the people, I shall accede to the request for clemency and grant it in due and even full measure. If I am in error in this direction—

The judgment of the court is that you be imprisoned in the State Prison for the period of two years and six months.

While Justice Barrett was speaking, McLaughlin stood at the bar without flinching. His features were livid, but he looked squarely at the Judge who was consigning him to a disgraceful punishment. As the sentence concluded, McLaughlin turned slowly to his counsel, who stood beside him, and grasped his hand. Then he sank slowly into a chair as though dazed, but in a moment he recovered himself and spoke in a low voice to Col. James and several friends. A request was made for a delay of a week in carrying out the sentence of the court. This was granted, and McLaughlin was taken back to the Tombs by Deputy Sheriff Kelly.

The crowd in the courtroom trooped out after the prisoner. The corridors and passageways of the building were packed with people, and the curious crowd followed the Deputy Sheriff and the prisoner to the entrance of the prison.

No time was lost by the counsel for the prisoner in taking the necessary steps for obtaining a stay of the execution of the sentence pending an appeal against the conviction. The papers required for such an application had been prepared in advance, and Edward E. McCall went with them to Newburg, where Justice William J. Gaynor of the Supreme Court was holding circuit. Immediately after sentence was passed and judgment entered in the case, McCall was apprised of that fact by telephone, and, interrupting Justice Gaynor in the trial of a case, he applied for an order requiring the District Attorney to show cause Saturday next why McLaughlin should not be granted a certificate of reasonable doubt as to whether the judgment in his case should stand. Such certificate, if granted, operates as a stay pending appeal, and the Judge was asked to grant an intermediate stay until the application should be heard and decided.

The order was applied for upon an affidavit made by McCall stating the fact of McLaughlin's trial and conviction, and assigning numerous errors which were alleged to have been committed in the course of the trial.

Justice Gaynor granted the order to show cause and the intermedfate stay, and wrote the following memorandum:

The statute formerly was that a person convicted of a felony could apply in turn to every Justice of the Supreme Court in the State for a stay pending appeal. Now, experience has shown that procedure to be capable of such annoyance and abuse, especially in the McKane case, that the statute was so amended that application for a stay could be made only to one Justice, and then only upon notice, his decision to be final.

This defendant, having the right to apply to any Supreme Court Justice in the State by the terms of the statute, I do not understand that I have any right to refuse to hear it; I therefore grant the order to show cause. But if I shall be detained here at Newburg longer than this week the hearing will have to be here.

A copy of this order was served upon the District Attorney late yesterday afternoon.

There is no doubt that Justice Barrett in pronouncing sentence upon McLaughlin took into consideration the fact that the sentence carried with it the forfeiture of his office in the Police Department. The Police Commissioners convinced that their action in dismissing McLaughlin from the force immediately upon his conviction, was not within the law, at a private meeting, held Tuesday evening, they reconsidered their hasty action, and reinstated him, so that he was an Inspector of Police when he stood up to receive his sentence.

McLaughlin was informed by his counsel, Abraham I. Elkus, that Justice Gaynor had granted the stay, and had entertained the application for a certificate of reasonable doubt. The news naturally cheered the prisoner. He refused to discuss the situation with reporters who called at the prison. His counsel expressed confidence that the certificate of reasonable doubt would be granted, and that, on appeal, the verdict would be reversed, and a new trial ordered.

EAKINS CANNOT BE RETIRED.

Judge Bischoff Denies the Application for a Mandamus for Commissioners.

Capt. Joseph B. Eakins has failed in his attempt to force the Police Commissioners through the courts to retire him on half pay.

Judge Bischoff of the Court of Common Pleas, to whom the Captain applied for a writ of mandamus directing the Commissioners to retire him, handed down a decision yesterday denying the application.

The Judge in his opinion says that under the Bi-Partisan Police act, the retirement of a policeman upon his application is mandatory upon the Board of Police if the officer shall have served upon the force for a term of twenty-five years, and there shall be "no charges against him." Capt. Eakins had served twenty-nine years. His application for retirement was refused upon the ground that there were charges pending against him. Complaint in writing had been made against the Captain by the Society for the Prevention of Crime May 13 for alleged delinquency with regard to the suppression of evil resorts in his precinct.

Capt. Eakins presented his application for retirement May 20. Formal charges in writing were made against the Captain May 27, in behalf of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and on that very day the application of the Captain for retirement was denied. The question before the court was whether the complaint of the society constituted a pending charge within the meaning of the act.

The Judge says that the sections in regard to this subject provide that no member of the police force shall be dismissed from the police force until written charges shall have been made or preferred against him. Then he continues:

The word "written" may well be taken, and properly should, to exclude a verbal charge as a ground for trial and dismissal, and by no means looks necessarily to a formal presentment in order that a charge should exist.

This is the only provision found with regard to the form of the charges in contemplation. A "charge" under the act may as well be an existing accusation made by the citizen against the officer and entertained by the board, as a formal presentment by the board itself, with notice from it to the officer. The courts in their construction of the statutes are to observe the rule that words in a statute intended for the people should be understood in a popular sense; that words are not to receive the narrowest interpretation even in a penal statute; that where words have two significations the popular one should be preferred; that common or popular words are to be interpreted in a popular sense; that a strict and literal interpretation is not always to be adhered to, and where a case is brought within the intention of the makers of the statute it is within the statute, though by a technical interpretation it is not within the letter; also that the words of a statute, if of common use, are to be taken in their natural, plain, obvious, and ordinary signification. The Legislature's obvious intent was to make the retirement of a worthy officer, and such an officer alone, mandatory upon the Board of Police, where before the discretion existed.

The words "charge" and "pending" are indeed susceptible of two interpretations, the legal and technical or the popular and liberal. To the lawyer's mind a "charge" would intend an accusation as to which formal notice was brought to the accused, and so, too, "pendency" would suggest the state of an undetermined proceeding after such notice has been given to the party proceeded against.

But in the popular sense, "charge" and "accusation" are practically synonymous, and the word "pending" if we have recourse either to the vernacular or to the derivation of the term, means "hanging." Certainly accusations made to and entertained by the body having jurisdiction to act upon and investigate them are "charges" hanging over or "pending," in the popular sense. In another part of the act we find the expression "pending the trial of charges." This may be well taken to denote the legislative appreciation of the distinction between "pending" the condition of a charge without formal notice to the accused and "pending the trial," which more properly denotes a condition presented by the observance of greater strictness or procedure.

It results that the relator has failed to establish his right to retirement ex debito justitiæ, and the writ sought is not to be allowed."

It was said yesterday that Capt. Eakins would appeal from the decision.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Koster & Bial's Roof.—Koster & Bial's new roof garden has become one of the most popular resorts in town. One of the changes here which the public seems to appreciate most is the big open-air promenade, fifteen feet above the roof garden proper, which is crowded to its full capacity every evening. New features of the bill next week will be Prince Kokin, the Japanese juggler; the Merrilees sisters, comediennes, and Lillie Larkelle, burlesque artist. The remainder of an interesting programme will include the Egger-Rieser troupe of Tyrolean singers and dancers; Conroy and Fox, Irish comedians; M. Ganivet, who styles himself "the funny Frenchman"; J. W. Ransome, the ruler of New-York; Marion, Hayes and Marion, in their new dance creations, "The Student's Frolic," and "Ye Old Time Belles and Beaux"; and Dr. Leo Sommer's Hungarian Gypsy Orchestra, who appear in a concert programme from 7 to 8, during the intermission, and for one hour after the performance, from 11 to 12.

—An Opera Company Going Fishing.—Manager Heumann of Terrace Garden believes in seeing the artists under him have a pleasant time, when that is possible, without interfering with business. He will, on Sunday next, provide the members of the Conried-Pevenzey Opera Company, which is now playing a prosperous season at Terrace Garden, with a boat, to enable them to enjoy a good day's fishing. Not one member of this company, it is said, partakes of any food between 4 o'clock in the afternoon and the stopping of the curtain at night, after the close of the performance; however, the prima donnas, tenors, comedians, and chorus go into the open-air garden, and, sitting around one long table, eat to their heart's content, and refresh themselves with the beverage of the Fatherland. Many of the audience sit each evening in the illuminated balconies, and watch this jolly throng making merry among themselves.

—"Thrilby" a Summer Success.—"Thrilby," as presented at the Garrick Theatre, is one of the most pleasing of the Summer entertainments in this city. Joseph Herbert, the comedian, and author of the burlesque has proved a valuable addition to the cast. He is always funny, and has a faculty of bringing his audience in close contact with himself. The many new songs, dances, and specialties, which have been introduced in the revised edition of "Thrilby," as well as the burlesque scenes from several grand operas, have made distinct hits. The second edition of "Thrilby" is, in many ways, superior to the first production, and it would be difficult to find a more pleasing Summer entertainment than that now in view at Mr. Mansfield's theatre. It is the intention of the management to add new specialties each week, thus making a change of bill every Monday night.

—Mr. Stevens is "Loafing."—B. D. Stevens, manager of De Wolf Hopper, is visible on Broadway daily now, and he looks weary and discontented. It is the first Summer in many years that Hopper has not acted and Stevens has not worked, and it is a hard lot for Stevens. "I am loafing, or trying to loaf," he said, with a half-suppressed sigh yesterday, "and it's hard work. I manage to get up to the baseball game in the afternoon, and that's about all I do. It is discouraging, but I suppose the Summer will wind itself up some time, and then I shall get to work again. Hopper is enjoying himself in great style. All he wants is a ball game to make him happy, and he can go to one every day this Summer."

—New Stars for Proctor's.—Among the new vaudeville stars who will appear at Proctor's Theatre next week are Daisy Mayer and her band of pickaninnies, and Sampson, the strong man; Lenore, the Oriental dancer, remains, as do Nellie Waters, Murray and Alden, the Donavans, James McAvoy, May Lawrence, and the Arline sisters. The Summer audiences at Proctor's have thus far proved very large, and the theatre is in the very heyday of its popularity.

—Madison Square Roof Garden.—The Madison Square Roof Garden this week has the strongest vaudeville bill since the opening of its season. The dancing of Claudine merits the designation sensational. Le Clair and Leslie give a very good burlesque on "Trilby," and Miss Carrie Roma is a pleasing change from the average female ballad singer, as she can really sing.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HE BLAMES HIS FRIENDS

The Story Told by South Dakota's Defaulting Treasurer.

WHY HE RAN AWAY FROM THE STATE

W. W. Taylor Has Returned and Surrendered Himself, and Tells the History of His Downfall.

PIERRE, S. D., June 19.—W. W. Taylor, the defaulting ex-Treasurer of South Dakota, who has arrived here, has told his story for the first time.

"Six months ago," he said, "I was worth $100,000, had credit, a good name, and hundreds of friends. Now I am in the hands of the officers of the law on my way to the penitentiary. My entire fortune consists of $45, and everything is gone except a few friends and my family.

"You will be surprised to know," he continued, "that I have been in the country for three months, living openly and freely, and enjoying myself as well as one could who knew that there was a price on his head. I left the country earlier than many supposed. I did not make up my mind that it would be impossible for me to settle until the day before Christmas. I then consulted my friends, and on their advice decided to place all my property in trust to protect my bondsmen and conceal myself. The story of my wanderings has already been accurately told by the United Press.

"I finally decided to come in and give myself up. I knew that my absence was causing my family and friends great sorrow, and I did not want to give up my name and my home for all time. I therefore decided upon the step I have taken. I know I have committed a crime in the eyes of the law, and am ready to take the penalty. My conscience is clear of any intent to do wrong, but I could not see my bondsmen, who are my friends, suffer."

Taylor was asked to state the causes which led up to his downfall, and compiled frankly.

"Until the day before Christmas," he said, "I had no notion of taking the State's money. The catastrophe was the result of the panic. It is entirely untrue that my predecessor in the Treasurership was short. Mr. Smith made his settlement with me in full. But when he did so he exacted a promise from me that I would let him have some large deposits afterward, and, in pursuance of that promise, I was caught for $7,000 in his failure. The loan was amply secured, however, and the State will get the sum in full. The money was deposited in various important banks of the State. Strictly, under the law, I should have drawn this out, but if I had done so it would have certainly wrecked them and probably every financial institution in South Dakota. I was keeping careful track of the banks, and knew that to carry out the law at that time meant disaster. By the most vigorous work and by pulling every string I could, I succeeded in floating the funding warrants of the State, and thus averted a panic in this State, while banks were failing thick and fast all over the country.

"It is not true that money lost went for political purposes. I was never a heavy contributor to political funds, and the loans I made, whether I was in office or not, were made upon strictly business principles or for friendship's sake. In every case I required what I considered good security. As a matter of fact, I did make a number of these loans about as they already have been described, and then I tried to collect them. found that the borrowers were unable to pay. This probably cost me $30,000. Then I loaned $30,000 to a relative of mine to invest in mining property, and he lost it. I was in no way concerned in the enterprise, though I thought it sound and safe, but I took full security, and this security will amply protect the loan.

"I was also drawn into the Northwest Hotel scheme during the World's Fair. I did not want to go into it, but was compelled to do so to protect my friends, who were caught, and my word had been given to some of them. Then I lost $7,200. Then came the failure of Diggs's Bank, and I lost $8,000.

"I had in property on Jan. 1 enough, with the money of the State on hand, to make in good value fully $450,000. But it was impossible in the light condition of the money market to realize on any of my assets. The first suspicion which came to me that I could not make the turn was last August. I felt perfectly safe—felt that I could certainly dispose of enough property, or at least borrow enough, to settle. Until early in December I had a number of friends, and they promised to raise certain sums. I had notes from prominent men. Treasurer Phillips came to me frequently and offered to treat the Redfield Bank liberally. He did not mention any sum, but I understood that I should have the use of $20,000 or $30,000 for a few months, until I could make the turn. I had invested $4,300 in Cripple Creek, and that proved a loss. I had lost about $10,000 in farming during the two years. Then my efforts to collect the loans I had made to certain parties proved abortive.

"My friends were unable to raise the money they had promised. I could not get the loan I had expected. Every string was pulled. Then the day before Christmas I found that the best I could do would be $150,000 short in cash. My first impulse was to go to Pierre and turn over what I had, but when I called a council of my friends it was pointed out that this would certainly send me to the penitentiary, and would impose a heavy loss on my bondsmen. I therefore concluded, on my friends' advice, to put all my property and money in trust and protect my bondsmen, and to conceal myself. The rest is already known."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Erie, Penn., June 19.—The carriage works owned by Tetman & Jacobson were fired by an incendiary early this morning, and partially burned. Barns were then fired in the manufacturing section, and Nagle's machine shops were involved and badly damaged. The Wayne Methodist Episcopal Church was set on fire shortly after the Nagle fire, and was destroyed, with a loss of $5,000.

New-Brunswick, N. J., June 19.—The tannery and rendering establishment of Samuel Lederer at Weston's Mills burned this morning.

Pittsburg, Penn., June 19.—Two hotels, two residences, and a stable on Frankstown Avenue, East End, burned. Loss, $15,000.

COMING EVENTS.

—Hoboken Turtle Club's ninety-ninth season Eating Day, at Fisher's King's Bridge Hotel. Breakfast, 8 A. M.; luncheon, all day; dinner, 4:30 P. M., to-day.

—Manhattan College Commencement, Metropolitan Opera House, to-day, 4 P. M.

—College of City of New-York Commencement, Carnegie Hall to-night.

—Normal College Commencement to-day, 10 A. M.

Summer Excursion Routes.

The Summer excursion routes over the Pennsylvania Railroad, as detailed in an attractive compendium just issued by the company, include almost all the popular Summer resorts in the North and East. New-York State is most fully represented, but the Summer resorts of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Canada, and the New-England States, together with a few of the Southern States, figure very prominently both in illustration and description. Special effort has been made this year by the company to arrange for stop-off privileges, a matter of great convenience to tourists not only on the Pennsylvania line, but also on the various other railroad and steamboat lines with which the Pennsylvania Road connects. The book is full of picturesque views of the mountains and seashore, and has many illustrations of places along the various routes.

The popularity, in previous years of the Pennsylvania's tours to the North has led it to announce a series of two personally conducted tours, embracing Watkins Glen, Quebec, Montreal, Niagara Falls, Ausable Chasm, Thousands Islands, Lakes Champlain and George, Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Saratoga, and the Highlands of the Hudson. The dates fixed are July 16 to 29, and Aug. 20 to Sept. 2. The fare from New-York, Philadelphia, and Washington is $100, covering all necessary expenses. Special excursions have also been arranged to Niagara Falls at a very low rate.

Come in to-day, pick out your vacation suit, let us alter it if necessary; then buy it when you want it? No bother and uncertainty when you're in a hurry.

Serge, cheviot, worsted, homespun, $13 to $28.
Straw hats $1.50, $1.90, $2.50, $3.
Tan shoes $4 and $2.50.
Negligee shirts $1.50, $2, and $2.50.
Bathing suits (jersey) $2.50, $3.75, $5, $6.50.

Money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.,

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The Goelets at Newport.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet have closed their Fifth Avenue establishment and are at their villa on the Cliffs at Newport, where they will entertain very extensively during the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet will return to this country some time in July and open their magnificent establishment at Newport.

The Clews at Newport.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews and Miss Elsie Clews of 9 West Thirty-fourth Street have opened their villa, The Rocks, at Newport, for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kidd of 853 Fifth Avenue, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Georgette Kidd, who has now entirely recovered from her recent illness, left yesterday for their cottage at Newport.

—The Robert-Cheafe Wedding.—A wedding which will soon be celebrated in England of particular interest to Americans is that of Charles Lee Robert, son of Christopher R. Robert of Oakdale, L. I., to Miss Catherine Cheafe, daughter of Col. Cheafe, Bentley Manor, Worcester, England. Mr. Robert is well known in society, and is a member of several clubs here. He is an Oxford graduate, and has the distinction of being the only American who has ever been master of the C. C. Beagles at Oxford. Miss Cheafe is an heiress, and owns a fine estate in Scotland and a princely shooting box in England. She is a great sportswoman and a fine rider.

—Cottagers at Pittsfield.—Col. and Mrs. Walter Cutting and Miss Juliana Cutting have closed their town residence, 300 Lexington Avenue, and are at their country seat at Pittsfield, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Camnoch will spend part of the Summer with them. Mrs. Henry C. Valentine and Miss Valentine will also open their country place, "Onota," Pittsfield, this week.

—The Wards Coming Home.—Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Henshaw Ward, who have been spending the last few months abroad, are expected home Saturday, and will go to Elberon, N. J., where they will spend the Summer with Mrs. Ward's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb, at their cottage "Sunny Sands."

—Miss Adams's Engagement.—The engagement is announced of Miss Marguerite Adams, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thompson Adams, to George Boyd Thornell of Norfolk, Va. The wedding will take place late in the Autumn at the country house of the bride's parents, at Bridgeport-on-the-Sound.

—Mrs. Hall's Summer Programme.—Mrs. Thomas H. Hall has closed her house, 53 East Seventy-fifth Street, and is at her country place at Orienta Point, Mamaroneck, where she will remain until July 10, when she will sail for England. She will remain abroad until the middle of November.

—The Buells at Litchfield.—Dr. and Mrs. Laidlaw Buell, the latter formerly Miss Barney, who were recently married, are spending the Summer with Dr. Buell's sister at her country establishment at Litchfield, Conn. Dr. and Mrs. Buell are having a house erected at Litchfield.

—The Higginson-Robinson Wedding.—Miss Julia Beverly Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Robinson of Staten Island, will be married to J. E. Grole Higgins of England at noon to-day at the residence of the bride's parents, Beverly, on Bard Avenue, Livingston.

—A Brooklyn Wedding.—The wedding of Miss Grace Clara Young, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Young, and William H. Hawrey will take place at the residence of Miss Young's parents, on Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, this evening at 8 o'clock.

—The Biddles' Town House.—Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, who were married recently in Pittsburg, and who are now on their wedding trip, have secured a house on Madison Avenue, this city, and will make their home here in the Fall.

—Engagement Announced.—The engagement has just been announced of Paymaster John U. Speel, United States Navy, to Mrs. Virginia W. Hitchcock of Pennsylvania. The marriage will take place this Fall or Winter.

—Engagement Announced.—The engagement of Miss Agnes Kouwenhoven, daughter of Frank Kouwenhoven of Astoria, L. I., to Harry Bartow, son of Jacob Bartow of the same place, has been announced.

—The Robinsons at Wakefield.—Mrs. Jeremiah P. Robinson and the Misses Robinson of 16 East Ninth Street have closed their town house and are at Emdalon, their country place at Wakefield, R. I.

—Bound for Saratoga.—Mr. and Mrs. George L. Phillips and the Misses Phillips will leave soon for Saratoga, where they will spend the Summer. In the Autumn they will go to the Berkshires.

—Leaving Town.—Mrs. Theodore Williams, the Misses Williams, and Mrs. James Hyde have left town for their country establishment in the Berkshires, where they will remain until late in the Autumn.

—Mrs. Garner at Southampton.—Mrs. Garner of 17 Madison Square East has opened her cottage at Southampton, L. I., for the Summer, where she will remain until late in the Fall.

—Mrs. Pruyn in "Fair Rosamond."—Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn of Albany will, during the Fall season at Lenox, repeat her outdoor performance "Fair Rosamond" for charity.

—The Wetmores to Travel.—Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore and the Misses Wetmore will spend the Summer traveling through England.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Webster, Iowa, June 19.—Edward Lemcke, who is reputed to be as wealthy as any farmer in Iowa, is under arrest charged with starving his stock to death. Lemcke is at every sale of delinquent tax lands in this county, and owns thousands of acres asquired at such sales.

Binghamton, N. Y., June 19.—William Heath, a Castle Creek farmer, was overcome by the heat while plowing to-day, and the horses dragged him to death over the rough fields. His face and body were horribly mutilated.

Cassadaga, N. Y., June 19.—Charles C. Phelps of Northeast jumped from his boat this morning. Later his body was recovered, and was found to be weighted down with the skiff anchor, indicating suicide.

Oswego, N. Y., June 19.—The Post Office at Mexico was robbed this morning of $250 in money and a quantity of stamps. The safe was blown open with dynamite.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., June 19.—Samuel Lahman, in a fit of jealousy, shot his wife three times. Her wounds will probably prove fatal.

MOST REMARKABLE

Money-Saving Sale OF FINEST

Tailor-Made Suits

manufactured to retail at $18, $20 and $25, is now in progress at both our stores at the uniform price of

$12.

Fancy Clay Worsteds, Scotch Homespuns, English Cheviots, Imported Cassimeres.

Bicycle Suits only 7.50.

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & CO.

Stewart Building,
BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS ST.
194 Broadway,
BETWEEN FULTON AND JOHN STS.

SUMMER VACATION WORK

Teachers Instructed in Their Duties for the Hot Months.

CHILDREN FROM 5 TO 15 ADMITTED

Under the Care of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor—Open July 15.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at 145 East Eighteenth Street for the general instruction of the teachers who will be in charge of the Summer vacation schools of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

The society began its work in good season this year, and the arrangements for opening the schools are practically completed. The following schools will open July 15: Primary School No. 16, 215 East Thirty-second Street, Principal, Mrs. Emma T. Kilmer; Grammar School No. 96, Eighty-first Street and Avenue A, Principal, Miss Mary J. Carolan; Grammar School No. 92, Broome and Ridge Streets, Principal, Miss Mary J. Pierson; Primary School No. 1, Delancey and Ludlow Streets, Principal, Miss Josephine L. Cullen; Grammar School No. 51, 519 West Forty-fourth Street, Principal, Mrs. Ellen L. Clarke; Grammar School No. 79, 42 First Street, Principal, Frederick J. Foster.

At all the schools girls from five to fifteen years of age will be admitted, and boys from five to twelve. Sewing, drawing, and kindergarten work will be taught. The invitations to the schools are sent out to the children in the form of cards giving the location of the school, the ages of children admitted, the kind of work to be done, and the days for registration—July 10, 11, and 12, from 9 o'clock A. M. to noon.

A large supply of the cards was on hand at the meeting yesterday. William Ware Locke, the Superintendent in charge, explained the plan of the work as it is to be carried out.

"The general exercises of singing, reading, and gymnastics," he said, "will not differ greatly from those in use in the public schools. The teacher must use discretion in prolonging these exercises. It must be kept in mind that one great object is to interest the children. They come voluntarily, and they will not go if they are not interested in the work."

The work is arranged as follows, according to the ages of the children:

Kindergarten—Five to six years, kindergarten, gifts, songs, and games, occupations paper, and clay work.

Second Primary—Seven to eight years, primary songs, gymnastic games, sewing cards, modeling, and drawing.

First Primary—Nine to ten years, making reading, song, and scrap books, sewing and drawing, (primary grades.)

Second Girls' Manual—Eleven to twelve years, sewing and worsted, (grades, 8, 7, and 6,) object drawing, and clay modeling.

First Girls' Manual—Thirteen to fifteen years, advanced sewing, (grades 5 and 4,) designs, freehand and mechanical.

Second Boys' Manual—Eleven to twelve years, penmanship, business forms, paper cutting, and clay modeling.

First Boys' Manual—Thirteen to fifteen years, designs, freehand and mechanical, shop work.

Mr. Locke emphasized the fact that the work was not to be considered a charity.

"The laboring people," he said, "are very rightly jealous of their independence, but this is no more a school for poor people than for others. I know of children who attended the Sullivan Street school last year and paid more for car fare than the whole cost of their tuition. They must have spent in car fare about $5, and the cost of tuition was not $3. The attendants' children at Blackwell's Island also came over to attend the school. It is true that the schools selected are in the most densely populated parts of the city, because they will be of most service there."

The work done by the children last year was illustrated. Twenty-five large sized children's dresses were made by the older girls, and the work ranged down through different pieces of clothing, underwear to the bags for the work, which is the first sewing that the little girl's take up.

A small doll, fully dressed, even to a tiny bonnet, was shown. All the work was done by five little girls of nine, ten, and eleven years of age. A large quilt was made of squares of white, with patterns worked upon it in outline stitch. Squares were put together with Turkey-red cotton. It is to be kept by the society as a sample of the school work. Other quilts made will be given to hospitals. A strong point in the work of the school is the inculcation of the idea of the beauty and value of doing for others.

Mrs. A. L. Jessup, the teacher of sewing at the Normal College and two of the public schools, spoke to the teachers along the lines of her work. Frederick J. Foster spoke upon manual training for boys. The clay modeling of the boys in last year's vacations schools was exhibited.

About sixty teachers were present, including several young men. Some of them taught in the schools last year, and the names of all of them have been sent in for appointment.

Louis Wiegel Now Poundmaster.

Mayor Strong yesterday appointed Louis Wiegel as Poundmaster, in place of Michael Donohue, removed. Wiegel is a Republican, and lives in East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. His compensation comes from fees. When asked his politics, Mr. Wiegel replied: "I'm a straight Republican, but I don't belong to any crowd."

Flint's Fine Furniture.

AN IDEA

for people with Summer homes. Buy furniture that can easily be stored away in the Fall: We have lots of good ideas in sofas, divans, window seats, odd chairs, with picturesque backs, with portable cushions, in durable stuffs, almost moth proof. Many ideas not quite out, but will be the rage next Summer.

Factory prices if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

Factory: 164 and 166 West 19th Street.

Just How Good

Our Worsted, Serge and Cheviot Suits are is best determined by their large sale. Hundreds of people have bought them and are proving their quality. They're extra value at $11, $14, $15, $18, and $20. Our line of fancy Worsted and Cheviot Suits makes many patrons. They equal the best. $14 to $25.

Office and House Coats, 50 cents to $6.

Traveling Dusters, $1.50 to $7.

White and Fancy Duck Vests, "including the Tropical," $1 to $3.

White Duck Trousers, $1.25.

Straw Hats, $1 to $3.

Russia Tan Shoes, $3 to $5.

Everything for men's wear.

A. Raymond & Co.
MEN'S OUTFITTERS
NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Members of the Royal Arcanum from Westchester County, N. Y., and Brooklyn, together with a large number of invited guests from adjoining States, will go to Glen Island to-day on the Starin steamer Matteawan, which has been chartered for the occasion. A special programme has been prepared. Addresses will be delivered by distinguished members of the order and others. The regular steamer service to Glen Island will be enlarged for the day.

—While the ferryboat Dakota of the Grand Street line was on her way to Brooklyn at 5 o'clock yesterday evening a man who had been standing at the forward end of the boat suddenly walked to the side and jumped overboard. No one knew who he was, and when the boat returned to New-York and the case was reported to the Delancey Street police, they were unable to obtain a description of him.

—Recent arrivals at the Hotel Brunswick, Asbury Park, N. J., are Mrs. S. D. Freshman, F. S. Bullock, J. Thomas Lynch, J. E. Dillon and wife, J. S. Murphy and wife, Percival Farquhar, B. W. Bauch, Mrs. T. L. Crane and child, W. F. Clifton, J. D. McConville, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. S. Stillman, and Mrs. Katherine Welch of New-York; A. J. Burk, Rochester, N. Y.; C. J. McConville, St. Paul, Minn.

—In the list of young laides who successfully passed their entrance examinations for the Normal College, published yesterday, the name of Miss Serena Lehman of Grammar School No. 70 was inadvertently omitted. Miss Lehman received 93.5 per cent. The name of Miss Florence Arnstein was also omitted. She passed for the training department of the Normal College.

—The annual meeting of the New-York County Women's Christian Temperance Union will be held in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventh Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, to-day at 1:30 P. M. Devotional exercises will be led by Mrs. A. T. Ellis of New-Jersey. Mrs. Guindon will sing and Mrs. Grannis will tell of the new Christian League Industrial Home.

—Mary Annetta, eighteen years old, of 529 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, while on her way to a doctor's office on Grand Street, this city, yesterday, with her six weeks old child, discovered that the babe was dead. At the Coroner's office the child was found to have died from natural causes.

—The body of Rose McQuillan of 307 West Twenty-fifth Street, who was drowned last Friday off the foot of West Thirty-seventh Street, was found yesterday. The young girl had gone out rowing with Otto Rose of 439 West Thirty-eighth Street, when their boat was run down by the tug C. R. Stone.

—Maria Lorita, four years old, daughter of Antonio Lorita of 448 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a bricklayer, died yesterday, after having drunk some poisonous liquid from a bottle which she found in an ash barrel. She thought it was soda water.

—The Cosmopolitan Advertising Agency of this city has been purchased by Garrett H. Haulenbeck. The business will be conducted under the name of the G. H. Haulenbeck Advertising Agency, with offices at 6 and 8 Barclay Street.

—The round-trip rate to Coney Island via the Sea Beach route from the foot of Whitehall Street was yesterday reduced to 30 cents, which is the lowest rate ever made from New-York.

—The Title Guarantee and Trust Company announces in another column that it has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.

—There will be music at East River Park this evening at 8 o'clock by Boswald's Military Band.

Brooklyn.

—Frank Sutton, who was arrested some time ago on the charge of having burglar's tools in his possession, was acquitted in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday. partner, Charles Johnson, escaped from Deputy United States Marshal Biggart several weeks ago, while en route from Texas. Sutton will now be tried on the charge of grand larceny.

—Farrel Dolan, in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday, sued Joseph A. Hodgson and the Brooklyn Transportation Company, to recover $15,000 damages for injuries received March 27, 1893. His ribs were fractured and his spine and leg broken by a horse he was riding. He claims that Hodgson shook a lap robe in front of the horse, making it rear.

—Attachments for $1,500 have been secured against the property of Robert Henderson, at 1,038 Third Avenue, on the ground that Henderson had secreted the property with intent to defraud his creditors. The attachments were secured by Hyman, Son & Co., the H. C. William Company, and the American Grocer Company.

—In the Brooklyn City Court yesterday Lars Erickson began suit against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for $30,000 damages for the loss of the services of his wife, Mrs. Anna Erickson, whose foot was cut off Oct. 28, 1893, by being run over

Thursday
June 20-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

NOT RUSHED BY PLATT

Judge Truax Says the Ramapo Water Bill Was Duly Considered.

NO UNDERHAND WORK WAS DONE

The Company Will Have a Chance to Supply Greater New-York if It Can Secure the Contracts.

The Ramapo Water Company, which has lain dormant several years on account of adverse legislation at Albany, has acquired a new lease of life by a bill passed by the last Legislature, and is now preparing to push its enterprises as vigorously as possible. The company hopes to supply the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, as well as private residences and manufacturing concerns, with water, and it also expects to go into the ice business next Winter.

The company has acquired vast tracts of territory in Rockland and Orange Counties, and says that it will be able to supply 130,000,000 gallons of pure water every day to the cities constituting the Greater New-York. The company's pipes will cross the Hudson River at a point near Hastings, and come into this city through Westchester County and under the Harlem. The route to Brooklyn has not yet been planned.

The officers of the Ramapo Water Company are: President—George A. Evans; Secretary and Treasurer—P. Elbert Van Nostrand; Counsel—Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy; Directors—Ex-Judge Richard Kelly, President of the Fifth National Bank; Josiah G. Chase of Cambridgeport, Mass., and Dr. William J. Morton of this city.

A number of down-town business men are financially interested in the company.

Referring to the criticisms of the new law limiting and defining the powers of the Ramapo Water Company and the allegation that it was rushed with suspicious haste through the Legislature by the aid of ex-Senator Platt and his son Frank, who is one of Gen. Tracy's law partners, Judge Charles H. Truax yesterday told a reporter for The New-York Times that such statements as have been made were absurd.

'I drafted the bill which the Legislature recently passed," he said, "and I am certain it was not 'rushed' or assisted by either ex-Senator Platt or his son. I don't believe the ex-Senator knew such a bill was before the Legislature, and his son, I am certain, did not move in its behalf.' On the contrary, the bill's progress through the Legislature was so leisurely as to be almost fatal to its enactment. It was introduced in the Assembly by Assemblyman Nixon on March 15, reported April 18, advanced to third reading April 24, passed the House May 8, was delivered to the Senate May 9, passed the Senate May 10, was delivered to Gov. Morton May 13, and was signed by the Governor June 12. It was passed by the Senate at noon on the day of adjournment, and Gov. Morton took a month to consider it before he signed it. I don't think there was any undue haste manifested. As to either of the Platts having an interest in the bill, that is positively untrue. They certainly had no reason to advance it.

"The Ramapo Water Company was incorporated in 1887 under the General Manufacturing act of 1848 and was authorized to exercise the right of eminent domain under the railroad law of 1851. The first act, Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1880, was amended by Chapter 472 of the Laws of 1881, which gave to corporations the right to lay pipes for water under any navigable waters of this State provided they were so laid as not to interfere with the navigation of those waters. The act of 1881 also says that any corporation formed under that act may acquire title to land in the same manner as specified and required by the act commonly known as the Railroad act, and no limit to the period of a contract is put upon such a company. The act was repealed in 1890 by Chapter 563, but in 1892 by Chapter 687 it was re-enacted with the following 'saving clause':

"'The repeal of a law or any part of it specified in the annexed schedule shall not affect or impair any act done or right accruing, accrued, or acquired prior to May 1, 1891, but the same may be asserted, enforced as fully and to the same extent as if such law had not been repealed.'

"That act gave us vested rights, since we had paid a large sum of money to the State and had filed maps and purchased property. We have acquired rights under the act, but it became a question whether the 'saving clause' protected us under the act of incorporation. Eminent counsel thought that it did; I thought it did not, and, as it is a matter of importance, and in order that we might be on the safe side, I drew the present bill without consultation with any one, except a man whom I have known for twenty-five years, and who is not a lawyer. I simply did it as a professional man. The bill gives us nothing except what we were entitled to under the Constitution and laws of the State of New-York.

"The original act gave the Ramapo Water Company permission to furnish water to any city except New-York, but Chapter 512 of the Laws of 1893 empowers the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York to obtain a further supply of pure and wholesome water for the city, and authorizes them to make contracts with any corporation for that purpose, so that the exception is overruled, and a contract by the City of New-York with our company would be perfectly legitimate. The new bill is substantially a re-enactment of the acts of 1880, 1881, and 1883.

"The statement that a cent of money or a share of stock was paid or promised to any legislator or lobbyist to advance the bill is false and absurd. No one at Albany was interested financially in the bill. It is simply an act designed to remove the possibility of legal complications, for so long as there was a shadow of a doubt as to our right to do business it would have been folly to proceed with our plans. Now that such doubts are cleared up the company may start right in and develop its resources."

The new bill is entitled "An act to limit and define the powers of the Ramapo Water Company," and it authorizes the company to acquire "such lands and waters along the watershed of the Ramapo, and along such other watersheds and their tributaries as may be suitable for the purpose of accumulating and storing the waters thereof, and shall have the power of accumulating, storing, deducting, selling, furnishing, and supplying water for mining, domestic, manufacturing, municipal, and agricultural purposes to any city, town, and village, and to other corporations, and to the persons that may lawfully contract therefor, and may lease its ponds, lakes, and reservoirs for a term of years to any individual or corporation for the purpose of cutting ice thereon. Provided, however, that such company shall not sell, furnish, or supply, or otherwise allow the water to be used for manufacturing or any other purpose that may be noxious, dangerous, or offensive."

The second clause of the bill details the several courses of procedure necessary to observe before the company may construct any part of its works or acquire new territory, and the third clause prescribes that "said corporation may contract with any corporation in this State, public or private, to furnish water for any of the purposes in this act mentioned, and every corporation in this State is hereby authorized to enter into such contracts with said corporation for any length of time that may be deemed advisable."

It will be seen that the ice industry will be an important branch of the Ramapo Water Company's enterprise.

"When the law under which the company was operating was repealed in 1892," said a member of the company to the reporter, "we were practically deprived of all we had acquired at great cost, and so we thought it only just that the State should restore our rights to us.

"Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy has been counsel to the Ramapo Water Company since its organization, and, though a member of the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, he declined to let his partners have anything to do with it. When he went to Europe some time ago he left the responsibility of looking after the bill to ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy James R. Soley, and Edward Lauterbach. This displeased his partners, especially Frank Platt, and if Mr. Platt interested himself in any way in the bill, it was to oppose it.

"I know that in the Legislature everything was done to defer action upon it, and its final consideration was postponed from day to day, until the very last moment, when a Democrat took the Republicans by surprise by moving its passage. Whether that apparent desire to kill the bill was due to the influence of Frank Platt, or of his father, I do not know, but the fact remains that hostility toward it was certainly manifested. Not a member of either house was promised or given a reward for his vote, and the bill was passed without the expenditure of a dollar in its behalf.

"Gov. Morton had the bill a month before he signed it, and then he sent word to this city through Col. Ashley W. Cole that he believed the object of the bill an honest one, and it gave him pleasure to attach his signature to it. There is $1,000,000 of capital behind the Ramapo Water Company's enterprise, and every man in it is a man of repute in the community."

It is estimated that the plant of the company, which will now be constructed, will cost $10,000,000 or more.

TO FREE DEER IN THE CATSKILLS

Those in the Seventy-eight-Acre Park Near Slide Mountain to be Given Their Liberty at Once.

ALBANY, June 19.—The State Fish, Game, and Forest Commission has determined to free the deer which have been confined in the seventy-eight-acre park in the Catskills, near Slide Mountain.

The Catskill deer park was established under an act of 1887, and now it has been determined to allow the fifty or more deer within the wire inclosure around the park to run at large over the mountains. This course is made necessary on account of the deer having browsed upon all of the shrubbery within reach inside the park bounds, and for some time past the park attendants have been feeding meal to them. Several of the animals have escaped within the last two or three years, and their appearance justifies the abolition of the wire boundaries, said President Davis of the State Fish, Game, and Forest Commission to-day.

The half-tame deer will be let free in the vicinity of the Mountain House, and the others in the wilder regions of the Catskills.

NOTHING AGAINST JUSTICE HAGGERTY

Not Mayor Schieren's Duty, Anyway, to Settle Another's Grievance.

Matthew S. Wilson a week ago presented a petition to Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn asking for the removal of Henry F. Haggerty as a Police Justice on the grounds of incompetency, carelessness, and misconduct.

Mayor Schieren referred the matter to Assistant Corporation Counsel Henry Yonge, who had charge of the case which resulted in the removal of Justice Quigley. Mr. Yonge yesterday sent to Mayor Schieren a report, in which he says:

The petitioners seem to be under a misapprehension as to the powers possessed by you over police magistrates in this city. They, like all other magistrates in this State, are subject to removal only by the General Term of the Supreme Court after the presentation and hearing of charges against them. Every private individual has the same right that you possess to make charges and to provide for the conduct of the proceedings. In matters of a private nature before such magistrates, if a party feels himself aggrieved, the duty lies with him and not with you to institute proceedings of the nature requested. It is only where matters affecting the public generally are improperly or corruptly administered that you would be justified in interfering.

Mr. Yonge concludes by saying: "It is obvious from the facts obtained that there exists no evidence of any intentional violation of duty or of corrupt action on the part of Justice Haggerty."

DAMAGE TO THE YACHT SAY WHEN

A Large Hole Torn in Her Bottom by a Hidden Obstruction.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 19.—Ex-Congressman W. J. White's magnificent steam yacht Say When, valued at $100,000, struck a hidden obstruction and tore a large hole in her bottom yesterday. All speed was made for the shore, which was not a great distance away, the yacht's boats being lowered in the meantime.

Before the shore was reached, the guests, who numbered several of the best-known and most wealthy women in the city, were placed in the boats and taken to the shore. The crew were taken off in a boat from the sailing yacht Priscilla, which happened to be near by.

Besides Mrs. White and her four children, there were on the boat Mrs. J. B. Perkins and two children, Mrs. D. R. Hanna and two children, Mrs. L. A. Murfey and three children, and Miss Snyder, a sister of Mrs. Hanna. The damage is thought to be about $5,000.

FORGOT TO "CHALK UP" THE COMBINATION

When Mr. Haviland Neglected to Do So Burglars Wrecked His Safe.

CHAPPAQUA, N. Y., June 19.—Burglars entered the office of Robert Haviland, near the railroad station, early this morning, and wrecked the safe with giant powder.

Mr. Haviland generally marks the combination on the front of the safe with chalk for the benefit of thieves, so that they will not destroy the safe, but last night he forgot to do so.

Mr. Haviland does not keep money in the safe, but keeps his books therein. The thieves went away empty-handed.

A Youthful Peddler Robbed.

NEWARK, N. J., June 19.—Larry Cohn, a boy who peddles shoestrings and matches, was swindled this morning out of his stock in trade. He was accosted by a stranger who walked a block with him. Then the stranger apparently found a pocketbook in which there was a fifty-dollar bill. The man said the boy was entitled to half the find, and sent him to have the bill changed so he could get $25. The boy soon learned the bill was worthless, as it was of an issue of the Southern States during the civil war. He hurried back to where he had left his companion, but man and basket were gone. The boy says he had $25 worth of stock in the basket.

North Hudson's Open Saloons.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 19.—Deputy Sheriff John Erwin, Chief Clerk Frank Higgins, and two Constables made a tour of North Hudson Sunday, with a view to ascertaining how the Sunday laws were enforced. They found the saloons doing business almost as openly as on secular days.

They went before the Grand Jury this afternoon, and detailed their experiences. It is expected that a number of indictments will result.

NEGROES NOT UNANIMOUS

Many Think the Enforcement of the Malby Law Will Hurt Them.

HOTELS MAY DISCHARGE BLACK HELP

Action of the Douglass Club Is Severely Criticised by the Other Colored Organization.

There is a division of opinion among the colored residents of this city as to the wisdom of the Douglass Club or any other organization sending a committee around the city forcing itself into hotels, restaurants, places of amusement, and other resorts patronized by white people where colored persons are not wanted for the purpose of compelling the proprietors to comply with the Malby law, which requires them to give the same accommodations and entertainment to colored as to white folk under penalty of fine, imprisonment, and damages to the aggrieved person to the amount of $500.

Even among members of the Douglass Club there is lack of unity on this subject, while members of the up-town colored club known as the Sons of New-York are unanimously against the practice. A colored man said to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday:

"If colored men take advantage of the Malby law and invade establishments where they know their presence will be obnoxious, the proprietors of such places may retaliate by discharging their colored waiters and attendants. That would be an effectual way to resent the intrusion of obnoxious colored persons, and it would be within their rights to do so. I don't think it wise to endanger the positions of colored men merely to assert a right.

"The colored men who have undertaken the present crusade are apt to do more injury to their own race than good. What satisfaction will it be to us if two or three saloon keepers are punished for refusing to serve us with drinks if hundreds of colored porters, waiters, and cooks are thrown out of employment? I think the present crusade an excellent instance of 'pernicious activity.'"

The officers of the Douglas Club, at 110 West Thirty-first Street, are all representative colored men. President William Sparrow is an assistant foreman in the composing room of The New-York Tribune; Vice President John S. Wilson holds a responsible position in the Marlborough Hotel; Secretary Phillip H. Brown is private secretary to Managing Editor McBride of The Morning Journal. He is a protégé of Gov. William McKinley, and for a number of years was employed in the Government Printing Office, in Washington. Treasurer Charles B. Moore is a watchman at the General Post Office; Chairman Charles Brown of the Board of Governors is a messenger at the Public Stores; Governor James Smith is an electrician; J. H. Smith is employed by Archibald Clavering Gunter, the author; Jacob Sims is a lawyer; Thomas A. Church is a lawyer in Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's office; R. C. McIntyre is employed at the offices of the Dock Board. Nearly all of the 200 members of the club are considered among the élite of the colored population of the middle west side.

"We shall continue our crusade," said R. E. Stovall, one of the committee of three appointed to ascertain when the Malby law is disregarded, "as soon as Charles W. Anderson and H. T. Burleigh return from Cleveland, Ohio. We three are the only persons authorized by the club to make these investigations. We shall not take any colored ladies with us, but shall confine the party to ourselves.

"We shall take in the theatres next week. We know of several that have heretofore discriminated against colored persons. We shall not purchase boxes, but shall content ourselves with orchestra chairs. We shall visit Palmer's, Daly's, the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and Koster & Bial's. Koster & Bial never have permitted colored persons to occupy seats down stairs, but have sent them to the top gallery.

"We shall also visit several bath establishments, one in particular in Eighth Street, near Broadway. Formerly, colored persons were received there, and all the colored jockeys patronized it, but now no colored person is admitted.

"All the trouble of this kind seems confined to the up-town district. There is no such trouble down town. In down-town saloons and restaurants colored men knock elbows with millionaires and no objection is made by the white men. In Green's dining rooms in Philadelphia the same is true. Colored men and women may sit in any part of the restaurant without an objection being raised. Rough-looking or ill-bred colored men are never seen there. But all behave properly.

"Some white people will object to the Malby law, but no educated and liberal white person will. Objections are confined mainly to Southerners and ignorant whites. Negroes are interested with the cooking of white men's food and the washing of white men's dishes, and why should not the negroes eat and drink with them?

"It is nonsensical to imagine that delegations of colored people are going to invade white establishments for the purpose of ruining their business. I hope the rough element will keep down. They won't want to pay over 10 cents for drinks anyway very long.

"It is not likely that there would have been any demand for the Malby law had it not been for the conduct of certain saloon keepers in the Tenderloin. There are a number here who started in business in disreputable neighborhoods and catered to the lowest class of colored people. But when they became rich from the profits of their negro patronage and opened pretentious places up town, they drew the color line and refused to let colored men in their establishments."

William Young of McCabe and Young's Minstrels, who is a member of the Douglass Club, said that he believed the Malby law a good one.

"It is not the better class of colored men," he said, "who want to force themselves into places and act discreditably, but we want to feel that we have the same privileges as the whites, whether we exercise them or not. My means do not warrant me in patronizing Delmonico's. But I want to feel that if I am ever rich enough I may dine and drink there if I choose. I want the chance. A similar law was enacted in Massachusetts, and it does not operate against the white people's hotels and restaurants. I have traveled all over the continent, and except in New-York City and the Southern States, have been admitted to good hotels and places of entertainment. There has been no blackmailing in Boston or any other city where such laws are enforced, and that is the best evidence that it won't be done here. No hotels have been closed because colored men were received. No one here is going to invade hotels and restaurants to ruin their business. I was once charged $1 for a glass of beer in Chicago. But as I had not touched the beer, I thanked the barkeeper, and left the place."

"I never go to places where my presence would be offensive," said Treasurer Charles B. Moore of the Douglass Club, "but now I feel I can go to these places if I care to."

"I have been very well satisfied so far as I am concerned," said Secretary Philip H. Brown, "but I like to have the privilege of going to places even if I don't take advantage of it. Like men in prison, what we want is liberty."

The reporter called at the clubhouse of the Sons of New-York, which is situated at 153 West Fifty-third Street, and sought information there as to the sentiment of members about the Malby law.

"I don't admire the action of the Douglass Club in sending a committee around town with chips on their shoulders, challenging white people to knock them off," said B. F. Myers, one of the club's Governors. "This club won't do it, and had no idea of doing it. The matter was discussed by the officers, and it was unanimously agreed that colored men ought not to force themselves into places where they would be objectionable, and where colored men's means would not justify such extravagance as the patronage of such places incurs. If the Malby law is of any use it is on account of the hotel clause. I would rather prosecute a hotel keeper who refused accommodations to colored men than a café or saloon proprietor.

"Let the colored people confine their trade and patronage to people of their own race, and spend their money where it will do the most good, instead of blowing it in for fancy drinks in expensive barrooms and restaurants.

"This club is ten years old and owns its own house and lot. The members think they can find enough social enjoyment here among themselves, without troubling Delmonico's or the Waldorf."

The President of the Sons of New-York is William Russell Johnson, a clerk in the Brooklyn Tax Department; the First Vice President is M. P. Saunders, a clerk in the employ of the National Express Company; the Second Vice President is T. Thomas Hoffman, a caterer; the Secretary is Joseph A. Treadwell; the Treasurer is W. D. Fairfield, and its members are residents of this city and Brooklyn. The clubhouse is handsomely furnished throughout, and one of its chief features is a large library.

William J. Fanning, a lawyer of 120 Broadway, says the Malby law is unconstitutional, and that he will contest its validity in behalf of the Hotel Association of this city.

BOTANIC GARDEN PROSPECTS GOOD

The Required $250,000 from Private Subscription Is All Pledged — Work Can Begin at Once.

An important meeting of the incorporators of the New-York Botanic Garden was held Tuesday afternoon in the office of President Seth Low of Columbia College. It was there stated that the $250,000 required to be raised by private subscription before definite action could be taken by the incorporators, had been subscribed and the work of providing a botanic garden could at once be begun.

By the act of incorporation the City of New-York is required to appropriate $500,000 for the construction of the necessary buildings, and set aside 250 acres of land in Bronx Park as soon as $250,000 shall have been raised by private subscription.

The land upon which the garden will be constructed has also already been designated. It lies on both sides of the Bronx River at its most picturesque part.

Cortlandt Vanderbilt presided at the meeting, and offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The endowment fund of $250,000 called for by the act of incorporation has been fully subscribed.

Resolved, That the President of the Botanic Garden corporators be and is hereby directed to notify the Board of Commissioners of Public Parks of this fact and to request them to set aside 250 acres of the land of Bronx Park for the use of the Botanic Garden, as required by said act.

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be requested to authorize the Controller to issue $500,000 of stock of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York for the purpose of erecting suitable and adequate buildings in the Botanic Garden.

The Board of Scientific Directors consists of Seth Low, Judge Addison Brown, Prof. Charles F. Chandler, Prof. Gilman W. Thompson, Prof. Nathaniel L. Britton, James F. Kemp, and the President of the Board of Education.

Those who subscribed the $250,000 are J. Pierpont Morgan, $25,000; Columbia College, $25,000; Andrew Carnegie, $25,000; Cornelius Vanderbilt, $25,000; John D. Rockefeller, $25,000; D. O. Mills, $25,000; Judge Addison Brown, $25,000; William E. Dodge, $10,000; James A. Scrymser, $10,000; William C. Schermerhorn, $10,000; ex-Judge Charles P. Daly, $5,000; Oswald Ottendorfer, $5,000; Samuel Sloan, $5,000; George J. Gould, $5,000; Miss Helen M. Gould, $5,000; John S. Kennedy, $5,000; William Rockefeller, $5,000; James M. Constable, $5,000; Morris K. Jesup, $2,500; Mrs. Melissa P. Dodge, $1,000; Tiffany & Co., $1,000, and Hugh N. Camp, $500.

The proposed garden can be readily reached by trolley cars that start at Third Avenue and the Harlem Bridge.

FINE DOGS POISONED AT LARCHMONT

Wealthy Summer Residents the Losers —Complaints of Unmuzzled Animals.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., June 19.—Numerous complaints have been made to the Board of Trustees of this village by citizens whose dogs were poisoned by unknown persons. Many millionaires have Summer houses here. Ex-Minister Palmer, who was Chairman of the World's Fair Commission, is among them. Complaints have also been made of unmuzzled dogs running at large in the village.

Among those whose dogs have been poisoned are J. F. Spalding, a member of the Larchmont Yacht Club; Mr. Bucknell, also a member of the same club, and C. A. Andresen. Mr. Spalding lost a valuable Gordon setter pup, Mr. Bucknell a setter, and Mr. Andresen a pet poodle. These gentlemen are willing to pay rewards for the conviction of the guilty persons.

ALDERMEN TO HAVE A PICNIC

And Each Alderman Can Invite About Three and One-Third Guests.

The Aldermen are going to have a picnic. It will be of the clambake order, but it has not yet been decided where to hold it, or when it shall be held, except that it shall be held before the board adjourns for the Summer. The thirty Aldermen and President Jeroloman have agreed to go to the picnic, which, being a social function, will delight Alderman Ware, who wants receptions held in the City Hall.

But there is an annoying side to this Aldermanic picnic business. The invitations have been limited to 100. No more guests can go. That will be about 3 1-3 guests to each Alderman. Each Alderman will have to decide for himself which of his constituents to invite, and which to leave out.

BROOKLYN SOLDIERS' REQUISITION CUT

It Was for $171,000 and the Board of Estimate Reduced It to $91,000.

The Brooklyn Board of Estimate made a big cut yesterday in the requisition for the National Guard. The amount asked for was $171,000 for janitors, supplies, repairs, deficiency, and alterations, but the board allowed only $91,000.

The requisition of Sheriff Buttling for $190,000 for the jail was cut to $150,000, and other cuts were made in the various departments, including the amount asked for by George F. Elliott, counsel of the Board of Supervisors. He asked for $5,500, and got only $2,500.

Edgar Lewis's Body Found.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 19.—The body of Edgar Lewis, of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, New-York, who was drowned last Sunday, was recovered to-night by George E. Clayton, Henry C. Glan, and J. P. Wynants, who were with him when he was drowned.

MAYOR REVIEWS HIS WORK

Talks of His Policy in Appointing and Removing Office Holders.

CONSIDERATION OF RELIGIOUS BELIEFS

Goes Over the List and Tells of the Sponsors—His Recent Veto and Action on the Insane Asylum Measure.

The policy which guided Mayor Strong in making his appointments and in availing himself of the Power of Removal bill was on Tuesday circumstantially outlined by him for publication in The World. Mayor Strong also talked of his further intentions as to removals, his reasons for vetoing the Third Avenue franchise measure, his dealings with the bill in regard to the care of the insane, Col. Waring and street cleaning, the ethics of rewarding political services by office, the political factor in the distribution of places, and the considerations of faction, race, and creed that prevailed.

The Mayor's views on these general subjects of stewardship administration may be summarized as follows: His present resolve is to make no more removals, except that he may appoint some one to the Subway Commissionership held by Amos J. Cummings, whose rank offense is that he is a flagrant Tammanyite and a Sachem. Minor place holders he leaves to be dealt with by the heads of the respective departments. The Third Avenue veto was in the interest of the people. There was a valuable franchise literally given away, when it should have been awarded to the highest bidder. As to the insane, Mr. Strong said that the basic reason for his returning the bill without approval or disapproval was that in approving it he would have indorsed flawy legislation, which might have been rendered void by a decision on pending litigation.

Of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, the Mayor says that he does what he was appointed to do—he cleans the streets, and he has not been asked to resign. On the ethical question involved in appointment to office, Mr. Strong's declaration was:

"No consideration should outweight the one great question of fitness in appointments to office, but, all things being equal, I believe that it is just and proper to recognize political services. If you believe in your party, you believe that those who help it are public benefactors. It is not wrong to reward a public benefactor even by the bestowal of a municipal office, provided the one great question, fitness, has not at any time been neglected."

As to the political disposition of office, the Mayor computes that what he has done has been in the proportion of two Republicans to one Democrat—the ratio of votes, and he contends that in every appointment he has considered how to be fair in giving faction, race, and creed a representation.

Coming to the reasons for appointing place holders, Mayor Strong made this declaration:

"I wanted, if I could manage it, to have the Roman Catholic element represented on all the boards."

Mr. Strong affirmed that when the polls closed Nov. 6 last he had not promised an office to any man living, nor had he been asked to make a promise by any one. He asked himself, "What is my duty?" and discussed the questions of appointments with himself. His selections were from the 100,000 Republicans who supported him and the 50,000 Democrats who had supported the reform movement. In his selections he strove to have representatives of the two great parties and of the various religious creeds.

When the Mayor came to distribute one-third of the offices among the Steckler, O'Brien, Grace, and German Reform organizations, he found out, as Horace Greeley said of Franklin Pierce, that "it spread out pretty thin."

Analyzing the appointments, Mr. Strong gave reasons and explanations as follows:

Corporation Counsel—Refused by Messrs. Larocque and Peckham. Given to Mr. Scott, Democrat, at the solicitation of Messrs. James C. Carter, Larocque, Peckham, and Hornblower.

Public Works Commissioner—Mr. Brookfield, Republican, appointed as an offset to Mr. Scott.

Excise Commissioners—Mr. Woodman appointed for W. R. Grace—his only "plum"; Mr. Harburger for the Stecklers, Mr. Murray as a Roman Catholic.

Commissioners of Accounts—Mr. Terry for Charles S. Fairchild, Mr. Lehmaier "as a representative Hebrew and zealous Republican."

Commissioners of Charities—Mr. Faure as a personal appointment, Mr. Wright for peculiar fitness, Mr. Porter retained because of his Republicanism and long experience.

Fire Commissioners—Mr. Strong thought he would have all Republicans here, and the appointees were "good men for the place."

Dock Commissioners—Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Monks, Roman Catholics, and Mr. Einstein, Israelite, "so that it is well divided."

Park Commissioners—Two Republicans, two Democrats, Mr. Haven, a Roman Catholic.

Tax Commissioners—Decided to retain Mr. Barker, "after watching him very carefully"; Mr. Sutro for the German-American Reform Union, and Mr. Wells as a Republican north-sider.

Police Commissioners—Realized that the reform of the Police Department was the burning question at the last election. Messrs. Kerwin and Murray were as honest as any men appointed by Mr. Strong, he says, but the public demand for a clean sweep was heeded and a painful duty was performed in the interest of complete police reorganization. Mr. Andrews, a Democrat of no party affiliation; Mr. Parker suggested by James O'Brien, Messrs. Grant and Roosevelt selected because of fitness and public standing.

Superintendent of Buildings—Mr. Constable for James O'Brien.

Commissioner of Jurors—Mr. Plimley, an active Republican, "may be considered more active in politics than any other gentleman appointed by me."

Commissioner of Street Cleaning—Col. Waring, suggested by Col. Greene of the Seventy-first Regiment.

Court of Special Sessions—Two Democrats and three Republicans; Mr. Jacob, a Hebrew, known pretty well to the Mayor, and "a good enough Republican" for him. Six lawyers approved of the five appointments.

City Magistrates—One-third Democrats. The council of lawyers approved of all but one appointment. The Mayor tantalizingly refuses to name the man.

Bridge Commissioners—Mr. Thurber, "a sort of cross-eyed Democrat"; Messrs. Wales and Deeves, good Republicans.

Mayor Strong sub-classifies Col. Waring and Commissioner Thurber as Mugwumps.

While it has always been the custom of Mayors to appoint adherents of various religions to office, few if any have heretofore given religion as one of the reasons for selecting this man or that man.

A reporter for The New-York Times asked Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon what was his purpose in taking the religious question into consideration, and whether it was because he desired to have all creeds represented.

"That is it," said the Mayor. "I desired to have the various creeds represented as far as it was possible. I wanted to appoint a fair proportion of Roman Catholics and a fair proportion of Hebrews, as well as a fair proportion of adherents of other religions to office. I thought it was the proper thing to do. There is a very large Roman Catholic population and a very large Hebrew population in this city. I desired to recognize in some way all the organizations that were instrumental in bringing about reform in this city."

"You mean by that that you sought to recognize the religious as well as the political organizations?"

"I was particularly interested so far as the appointments of Roman Catholics were concerned because previously they have held so many offices in the City Government, and I thought it but just that a fair share of my appointments should go to them."

"Did the agitation in the last campaign relative to the A. P. A. have any bearing on this matter?"

"Not a bit," replied the Mayor.

FRANCE AND BRAZIL IN A QUARREL

Counani Territory Was Long Contested, But Neglected Until Gold Was Discovered, and Now There Is War.

Special Correspondence of The New-York Times.

JAMAICA, June 11.—The recent conflict between French troops and Brazilians in the disputed territory of Counani brings into prominence another European-American territorial dispute precisely similar to that between Great Britain and Venezuela. Hitherto Counani, or the whole of the territorie conteste, has served all practical purposes as a "buffer State" between Brazil and the French possessions; just as until 1884 did the Cuyuni territory between Venezuela and Great Britain. But last January, M. Clement Tamba, in the course of explorations in the Carsevenne district of this terra incognito, discovered it to be of immense auriferous wealth.

Immediately an epidemic of gold fever broke out, the spread of which was eagerly encouraged by the French colonial authorities. Prospectors flocked into the territory from all quarters, especially the surplus population from the already overdone gold fields of British Guiana. Within an incredible short time the whole region was transformed from a wilderness into a swarming hive of human activity. The centre of this was Carsevenne, where the French placed a small force of gendarmes under Capt. Trejan to represent that Government.

This, it is to be observed, was the first time that any sort of territorial occupation had been attempted in the disputed territory, which lies indefinitely back between Cape Orange and the Oyapocy River and the northern bank of the Amazon. A glance at the map of South America will show at once the position occupied by this buffer territory. Left entirely to itself, it became peopled by a strange forgathering of humanity, consisting chiefly of brigands and other outlaws. Without organized settlements, and without roads save those furnished by rivers and creeks, such law as has been administered was of the most elementary kind, presided over by Supreme Judge Lynch. Generally, however, it was a case of every settler defending his own possessions; those who could not do so went to the wall, as even lynch law was more respected in the breach than the observance.

The discovery of almost fabulously rich gold deposits in this neglected and almost forgotten odd corner of the continent has, however, worked the usual transformation. Now both France and Brazil appear to have awakened to the importance of the possession they have so long despised. But the Frenchmen were the first in the field, effecting a nominal occupation under Capt. Tréjan.

Meanwhile, Brazil seems to have taken an equally decisive course. Mapa, or Macapa, seems to be undoubtedly Brazilian. At any rate, it is a settlement of Brazilians and owns allegiance to the Brazilian authorities. From this point a force of Brazilians, alleged to be acting on authority, recently went into the French settlement, ordered off all French and other foreign miners, and, capturing Capt. Tréjane and his little force, carried them off to Mapa, after having made a wholesale collection of all the gold found in possession of the miners at Carsevenne.

It is out of this incident that has arisen the sensational collision between the French military forces and Brazilians of which the papers recently had accounts. According to reliable information just to hand from Cayenne, it appears that Gov. Charvein, instead of referring the outrage to the home Government for diplomatic action, took the law into his own hands and dispatched the gunboat Bengali to Mapa with instructions to rescue the French prisoners and bring the responsible Brazilians to Cayenne to be tried by the French civil authorities.

The result of this hasty action is not known. The Brazilians resisted the French invasion and some loss of life was the outcome, especially on the Brazilian side. Both commanders were killed in the encounter. The Cayenne advices state that Gov. Charvein hoped through the strength of his force to avoid bloodshed. But this not having been the case, a very serious difficulty between France and Brazil will almost certainly ensue.

The miners, among whom are a considerfavor of the French régime, and since the favor of the French régime, and since the late collision have signified their intention to assist the French forces to hold the Carsevenne district, should any further Brazilian attack be made, pending the diplomatic settlement.

There is no reason to doubt the phenomenal richness of the Carsevenne gold fields. This has not been exagerated. But apart from the utter lawlessness that now prevails outside the immediate sphere of the French authority, the natural difficulties to be encountered are very serious, and none but the strongest and roughest class of men can stand them. It is impossible to expect that any improvement will be effected in the conditions of mining in the country until law and order are established, be this ultimately undertaken by France or Brazil. It is, therefore, to the interests of both republics to reach a speedy and satisfactory solution of the trouble.

TANGLED AFFAIRS OF CORDAGE

President Sturgis Has Nothing to Say of the Committee's Report.

President Sturgis of the United States Cordage Company said yesterday he would not comment on the report which the Bondholders' Protective Committee had advertised until he could be informed of the committee's intentions. He did not even care to dispute the committee's conclusion that there had been no occasion for the receivership, the company's condition being solvent.

J. Archibald Murray of counsel for the committee said further action by the committee would be determined by the bondholders, to whom the report had been submitted. No meeting had yet been called for that purpose.

"Allegations on which the receivership was sought," he said, "were very indefinite. The application set forth that there were underlying liens to a large amount on the property, when, as a matter of fact, they are not urgent, and are on mill property, which is of little or no use to the company. "By their own statement, on May 1, they held quick assets, in round numbers, of $2,350,000, and current liabilities of $2,150,000. During May the liabilities were decreased by the payment of more than $400,000 in loans and notes. On June 1 the assets had been reduced to $2,000,000, but the loans and notes had become $1,400,000, and the company remained $400,000 to the good. If we include with the loans and notes on June 1 the $200,000 of ordinary current liabilities, basing the estimate on the figures already shown on the books by May 1, we then have the total outstanding liabilities only $1,600,000, and a working balance of $400,000 remains."

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New-York offices as follows: D. J. Hennesey, Big Moose; W. E. Buell, East Penfield; J. A. Harvey, Old Forge.

LAW ENFORCERS IN COURT

Three Persons Complain of G. F. Elliott and E. V. Brewster.

MORE WARRANTS SOUGHT YESTERDAY

Property Owners Whose Houses Were Designated as Disorderly Want Trials in Court of Sessions.

George F. Elliott, President of the Brooklyn Law Enforcement Society, and Eugene V. Brewster, the attorney for the same society, were before Justice Walsh, in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, on charges of libel brought by persons whose houses had been publicly designated as disorderly by the Law Enforcement Society.

Mr. Elliott and Mr. Brewster had been notified that warrants for their arrest had been issued. Their appearance was voluntary.

Justice Walsh, when he saw Mr. Elliott and Mr. Brewster, called their cases at once.

"I have three complaints against each of you for libel," he said. "Do you wish an examination in this court?"

"As counsel for Mr. Elliott," said the clerk of Charles J. Patterson, "I request an adjournment until Wednesday next."

Mr. Brewster also asked to have his case go over until the same time, and both defendants were paroled until next Wednesday.

Mr. Elliott refused to discuss the case, saying that whenever he had a case, he always told his clients not to talk, and that he was going to take a little of his own medicine, and refer all questions to Mr. Patterson.

The complaints upon which the two men were arraigned were made by Mary Canty of 158 Navy Street, Louis F. Herold of 174 Willoughby Street, and Frederick Richartz of 433 Gold Street.

Mrs. Canty says she has lived at 158 Navy Street with her two daughters and four sons for the last nine years, and that nothing improper has occurred there during that time.

Louis F. Herold, who owns 405 Hudson Avenue, says that John R. Johnson and his family live there.

Frederick Richartz, who owns 426 Hudson Avenue, says the house is occupied as follows: First floor, front, John Williams; first floor, rear, Mrs. Hattie Mayo; second floor, front, Mrs. Mary Johnikin; second floor, rear, Henry L. Johnson and wife; top floor, front, William Cherry and wife; top floor, rear, James Wendell, wife, and child. Mrs. Mattie Johnson and Mrs. Mary Johnikin also make affidavits to the respectability of the place.

Accompanying Mr. Richartz's affidavit is one also from Superintendent McKelvey of the Police Department. It is as follows:

City of Brooklyn, County of Kings: William J. McKelvey, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Superintendent of Police in and for the City of Brooklyn; that, heretofore, and on or about the 11th day of May, 1895, he was present in the office of George F. Elliott, whom he knew as President of the Law and Order Society, and that while there present said George F. Elliott informed deponent that he had located through the agents of said society a number of houses of assignation, prostitution, and gambling, and stated that, on behalf of said society, he would furnish deponent with a list of same; that thereafter and on the 1st day of June, 1895, deponent received a letter of which the printed slip attached hereto is substantially a copy.

WILLIAM J. McKELVEY.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of June, 1895.
JOHN J. WALSH,
Police Justice of the City of Brooklyn.

After Mr. Elliott and Mr. Brewster had left the Court House, James Fallon of 147 Tillary Street called, and asked Justice Walsh to issue a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Elliott and Mr. Brewster. He said he owned the house, 78 Duffield Street, which Mr.

NEW CORNELL TRUSTEES

The Vacancies Created by the New Increase Law Filled.

EX-GOV. FLOWER ELECTED A TRUSTEE

More Alumni at Cornell than at Any Previous Commencement—The Meeting of the Society.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 19.—To-day was taken up principally with a meeting of the Trustees and alumni of Cornell. The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees was held in Morril Hall at 10 o'clock. The vacancies on the board created by the new increase of Trustees law were filled by the election of the following ten new Trustees in addition to the five elected by the alumni:

Roswell P. Flower of Watertown, N. Y., formerly Governor of New-York State.

Henry H. Ickelheimer of the firm of Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., bankers, New-York City. Mr. Ickelheimer is a graduate of the university in the class of '88.

A. B. Darling, one of the proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York.

William O. Wyckoff of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, New-York, the proprietors of the Remington Typewriter.

Robert B. Adams of Buffalo, a member of the firm of the Adams, Meldrom & Anderson Company, the largest dry goods firm in Buffalo.

Mynderse Vancleef of Ithaca. Mr. Vancleef is a B. L. from Cornell in the class of '74, and one of Ithaca's prominent attorneys.

Franklin C. Cornell of Ithaca, a son of the founder of the university.

Judge Morgan J. O'Brien of Rochester, a Justice of the State Supreme Court.

Joseph C. Hendrix of Brooklyn. Mr. Hendrix was a student at Cornell in the early seventies. He has been Congressman and "the model Postmaster of Brooklyn." He is now President of the National Union Bank of New-York City.

Horace White, the financial editor of The New-York Evening Post. Ex-President White and the Hon. Henry B. Lord, whose terms expired this month, were elected to succeed themselves.

The annual business meeting of the Associate Alumni was held this morning, at 10 o'clock, in Barnes Hall. In the absence of President B. E. Shear, '74, Vice President D. F. Van Vleet took the chair. After the roll call of classes, the report of the Committee on Method of Electing Alumni Trustees was adopted. By means of the new method of voting, the Election Committee was enabled to announce the result at the meeting. The total number of votes cast was 1,605. Walter C. Kerr, '79, of New-York City, was elected Trustee for the full term. The five additional alumni Trustees provided for by the amendement of the university charter, were elected as follows: Frank S. Washburn, '83, of Chicago, Ill., 905; Martha Carey Thomas, '77, President of Bryn Mawr College, 902; Jared T. Newman, '95, of Ithaca, N. Y., 819; Daniel E. Salmon, '72, of Washington, D. C., 788; William B. Hoyt, '81, of Buffalo, N. Y., 762. In all there were about thirty candidates.

The election of Martha Carey Thomas marks an era in higher education, as she is the first woman to be elected to such a position in America.

An appeal was made to the alumni by Prof. George L. Burr to support the project to erect an alumni hall. Ex-President White has subscribed $10,000 for the erection of such a hall, on condition that the alumni raise $40,000 additional.

A new Alumni Committee was appointed, consisting of the Alumni Trustees and of the Executive Committee of the association. D. F. Van Vleet, '77, of Ithaca, was elected President of the alumni association for the coming year. The largest number of alumni that ever assembled are here this year, and reunions of the classes of '70, '75, '80, '85, and '90 were held to-day. To-morrow occurs the twenty-sixth commencement of the university.

ALBANY, June 19.—State Superintendent of Public Instruction Skinner has announced the names of 126 successful applicants for appointments to State scholarships in Cornell University. The scholarships entitle the holders of the same to a four years' course of instruction, free of tuition, in the university. Eighteen of the appointments are made from the State at large, to fill vacancies in counties where there were an insufficient number of applicants to make up the county's quota. These vacancies as in other years are found to exist mainly in New-York County. Brooklyn and Kings County fills its quota this year for the first time. Thirty of the appointments this year go to young women.

The appointments from Kings County are as follows: Faith Browning, Albert Tameling, Alice G. Brickelmaier, Walter F. Kelly, Eva Woodward Grey, William C. Richardson, Alexander Thompson, Jr., Arthur R. Raymond, Fannie Jackson Blauvelt, Malcom Asher Rue, Ogden Merrill, Emma Lenora Haynes, Francis C. Kopp, Gladys Willard, Royal S. Haynes, Sherman M. Terrill, Wallace M. Brown, Evelyn E. Andrews, John Joseph Kuhl, Harold M. Bowdoin, William S. Burnett.

The following successful applicants live in New-York City: Walter C. Stevens, William Henry Duncan, Jr., Hermon H. Johnson, Zelma Mattice, Edward P. Cutter, and Louis Druskin.

MANY HONORARY DEGREES.

Brown Bestows Its Honors with a Lavish Hand.

PROVIDENCE, June 19.—The Brown University commencement exercises began at 9:15 this morning, when the procession of graduates, undergraduates, and alumni was formed on the front campus. Lieut. William J. Pardee, United States Army, Military Instructor, was Chief Marshal, and all the old classes were represented. The procession marched to the First Baptist Church, where the commencement exercises were held. They were as follows:

Oration—"The Theatre as a Moral Force," Fred Davis Aldrich, Webster, Mass.; "A Plea for an American Nationality," Chester Willard Barrows, Providence; "The Need of Trade Scnools," Frederick Otis Clapp, Providence; "Emerson, the American," Franklin Davenport Elmer, West Hartford, Conn.; "Two Causes of Social Discontent," William Edward Gardner, Providence; "The American College a Factor of American Stability," George Andrew Gordon, Worcester, Mass.; "The American Spirit of Liberalism," George Harwood Olney, Cherry Valley, Mass.; "The Ethics of Stoicism," Amasa Randall Tourrellot Truex, Binghamton, N. Y.; "The Monroe Doctrine To-day," Richard Miner Vaughan, Bangor, Wis.; "Law and Liberty," Benjamin Williams, Jackson, Mich.; conferring of degrees, announcement of prizes.

The members of the graduating class who wrote theses that were approved by the committee are, with the subjects of their work, as follows: "Constitution of Virginia Before the Revolution," Henry Elliott Cooper; "The Dedication of the Sonnets of Shakespeare," Jay Rogers Dickinson; "The Fiction of Thomas Bailey Aldrich," Arthur Llewlyn Eno; "Architecture in America," Fred Ellis Horton; "The Relation of Science and Philosophy," Henry Bennett Slade, "Profit Sharing," John Avery Tillinghast; "The Spirit of Mysticism in Nineteenth Century Poetry," Isabel Warwick Illes; "The Early Relations of the Friars to the University of Oxford," Maude Anne Bonner; "The Influence of Charles Brockden Brown on American Literature," Clara Elizabeth Comstock; "Tetrasporic Reproduction of Certain Red Algae," Martha Reynolds Clarke.

Honorary degrees were conferred as follows: LL. D.—Eli Whitney Blake, professor in the university; D. D.—The Rev. Thomas Seymour Barbour of Fall River and the Rev. William Herbert Perry Faunce of New-York City. Doctor of Letters—Julia Josephine Irvine, President of Wellesley College, and William Winter of New-York City; Doctor of Music—Jules Jordan of Providence; M. A. (Simpliciter)—Seth Jones Axtell, professor in Kalamazoo College, Michigan; Robert L. Fowler, attorney at law, New-York; Lewis G. Janes, President of Brooklyn Ethical Society, New-York; Theodore Corson Search, Vice President of the Philadelphia School of Textile Industry. M. A. (in Connection with Their Classes)—John N. Brown of Providence and Charles A. Snow of West Harwich, Mass. B. A.—James William Perry of New-York. The commencement dinner was served in the Sayles Memorial Hall.

HELD IN THE OPEN AIR.

Impressive Exercises Held at Seton Hall—Medals Awarded.

ORANGE, N. J., June 19.—The thirty-ninth commencement of Seton Hall College was held this morning at 11 o'clock on the campus in the rear of the college and in front of Alumni Hall. The plazza of the hall was used as a stage. There was a large gathering of friends of the college under the canopy stretched in front of the hall.

Platform exercises were preceded by a drill of the Seton Hall Battalion, 200 strong, under the command of Lieut. Michael J. Lenihan, Second Infantry, U. S. A.

Bishop W. M. Wigger presided. On the platform were Archbishop M. A. Corrigan, Mgr. Robert Seton, Mgr. George H. Doane, the Rev. Sylvester Malone, Brooklyn, State Regent of New-York; the Very Rev. John J. O'Connor, Father Newey of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New-York, and a large number of other clergymen.

The programme consisted of a greeting to Archbishop Corrigan by Banks McIlvaine Moore of Louisville, Ky.; presentation of a stand of colors to the battalion by the Rev. John B. Richmond of Newark, and their acceptance by Thomas Perryman Riley of Boston; orations, "Limitations of Science," by John J. McDonough, Jr., and "The Imagination in Literature," by Felix Henry O'Neill of Newark; valedictory by Banks McIlvaine Moore of Newark.

Degrees were conferred as follows: Bachelor of Arts—Joseph A. Connolly, Belleville, N. J.; Joseph E. Corrigan, St. Leo, Fla.; E. J. Dunphy, Trenton, N. J.; Mathew J. Farley, Newark, N. J.; James F. Hopkins, Jersey City, N. J.; Eugene F. Kinkead, Jersey City, N. J.; Thomas J. McEnery, Belleville, N. J.; E. A. O'Meara, New-York; Felix H. O'Neill, Newark; John J. Preston, Newark; Thomas P. Riley, Boston; Banks Moore, Louisville, Ky.; James F. Reid, Bayonne, N. J.; Thomas A. Walsh, Paterson. Bachelor of Science—Mark J. Coud, Omaha, Neb.; John J. McDonough, Jr., Savannah, Ga.; John M. Vanneman, Philadelphia. Master of Arts in Course—Thomas A. Alten, Bordentown, N. J.; E. A. Burhard, Newton, N. J.; Edward J. Ellard, Paterson; Daniel A. Fogarty, Newburg, N. Y.; Peter J. Hart, Allentown, N. J.; Aloysius R. Kane, Paterson; Peter D. Paterson; Lawrence A. McBride, Paterson; Michael C. McCorristin, Millville, N. J.; Patrick F. McNamara, Lambertville, N. J.; Robert M. Miles, South Orange; Thomas F. Monaghan, Newark; Patrick F. Rinder, Hoboken; John A. Westman, Paterson; Eugene F. Wickham, Paterson.

Awards of Medals for Good Conduct—Gold medal, James F. Hopkins; silver medals, Francis B. Donohue, Oscar Russi, Louis Patrick. Study gold medals were awarded as follows: Ethics, Joseph E. Corrigan; metaphysics, Joseph E. Corrigan; logic, James A. Lundy; Christine doctrine, Banks M. Moore; chemistry, Thomas F. McGraw; natural science, Thomas F. McGraw; Greek, Austin J. O'Toole; ancient history, John E. Donley; United States History, Jeremiah E. O'Connor; German, Daniel Callahan.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL SCHOOL.

Bishop Littlejohn Presented the Diplomas and Dean Cox the Prizes.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., June 19.—The commencement exercises of the Cathedral School of St. Paul were held this afternoon in the assembly room. There were present a large gathering of New-York and Brooklyn people, and many Episcopalian ministers from different churches in the Diocese of Long Island. There were twelve graduates. Eleven of them received their diplomas from the Right Rev. Bishop Littlejohn. The other member of the class, Frank Folsom Baker, will remain at St. Paul's another year in order to take the post-graduate course.

The graduates and the colleges they will enter are: Henry Clifford Colwell, Kittanning, Penn., Yale; Dexter Fairbank, Chicago, Harvard; Edgar Flippen and William Henry Flippen, Dallas, Texas, Cornell; Charles Ridgley Howard, Baltimore, New-York College of Dentistry; Theophilus Parsons and Geoffrey Parsons, Hempstead, L. I., Columbia; Frederick Harvey Lum, Jr., Chatham, N. J.; Arthur Cortland, Draper Foster, Brooklyn; Ralph Solomon Tompkins and Harry Knapp Tompkins, Fishkill-on-Hudson.

The prizes were presented by Dean Cox of the Cathedral of the Incarnation. The winners were: Latin, F. Parsons; Greek, Geoffrey Parsons; United States History, Henry Mahl; English, Edgar Flippen; Ancient History, Joseph S. Cole; French, Geoffrey Parsons; Physics and Chemistry, Frederick H. Lum; Arithmetic, Frederick L. Bryan; Algebra third form, Andrew H. Boardman; fourth form, Lester H. Prahar. Two prizes offered by William Steinway for the students standing highest in German were won by Stanley B. Blackstone, who had a first, and Lester H. Prahar, who was second.

The winners of the Form prizes were: First, Arthur Ingraham; second, Harry W. Henderson; third, Louis A. Sayre; fourth, Lorenzo Loraine; fifth, William B. Blackstone; sixth, Geoffrey Parsons.

Bishop Littlejohn presented to William B. Blackstone a handsome gold medal, in recognition of his standing in the school, being the highest of any pupil for the year.

One of the most important events connected with the commencement exercises was the presentation to the football and baseball teams of the college of the handsome cups won by each team in the Intercollegiate League. The baseball team won every game of the series, while the football team suffered but one defeat.

The class dinner took place at 7 o'clock to-night in the school dining-room. A large number of the alumni attended the dinner. There was a class dance this evening that brought a brilliant assemblage together.

The head master of St. Paul's is Frederick L. Gamage. The school under Mr. Gamage has prospered to a greater extent than ever before.

OTIS SKINNER COMPLIMENTED

The Honorary Degree of Master of Arts Conferred on Him by Tufts.

MEDFORD, Mass., June 19.—The thirty-ninth annual commencement of Tufts College was held to-day. The chapel was draped, out of respect to the late Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner of Boston, a former President. The order of exercises was as follows:

Eugene Averell, "Co-operation in Reform"; Charles Neal Barney, "Toleration in Early Massachusetts"; Edward Perkins Clark, "The Aim of the Reformer"; Edward Channing Craig, "Decivilization"; Alfred James Cardall, "The New Practical Christianity"; Clarence Livingstone Eaton, "Development of Industrial Equality"; Harold Bartlett Fobes, "The Separation of Maine from Massachusetts"; Henry Charles Folsom, "How to Teach Greek"; Charles Lucius Ricketts, "Origin of the Massachusetts Bill of Rights"; Robert Baxter Smith, "Condensation of Oxygen in the Magnetic Field"; Adelbert Harland Morrison, "Electrical Resistance of the Human Body"; William Risby Whitehorne, "The Spectroscope as an Astronomical Instrument"; Guy Monroe Winslow, "Vivisection"; Ashley Auburn Smith, "The Study of Poetry; Its Value to the Preacher"; Frederick Courtland Kenyon, "The Morphology and Classification of the Fauropoda."

Degrees in course were conferred upon twenty-nine, and honorary degrees were also conferred as follows: A. M.—Stephen H. Powell, Otis Skinner, (the actor;) LL. D. —Thomas J. Sawyer.

ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY.

The Largest Class of Graduates in the History of the Institution.

ROCHESTER, June 19.—The graduating exercises of the University of Rochester were held this afternoon in the Lyceum Theatre. President Hill conferred the following degrees:

Bachelors of Arts—Frederick W. Allen, North Sedgwick, Me.; Peter A. Blossom, Brockport; Victor M. Butterfield, Brighton; Michael L. Casey, Rochester; George W. Chapman, Union Hill; William S. Cook, Rochester; Benjamin G. Estes, Brockport; Albert T. Freeman, Canandaigua; Willard H. Goodwin, Geneseo; Robert A. Hamilton, Rochester; Frank F. Himes, Rushford; Joseph L. Humphrey, Rochester; George A. Learn, Buffalo; Walter B. McNinch, Webster's Crossing; Jonathan T. Male, Beach Lake, Penn.; Starkey P. Puffer, Rochester; Robert E. Rogers, Rochester; Edward P. Smith, Seneca Falls; George W. Van Ingen, Rochester; Norman G. Van Voorhis, Rochester; Richard W. Wheeler, Rochester.

Bachelors of Philosophy—William C. Kohlmetz, Rochester; Abram Lipsky, Rochester; Alexander E. Menzie, Caledonia; John P. Morse, Rochester; George B. Sage, Rochester; Richard L. Saunders, Rochester, and Henry D. Shedd, Rochester.

Bachelors of Science—Victor J. Chambers, Rochester; Frank D. Clark, Rochester; Daniel H. Cole, Rochester; Charles H. Montgomery, Rochester; Arthur P. Simpson, Kingston; Sajiro Tateish, Japan

This is the largest class ever graduated from the university.

THE DARTMOUTH "SING-OUT."

First Event in the Series Connected with the Commencement.

HANOVER, N. H., June 19.—The first event in the series connected with Dartmouth's one hundred and twenty-sixth commencement occurred this afternoon, when the seniors held their "sing-out" in Rollins Chapel. These exercises mark the close of the final examinations. The programme was as follows: Prayer by President Tucker; anthem, "Unfold, Ye Portals"; responsive reading and Scripture lesson, singing of "Amesbury," prayer, class hymn.

After supper came the "wot-down." The graduating class dispensed lemonade from barrels in the park to all the undergraduates, who returned the compliment, by repeated rendering of the college yell in honor of the class of '95. A procession, led by a drum corps, marched to the residences of the professors, where vigorous cheers were given.

The proceedings closed with yells for the various classes, athletic organizations, and college buildings.

Lafayette College.

EASTON, Penn., June 19.—The concluding exercises of the sixtieth annual commencement at Lafayette College were held this morning in Pardee Hall. Dr. Warfield, President of the college, presided. Several orations were delivered and the degrees were conferred, and, after the benediction had been pronounced, the Trustees, Faculty, alumni, and invited guests formed a procession and marched to the gymnasium, where, according to a long-established custom, the ladies of Easton served a dinner. Dr. Warfield acted as toastmaster, and a number of toasts were responded to.

Phillips Academy, Andover.

ANDOVER, Mass., June 19.—The annual class and ivy exercises at Phillips Academy took place this afternoon. The class history was given by Mortimer B. Patterson of New-Berne, N. C., and the poem by Donald Gordon of Andover, Mass. Alonzo E. Branch of Malden, Mass., delivered the oration. The class prophecy was by Arthur C. Mack of Catskill Station, N. Y., and the statistics by Edgar G. Holt of Lawrence, Mass. The ivy address was by E. O. Branch of Malden, and the reply was delivered by E. D. De Witt of Deckertown, N. J.

Mount Holyoke College.

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 19.—The commencement exercises of Mount Holyoke College were held this morning. Forty-eight students received degrees, seventeen receiving the degree of B. A., thirteen that of B. S., and eighteen that of B. L. Miss Sarah Emma Keith of Braintree received the highest honors. There was a large audience present at the exercises. The oration was delivered by the Rev. A. J. Lyman of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Washington and Lee University.

LEXINGTON, Va., June 19.—The commencement exercises of the Washington and Lee University were held to-day in the university chapel. Gen. G. W. C. Lee presided. The law class oration was delivered by John William Davis of West Virginia, and the valedictory was by William McC. Martin of Kentucky.

Class Day at Radcliffe.

BOSTON, June 19.—To-day was Class Day at Radcliffe College, Harvard Annex, but there were no formal exercises. There was a reception by the seniors of their friends in the evening. The guests were received in the rotunda by the class officers. Commencement will be next Tuesday.

Troy Female Seminary.

TROY, June 19.—The seventy-third commencement exercises of the Troy Female Seminary took place this morning. Charles H. Cobb of the University of the State of New-York delivered the commencement address.

Favor Leader Dalton's Re-election.

The friends and supporters of ex-Excise Commissioner William Dalton, Tammany Hall leader in the new Eleventh Assembly District, held a meeting last night at the headquarters, Thirty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, to formulate a plan of campaign to insure Dalton's re-election as leader in the district, and to counteract the effect of the meeting held Monday night in Apollo Hall, on Ninth Avenue, when Mr. Dalton was denounced. A number of speeches were made in praise of Mr. Dalton's work as a leader, and denouncing those who opposed his re-election. The meeting was well attended.

Grau Taken to Catskill.

Robert Grau, who was in a cell in the Tombs Tuesday night while having a benefit performance at the Academy of Music, left for Catskill yesterday in the custody of Constable Bates. He is wanted for the alleged larceny of $25 from Mrs. Lyon of the Silver Ash Institute of Catskill.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Martin and Julius Frank, composing the firm of Martin Frank & Co., manufacturers of jewelry, at 49 Maiden Lane, made an assignment yesterday to Siegfried Frank, giving preferences to Samuel and Max Grumbacher of Trenton for $4,750, and to the National Butchers and Drovers' Bank for $550. The business was started in February, 1890, as Stern & Frank, and the present firm succeeded them in February, 1894. It claimed a capital of $8,000, and Martin Frank, it was said, owned a house at 345 East Sixty-second Street. S. & B. Oppenheimer, attorneys for the firm, said that the assignment was determined upon very suddenly, and that he could not say at present what the liabilities or assets would amount to, but they were of the opinion that the assets would be nearly equal to the liabilities. The failure was due to the hard times of the last year or two and to losses by bad debts. The firm had lost a considerable amount by the failure of Ernest Adler on Tuesday. A meeting of creditors will be called, when a full statement of the firm's condition will be presented. The trade estimate the firm's liabilities at $15,000.

—David B. Sickels, receiver of the Harlem River Bank, yesterday entered a judgment for $47,031 against Bernard S. Levy, builder, of 1021 West Seventy-sixth Street, the amount due on four of his notes which were discounted by the bank. They were payable on demand and dated as follows: Jan. 22, 1894, for $6,500, Feb. 17, $5,000; Feb. 27, $12,000, and March 5, 1894, $20,635. Mr. Levy has been in business many years and has built many houses on the west side.

—Judgment for $7,685 was entered yesterday against George W. Brush of 14 and 16 Park Place, in favor of Charles W. Nash on three promissory notes. The notes were signed by George S. Brush and the summons was directed to George S. Brush, but the judgment reads George W. Brush.

—Judgment for $3,182 was entered yesterday against Padula & Martin, builders and contractors, of Mott Haven, in favor of Marie Padula for money loaned between Sept. 1891, and May 1, 1895. It was stated in the case that proceedings had been instituted to dissolve the firm.

—Blumenstell & Hirsch filed a lis pendens yesterday against Semche Simon, wholesale dealer in tailors' trimmings at 26 East Broadway, who was attached Tuesday, on his property at 235 Monroe and 212 and 214 Clinton Streets, in favor of Abraham Steinam for $1,277.

—The schedules of John Lesser, cigar manufacturer at 413 East Ninety-first Street, show liabilities, $13,729; nominal assets, $1,661; actual assets, $4,940. The difference between the nominal and actual assets is chiefly due to depreciation in machinery.

—Gotthardt A. Litthauer was yesterday appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for John McKay, manager of the Oriental Hotel at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, on the application of John Drohan & Co., judgment creditors.

—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution for $19,130 against Augustus E. Kissam of 930 to 940 West Fourteenth Street in favor of Stout & Thayer, stock brokers, for balance due on stock operations from May 29, 1892, to June 5, 1894.

—Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney has received an attachment for $1,528 against Simpson & Moore, manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods at Philadelphia, in favor of William D. Oller & Co. It was served on a commission merchant here.

—An order of Judge Moore of Brooklyn was filed in the County Clerk's office this city yesterday, appointing John Dill, jr., receiver for the property of William Meyer, on application of W. H. Cowe, judgment creditor.

—Hubert E. Rogers has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for George H. Phelps, dentist, of 10 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, on the application of Charles M. Redfield.

—The Altoona Produce Company, Limited, of Altoona, Penn., has failed. Executions for $8,000 have been issued. The liabilities will exceed $15,000.

—The dry goods house of Johnson & Son, at Knoxville, Iowa, has failed, with liabilities of $59,000. S. C. Johnson has been made receiver.

—A transcript of a judgment from Queens County was filed here yesterday against Dominick McCaffrey for $238 in favor of Max Zehden.

—James Bryan has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Bailey Avery, on the application of Thomas H. Jeeves.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK '55

Eight Members of the Class Celebrate the Fortieth Anniversary.

Eleven white-haired men who graduated from the College of the City of New-York in 1855 celebrated the fortieth anniversary of that event last evening, by holding a banquet at Clark's, 22 West Twenty-third Street. There were thirty-two members of the class of 1855, and the survivors have occasionally met and held a dinner. But such reunions have not been regular.

Those present last evening were William M. Adams of the New-York Life Insurance Company, William M. Cole, President of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company; Russell Raymond, Secretary of the American Safe Deposit Company; Prof. J. W. Mason, the Rev. F. A. Mason, Charles Daly, E. Dwight Church, Hamlin Babcock, Dr. D. W. Searle, R. B. Keyser, and George J. Greenfield.

The banquet was entirely informal and no set speeches were made. The diners discussed old times, when Horace Webster was President of the college, and indulged in boyhood reminiscences until a late hour.

Give Silver, Demand Gold.

From The Davenport (Iowa) Democrat.

The people of Idaho, from the Governor down, insist that the product of their silver mines be converted into dollars at the public expense. It is free silver, except when the money is Idaho, and then it must be gold. That is a precaution the rich silverites always take. They believe in silver for others, but something better for themselves.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

On the Normannia for Southampton and Hamburg.

A.——Max Ams, Fabian Alonso, J. A. Ambler, Miss Maud Ambler, Otto Ahlmann, Mrs. George E. Van Amringe, David Adelsdorf, Miss Helena de Arellano, Mrs. Margarethe Angel.——B.—Mr. and Mrs. C. M. vom Baur, Miss Lottie vom Baur, Miss Hertha vom Baur, Mrs. Angelica von der Brygge, Julius Becker, Miss Braham, R. B. Braham, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Beselin, Miss Alice H. Baker, Miss Emily Bartholomay, George W. Brand, Mrs. Leonhardt Burgweyer, Mrs. G. B. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Bridgman, Mrs. E. P. Bartlett, Fritz vom Baur, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Biederbeck, Miss Jeanette Biederbeck, Miss Marguerite Biederbeck, Miss Daisy L. Blaisdell, Miss Maud M. Blaisdell, Mr. and Mrs. Hazard B. Bristol, H. R. Boker, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Browning, Henry Baldauf, Leo Baldauf, Arthur Baldauf, Albert Edward Bailey, Miss Hermine Babst, Miss Nettie Biederbeck, Miss Regine Burger, Carl Bauer, Adam Beyer, Mrs. Anna Braumnecker, W. V. Birney.——C.—Thomas A. Cooper, Mrs. A. Dean Cooper, Dr. and Mrs. L. M. Chamberlain, Mrs. A. K. Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Clendennin, Miss Cram, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Cook, J. C. Calm, W. E. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart H. Chisholm, Wilson K. Chisholm, Clifton Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. William Chisholm, Sr., Adolph Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cunat, L. Cleve, Miss Amelia Cortez, F. H. Calderon.——D.——F. L. Dunne, L. Dumbracco, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Ducharme, Miss Clara Davidson, De Witt Davis, jr., Charles B. Ducharme, Harved Ducharme, Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Duer, James May Duane, Mrs. Dyna, J. W. Dehn, Miss Rosa Doriot, Miss M. A. Dertsch.——E.——Alfredo Rodriguez Espana, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Frank Ellis.——F.——Mr. and Mrs. Tony Faust, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Frank, Charles S. Furst, Miss Ruth Furst, Col. and Mrs. James Francis, B. Fischer, Herman Friedlander, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Fernan, Dr. José M. Ferrer, Frederick W. Friese, Mrs. Rufus H. Frost, K. Freytag, Victor O. Friday, Mr. and Mrs. J. Friday, Miss Laura Fristrom, Mrs. M. Fischer, Mrs. Veronika Friedrich, Mrs. Fanny Fernmer.——G.——A. Goldberg, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Gluck, Frank Royal Gammon, Henry Gaerstner, Miss Mary B. Goff, Miss F. A. Graham, Isaac Golland, William Grell, Mrs. Goosmann, Miss Louise Gloyer, Miss Auguste Gundermann, Mrs. C. Goecker, Miss Elsie Goecker, Henry Goecker, Carl Grimm, Miss K. M. Guest, Mrs. L. W. Grant, Mrs. Fannie Goldwater, H. Goldberg.——H.——C. Heinrich, Prof. and Mrs. J. M. Hart, R. Horstmann, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Haydon, Mrs. Henry T. Haskell, Mrs. E. Hammerslough, Miss Blanche L. Hammerslough, Miss Gertrude E. Hammerslough, Otto Huber, Judge Hoffman, G. S. Hamilton, James Hall, S. Y. Haines, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Hays, Mrs. A. Helmsmueller, C. W. A. Hammacher, Christian Henrich, F. Hoffmann, Leo W. Hoffmann, Miss Anna S. Helmken, Herman Hoyer, A. H. Hoster, William Harms, Mrs. Selma Hirsch, Miss E. M. Hartmann, Eriberto Haas, Miss Anna Haas, Miss Louise Haas, Miss Elena Haas, Miss Lena Heilmann, Louis Heilmann, Eugene Haas, Siegfried Herrag.——I.——Sushuci Ilda.——J.——L. A. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. C. Jeona. Henry Jackson, Marion M. Jackson, Guy R. Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Johnston, Miss Japha.——K.——David H. King, Jr., Mathew Keyser, Col. and Mrs. A. R. uKser, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Kaiser, Richard Kaiser, Walter Kaiser, Theodore Kluth, Theodore Keller, Mrs. A. Kisserling, Miss J. Kisserling, Hermann Kracht, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kornig, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Kiefer, Mrs. E. Kunsemueller, Philip Kussel, Peter Kussel, Paul Krohn, Mr. Krugelmann, E. Kalish.——L.——H. H. Littell, Master Littell, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Ludwig, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Levi, Miss Florence Levi, Miss Martha Ludwig, Miss Elsa Ludwig, Jesse J. Ludwig, Lewis Laner, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lomb, Charles R. Laycraft, Miss Justa Lawrence, Julius Lewy, Mrs. S. J. Lesen, William Lesen, Mrs. Cyrus Lothrop, Mrs. Charles C. Lister, Charles C. Lister, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. G. A. Loder, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Linn, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Lindau, Miss Camille Loewenstein, Miss Jennie Lederer, Mrs. Leiser, Miss Ellen Loebs, Moritz Levi, Mrs. A. Lachner, Mrs. Adolph Lilie, Richard Levi, A. Lachner, Mrs. John Leyh.——M.——Ernst May, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Metzger, Miss Metzger, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mathews, O. H. Moulton, Mr. and Mrs. Max Mayer, Miss Elsa Mayer, Otto Mayer, John Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus McDonell, Miss Murdoch, Miss K. M. Manice, Prof. H. Marsteller, Max Mannheim, Miss J. C. Muller, A. R. Manice, Peter J. McCoy, H. Muenkel, O. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Maukeil, Miss Marie Michalowsky, Mrs. Berta Mohsany, L. Meisler, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Adolph Meyer, John Messner, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Myers, George Mascher, Mrs. J. Messner, Miss E. Middleton, Miss Pauline Mueller, Max Majers, Mr. and Mrs. R. Munchehofe, Miss Louise Munchehofe, Mathew Mueller, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. 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Strauss, Mrs. Magdalene Schmidt, Mrs. Marie Sachsenhausen, Mr. and Mrs. George Schnauer, Miss W. Suhre, Bunzo Suzuki, Julius Starker, Paul Schlossmann.——T.——D. M. Tullinghast, Morris A. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Tuttle, Miss Maggie E. Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. Hans Tvede, Mrs. Emma Tomek, B. Thoens.——W.——Richard Wolff, Mr. and Mrs. Morris S. Wise, R. R. Walbridge, Mrs. Carl Welcker, B. G. Work, Miss Mary L. Ware, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Wills, Paul Cook Woodruff, John Wann, E. L. Well, Mr. and Mrs. L. Well, J. Westfield, H. Woldmann, R. Wisnlewski, Miss Lena Weiss, Mrs. Minna Walter, John Walter, George W. Worth, Mrs. Emilie Weinberger.——Y.——Eugene Ysaye.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; best city references. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, at present employer's, 441 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a German girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress; best reference given by present employer. 42 West 77th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl, North of Ireland, as chambermaid and assist in private family; best city reference. 161 East 53d St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as first-class chambermaid, parlormaid, or waitress. Present employer's, 11 West 12th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 331 Madison Av.

CHAMBERWORK.—By German girl to do chamberwork; can do nice sewing. Delfin Kullmann, 239 East 104th St., private house.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Call at present employer's, 138 West 58th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook to go to the country; hotel or boarding house; understands all kinds of pastry; good reference. 315 7th Av.

COOK.—By a tidy young girl as first-class cook; willing to do coarse washing; city or country; best references. 158 East 48th St.

COOK.—By a woman as good cook; good bread, biscuit maker; will assist with washing; city reference. 306 West 15th St., basement.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; family is going to Europe; in private family. Call, two days, present employer's, 24 West 34th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook and do coarse washing; city or country. Present employer, 129 East 29

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Lower Markets, with Considerable Activity.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Easier —Cotton Higher—Coffee Dull.

The grain markets were very unsettled and irregular, with increased activity shown and prices much lower, influenced by the weakness at the West, free foreign selling, and heavy liquidation by the long interest here and at the West. Provisions were quiet and lower with grain. Cotton was active and higher on reports of rains in Texas. Coffee was neglected and hardly changed.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator.... 75¼@ 75½
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator.... 31¼@ 31½
Corn, No. 2, mixed.....53½@ 54
Flour, straight, Spring.....$3.80 @$4.25
Flour, straight, Winter.....4.10 @ 4.25
Cotton, middling uplands.....7 3-16@ 8
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X.... 17 @ 18
Pork, mess.....13.50 @14.25
Lard, Western steam.....6.65 @
Beef, family.....11.00 @13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy.....18 @
Sugar, granulated.....4 13-16@ 4½
Cheese, State, full cream, new.... 7¾@ 8
Coffee, Rio, No. 7.....16 @
Iron, No. 1, foundry.....12.00 @12.75
Copper, Scotch, Coltness.....20.00 @
Copper, lake.....10.60 @10.65
Lead.....3.25 @ 3.27½

Oil, Petroleum, Provisions.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Stocks of fancy grades light, with prices firm and demand good.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, 5gb'rg	24@26
Cuba, 50° test.	Nominal	Puerto Rico	29@31

RICE—Values remained firm on a fair call for supplies, with stocks moderate.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3½@3¾	Java, in bond	1⅞@2¼
Fair	3⅞@4	Java	3¼@3½
Good	4⅜@4½	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Prime	4¾@5	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	65@ 70
Fancy	5⅝@6		
Head	6¼@6¾		

SUGAR—Raw was without business, and prices unchanged and steady. Refined less active and steady.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅞ @..
Molasses sugar, 90° test	2⅝ @..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3 5-16@..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ½c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	5	1-16@5¼
Coarse powdered	4⅞	@4 15-16
Granulated	4	7-16@4⅝
Cutloaf	5	1-16@5¼
Crushed	5	1-16@5¼
Powdered	4¾	@4 15-16
Coarse granulated	4	9-16@4⅝
Fine granulated	4	7-16@4⅜
Extra fine granulated	4	9-16@4⅝
Con. granulated	4	7-16@4⅜
Cubes	4	11-16@4¾
XXXX powdered	4	15-16@5¼
Mold A	4	11-16@4¾
Diamond A	4	7-16@4⅜
Confectioners' A	4	5-16@4¼
Columbia A	4	3-16@4⅛
Windsor	4	3-16@4⅛
Ridgewood	4	3-16@4⅛
Phoenix A	4⅛	@4 5-16
Empire A	4⅛	@4 5-16
No. 6	3	15-16@4
No. 7	3	15-16@4¼
No. 8	3⅞	@4 1
No. 9	3	13-16@3⅞
No. 10	3¾	@3 15-16
No. 11	3	11-16@3⅞
No. 12	3	9-16@3⅞
No. 13 (net)	3⅝	@..
No. 14 (net)	3¼	@..

TEA—The auction sale of 3,146 pkgs was at a trifle easier prices, including Moyune—259 pkgs Hyson, 7¾@8¼c; 257 pkgs Young Hyson, 9@28½c; 170 pkgs imperial, 8@20c; 156 pkgs gunpowder, 20@30c. Ping Suey—209 pkgs imperial, 12@16c; 278 pkgs gunpowder, 17@26c. Japan—30 pkgs pan fried, 11@14c; 90 pkgs siftings, 6c; 499 pkgs Fongou, 8@15c; 64 pkgs India and O. Pekoe, 16½@18c. Oolong—182 pkgs Amoy, 8@9¼c; 517 pkgs Formosa, 11¾@24½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Exporters have bought quite a quantity of red kidney beans, and the reduction of stock has been sufficient to change the tone of values. Some of the best lots have sold at $2, but there is now quite general disposition to ask 5c more. Marrow are rather steadier and receivers do not feel like shading $2.55 on best marks. Medium and pea quiet and unchanged. The demand for foreign beans does not enlarge much, but there is a firm holding for all sorts. Green peas a little stronger. We quote: Beans—Domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.50@$2.55; do, pea, $2.05@$2.20; do, medium, $2.05; do, white kidney, $2.25@$2.30; do, red kidney, $2; do, turtle soup, $1.45@$1.50; do, yellow eye, $2.15; do, Lima, California, $3.15@$3.20; do, foreign, marrow, $2.20@$2.30; do, foreign, pea, $1.85@$1.95; do, foreign, medium, $1.70 @$1.85. Green Peas—Barrels, $1.05@$1.07½; do, bags, $1; do, Scotch, 97½c@$1.

BUTTER—An unchanged market, but a free offering generally on a light demand.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—		
Creamery, extra	18	@..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	17	@..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	15	@16
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	13	@14
Welsh tubs, fancy	16½	@..
Welsh tubs, firsts	15	@16
Welsh tubs, seconds	13	@14
Dairy tubs, thirds	11	@12
Western—		
Creamery, Elgin and other Western, extra	18	@..
Creamery, firsts	16	@17
Creamery, seconds	15	@16
Creamery, thirds	12	@13
Imitation creamery, firsts	11	@12
Imitation creamery, seconds	11	@12
Dairy firsts	12	@14
Dairy, thirds to seconds	9	@11
Factory, fancy	12½	@12½
Factory, tubs, firsts	11	@11½
Factory, fresh, seconds	10	@10½
Factory, fresh, thirds	8	@ 9
Old Western, dairy or factory	6	@ 9½

CHEESE—A firmer market, with large full cream having sold up to 7½c for fancy. Exporters are moderate buyers, but the home trade are fairly interested. Part skims in better demand.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, white, fancy	7¾@ 7½
State full cream, large, colored, fancy	7¾@ 7½
State full cream, large, good to choice	6¾@ 7⅛
State full cream, common to fair	5¾@ 6
State full cream, small, fancy	7¼@ 8
State full cream, small, poor to choice	5¾@ 7⅛
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	4¾@ 4½
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair	3 @ 3¾
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common	2 @ 2½
State full skims	1½@..

EGGS—Liberal supply, which is freely offered, without important trading.

State and Pennsylvania	13	@ 14
Western, fresh-gathered	12	@ 13
Western, culls, 30-dozen case	$2.50	@$2.75
Southwestern, case	2.75	@ 3.75

FRUITS—FRESH—Southern peaches are plenty and dull; a few extra large from South Carolina command $2.25@$2.50 per carrier, but very few from any section are good enough to exceed $2, and a large part of the supply is too small to attract much attention even at $1@$1.50. Plums have little demand for the quality usually shown. Cherries plenty and lower. Strawberries not overplenty, but quality generally poor and prices low. North Carolina blackberries more plentiful and quiet. Huckleberries steady. Watermelons in large supply, very dull, and weak. Muskmelons have little demand, only fancy, and such are hard to find. We quote: Peaches, poor to fancy, per carrier, $1@$2.50; plums, $1.50@$2.50; cherries, per lb, 3@7c; strawberries, choice, per qt, 6@8c; do, small to medium, 3@5c; blackberries, North Carolina, 10@12c; huckleberries, 5@15c; gooseberries, 3@5c; watermelons, per 100, $15@$25; muskmelons, per bbl, $1@$3.50.

FRUITS—DRIED.—Only a small jobbing business in evaporated apples at the moment, but there is nothing to indicate any change in values. Stock in cold storage cannot be bought at present quotations. Sun-dried apples entirely nominal. Cores and skins dragging. All kinds of small fruits are having very dull sale. California fruits show no further change. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6¾@7c; do, prime to choice, 5¾@6¼c; do, common to good, 5@5¾c; do, sun dried, 5@5½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 18c; cherries, 11c; plums, State, 3½@4c; blackberries, 3¾@4c; apricots, 6@9c; peeches, Californian, peeled, 12@15c; do, unpeeled, 5½@8½c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@5½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Nine carloads on sale to-day. Fowls sold better, and were advanced about ½c. Spring chickens steady. Turkeys plenty and dull. Ducks and geese slow. We quote: Spring chickens, per lb, 15@23c; fowls, 10@10¾c; old roosters, 5½@6c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, per pair, 45@80c; geese, 65c@$1.12; pigeons, 15@30c. DRESSED —Dressed fowls are not very plentiful, but demand is small, and prices are no more than steady. Spring chickens very dull for the small sizes, and all grades favor the buyer, though extra large Western would bring a premium. Spring ducks lower. Squabs weak. We quote: Turkeys, per lb, 9c; fowls, 9@9½c; old cocks, 5c; old ducks, 5@8c; Spring ducks, 18c; Spring geese, Eastern, 18c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 26@32c; do, Long Island, 28@25c; do, Western, dry-picked, 15@26c; do, scalded, 15@20c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25. GAME —We quote: Partridges, per pair, 75c@$1; grouse, $1.25@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $2@ $2.25; English snipe and golden plover, $1.75 @$2.25; grass plover, $1@$1.50; venison, per lb, 14@16c.

HAY AND STRAW—Market firm. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 80c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@75c; shipping, 50@55c; clover-mixed, 55@60c. Clover, 45@50c. Rye straw, 45@65c. Oat straw, 35@40c.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes firmer and fairly active. Other vegetables rather slow and offered freely.

Asparagus, extra, per dozen bunches	$1.00@$1.25
Asparagus, fair to prime, per dozen	60@ 1.00
Cucumbers, Charleston, per basket	50@ 1.00
Cucumbers, Savannah, per crate	50@ 90
Cabbages, L. I., per 100	2.00@..
Cabbages, Norf., Flat Dutch, per bbl.	50@ 90
Cabbages, Norf., small, per bbl-crate	50@ 75
Cabbages, Norf., small, per bbl	50@ 75
Egg plants, Fla., per half-bbl	2.00@ 3.00
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.40@ 1.50
Onions, Egyptian, 110-lb sack	2.00@ 2.15
Onions, Va. and Md., potato, per bask	1.00@ 1.50
Peas, L. I., Champion, per bag	75@ 1.00
Peas, L. I., small, per bag	50@ 75
Peas, Jersey, country marks, per bas	50@ 65
Peas, Maryland, per half-bbl basket	40@ 50
Peas, Norfolk, per half-bbl basket	30@ 50
String beans, Norf., wax, half-bbl bas	2.00@ 2.50
String beans, Norf., wax, 1-3-basket	1.50@ 1.75
String beans, Norf., green, ½-bbl bas	2.00@ 2.25
String beans, Nor., green, 1-3-bas	1.37@ 1.50
String beans, N. C., wax, per bu. bas	75@ 1.50
String beans, N. C., green, per bu. bas	50@ 1.50
Squash, Florida, marrow, per bbl-crate	1.00@ 1.25
Tomatoes, Florida, choice, carrier	75 ..
Tomatoes, Fla., common, per carrier	50@ 60
Turnips, Jersey, white, per 100 bunches	1.50@ 2.00

POTATOES.

Charleston Rose, good to prime, bbl.	3.25@ 3.75
Savannah Rose, good to prime	3.00@ 3.75
Charleston and Savannah Chili Red, good to prime, per bbl	3.00@ 3.50
Charleston and Savannah, white, fair to prime, per bbl	3.00@ 3.50
North Carolina Rose, fair to prime	2.25@ 3.50
North Carolina, Chili Red, fair to prime	2.25@ 3.00
Norfolk Rose, fair to choice, per bbl.	2.50@ 3.75
Eastern shore, Rose, fair to prime	2.25@ 3.50
Southern, poor to fair, per bbl	1.75@ 2.00
Southern, seconds, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Southern, culls, per bbl	75@ 1.00
State, white stock, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.40
Maine, Hebron, per sack	1.25@ 1.50

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOPS—Crop reports failed to influence the market, as demand was light and prices unchanged.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	8	@..	
State N.Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	6	@ 7	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	4	@ 5	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	5	@..	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, med. to prime	2½	@ 3	
State N. Y., old olds	2	@ 3	
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	8	@..	
Bavarian, new	22	@24	
Bohemian, new	23	@26	
Altmarks, new	18	@20	

HIDES—Tanners were willing to purchase at full prices, but the supply was very moderate.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20@28	.. @..
Montevideo, selected	20½@22	.. @..
Cordova, selected	21@24	.. @..
California, selected	22@25	19 @..
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20@25	19 @..
Orinoco, selected	21@23	.. @17
Bogota, selected	21@24	16 @17
Central America, selected	20@22	17 @..
Payta, selected	23@25	14 @15
Para or Matte, selected	17@18	12 @..
Puerto Cabello, selected	21@23	17 @..
La Guayra, selected	23@25	17 @..
Laguna, selected	17@20	.. @12
Rio Hache, dry and pickled, selected	16@19	12 @..
Tampico, selected	20@21	16 @..
Tabasco, selected	20@21	14 @..
Truxillo, selected	16@17	.. @14
Vera Cruz, selected	18@19	15 @..
Zanzibar, selected	10@12	15 @..
Calcutta, buffalo, (arsenic cured,) selected	15@17	9½@11½
Dry upper leather stock—		
Buenos Ayres kips, selected	10@13	12½@..
Cordova kips, selected	10@13	13 @..
Carthagena, Monteviden and Rio Grande kips, selected	10@13	12½@..
Sierra Leone, as they run	9@10	13 @..
Dry salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	12 @..
Maranham, as they run	25@28	10 @..
Payta, as they run	28@32	12 @..
Pernambuco, as they run	20@24	11 @..
Progreso, as they run	23@25	8½@..
Rio Grande, as they run	20@30	12 @..
Matamoras, selected	24@28	11 @12
Texas, selected	24@30	11 @12
Wet salted—		
Havana, as they run	35@50	6¾@..
New-Orleans City, selected	40@75	5½@..
Texas ox and cow, selected	50@60	7 @..

LEATHER—Exporters were buying more freely, while the local trade was quiet, with prices very firm.

HEMLOCK.

	—Non-Acid.—		—Acid.—	
	Buenos Ayres	Common Hides	Sides of Backs	All Kinds.
Light, first selection	22@23	.@..	21@..	
Middle, first selection	22@23	.@..	21@..	
Heavy, first selection	22@23	.@..	21@..	
Light, seconds	21@22	.@..	20@..	
Middle, seconds	21@22	.@..	20@..	
Heavy, seconds	21@22	.@..	20@..	
Damaged, all weights	20@21	.@..	19@..	
Rejects		.@..	18@..	

UNION.

Light backs	35 @36	Light backs, cow	35 @36
Middle backs	33 @34	Middle, heavy	33½@34
Seconds, do	33½@34	Bellies	16 @17

OAK.

Dressed backs	34 @37	Bellies	19 @20
Seconds	34 @35		

METALS—Tin easy at 13.80c. Lake copper quiet at 10.60@10.65c. Lead quiet at 3.25@3.27½c. Spelter flat at 3.65c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Prices were a shade easier, with demand light.

Southern, regular	29½
Southern, Old Dominion	29½
Machine, 28 barrels	29¾

RESINS—The market was firm, and demand improved.

Good st'd..$1.60	@..	I	$2.25@..
C'm st'd. 1.55	@..	K	2.40@..
E 1.70	@$1.72½	M	2.60@..
F 1.75	@..	N	2.80@..
G 1.80@ 1.85		W. G	2.90@..
H 2.00	@..	W. W	3.00@$3.05

WILMINGTON, June 19.—Resin firm; strained, $1.15; good strained, $1.20. Spirits of turpentine firm at 26¾c; irregulars, 26¼c. Tar steady at $1.25. Crude turpentine firm; hard, $1.20; soft, $1.80; virgin, $2.25.

CHARLESTON, June 19.—Turpentine firm at 26½c; receipts, 105 casks. Resin—Good strained firm at $1.15@$1.20; receipts, 176 bbls.

SAVANNAH, June 19.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 26⅞c bid; sales, 675 bbls. Resin firm at $1.20.

FREIGHTS.

The market remains quiet and practically unchanged. Engagements: To London, 5 loads grain, reported ¾d; to Liverpool, 300 tcs beef, 2s; 200 bbls pork, 1s 3d; 1,500 bxs cheese, 20s; 750 bxs bacon, 7s 6d@10s; 1,500 pails lard, 15s; to Hull, 500 bxs bacon, 10s; 1,500 bxs cheese, 20s; 250 pails lard, 12s 6d; to Glasgow, 2 loads grain, 1¼d; to Genoa, 500 bales cotton, 27c per 100 lb. Charters: A British steamer, general cargo, hence to Red Sea ports, China, and Japan, private terms; a British steamer, sawn timber, Pensacola to Cuba, 1022 tons, a British steamer, sugar, north shore of Cuba to New-York or Philadelphia, 8c, Boston, 9c; an Austrian bark, 6,500 bbls petroleum, hence to Port de Bouc, 2s; a ship, 1,514 tons, general cargo, Shanghai and Hongkong to New-York, $13,500; a British bark, general cargo, hence to Buenos Ayres, 7½ per cubic foot, and white pine lumber, $6.50; a British schooner, general cargo, hence to Bahia, 65c per bbl; a schooner, lumber, Bear River, N. S., to Buenos Ayres, $7.25, or Rosario, $8.25; a brig, 436 tons, general cargo, hence to Guadaloupe, $1,775; a schooner, 161 tons, hence to Port au Platte, at or about $800 and port charges; a schooner, ties, Germantown, Ga., to Albany, private terms; a schooner, general cargo, hence to Tampa, private terms; a schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Savannah, 70c; a schooner, salt, hence to Port Royal, private terms; a schooner, cement, Wheehawken to Baltimore, 13c; a schooner, soft coal, St. George, S. I., to Saco, 70c; a schooner, coal, Port Liberty to Brewer, 70c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The wheat market wound up in a state of collapse to-day. The break that culminated almost at the strokes of the bell, marking the close, was hardly expected by even the most radical bears. It is true the market was not particularly strong at any time during the session, but the presence of nothing but a scalping business did not presage very wide fluctuations. Up till noon there had been easiness and firmness at alternate intervals, but after that hour weakness set in and fractions were gradually dropped from values until nearing the close, when a quick break took place. At the opening quotations were lower than at yesterday's close. Denials of crop damage in France and Great Britain were received. These and the fine weather now prevailing had a tendency to check buying. Shorts covered some wheat early, and an appreciation resulted, but around yesterday's closing figures the demand ceased, and offerings enlarged. Liverpool cables were firm for the opening, but ½@¾c decline was quoted at the close. Continental markets higher. Receipts were 22 cars at Chicago and 114 cars in the Northwest. Withdrawals from store were 15,642 bushels, and 99,286 bushels cleared at the seabord. Crop news continued favorable, especially from Spring wheat sections. One broker in the river valley estimated the crop at 215,000,000 bushels. Winter wheat returns were also more encouraging.

WHEAT—July opened from 74¼c to 74c, sold between 74⅝c and 71¾c, closing at 71⅞c—2¾c under yesterday. Cash wheat was 1½@2c lower. Receipts at principal Western points were 191,894 bushels; shipments, 178,589 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 7,189 bushels; shipments, 28,474 bushels.

CORN—Not until late in the session was there much weakness felt in corn. Light receipts, only 84 cars, arriving to-day, gave shorts some uneasiness. The covering purchases supported prices early, but the intense weakness of wheat later overcame all other influences, a decline being taking place. Liverpool cables were firm at the opening, the close being ½d lower. Withdrawals from store were 76,821 bushels, and 72,840 bushels cleared at the seaboard. July opened at 50⅝c, sold between 50⅝c and 49⅜ @49¼c, closing at 49¼c—1c under yesterday. Cash corn was ½c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal Western points were 154,264 bushels; shipments, 246,849 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 184,728 bushels.

OATS—The report of the Orange Judd Farmer, giving a reduced condition on oats, communicated some steadiness to that market at the opening. The strength remained with prices until well in the session, when it gave place to an easier tone, sympathy with the other grains influencing trading. Receipts were less than expected, 107 cars coming in. There was nothing taken from store. July closed ½c lower than yesterday. Cash oats were ¼c higher early, the close being at a decline of ¼c from yesterday.

RYE—Was steadier. There was a little more inquiry for September, but cash and old crop deliveries were dull. Receipts were 5 cars. No. 2 on the regular market was 62½c bid. No. 2 on track, special location, sold at 62c; July was 62c nominal; for September, 63c was bid.

BARLEY—Was steady for cash, but easier for the new crop. September offered at 56c. Cash offerings small. Good to choice sold sparingly from 51@53c. Receipts were 1 car.

PROVISIONS—It was dull, as usual, in provisions. Prices did not vary much until near the close, when some selling orders came on the market, a decline following. The hog market was firm, but the disposition to trade in product was so slight, that there was little reference made to the fact. The closing weakness of wheat had some effect. July pork closed 12½c lower. July lard, 2½@5c lower, and July ribs 7½@7¾c lower. Domestic markets were quiet and easy. Liverpool showed a weaker feeling. Receipts and shipments were both large. The cash market was without essential change.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 34 cars; corn, 90 cars; oats, 120 cars; hogs, 27,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Were dull. Lines were unable to get loads at 1c for grain to Buffalo. Two small boats were chartered for corn to Port Huron at 1c.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
June	73¼@73⅝	74⅛@..	71¼@..	71⅜@..
July	74 @74¼	74⅝@..	71⅞@..	71⅝@..
Sept.	75½@75¾	76¼@..	73¼@..	73⅛@..
Corn, No. 2—				
June	49¾@..	50 @..	48½@..	48⅝@..
July	50⅜@..	50⅝@..	49⅛@..	49¼@..
Sept.	51½@51¾	51⅝@..	50¼@..	50¼@..
Oats, No. 2—				
June	28⅞@..	29 @..	28¼@..	28¼@..
July	29⅛@..	29⅛@..	28⅛@..	28⅛@..
Sept.	29 @..	29⅜@..	28¼@..	28¼@..
Mess Pork, per bbl.				
July	$12.37½	$12.45	$12.30	$12.30
Sept.	12.70	12.75	12.60	12.60
Lard, per 100 lb—				
July	6.55	6.57½	6.55	6.55
Sept.	6.80	6.80	6.75	6.77½
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
July	6.32½	6.32½	6.27½	6.27½
Sept.	6.55	6.57½	6.47½	6.50

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was dull, with the feeling easy; No. 2 Spring wheat, 71¾@74¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 72@75c; No. 2 red, 71¾@72¾c; No. 2 corn, 49@49¼c; No. 2 oats, 28¼@28½c; No. 2 rye, 61½c; No. 2 barley, 52½@53½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.52½; prime timothy seed, $5.50; mess pork, per bbl, $12.25@ $12.37½; lard, per 100 lb, $6.55@$6.57½; short rib sides, (loose,) $6.20@$6.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $5.37½@$5.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.50@$6.62½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.24½. Sugars—Cutloaf, per bbl, $5.31; granulated, $4.69; standard "A," $4.56. Linseed oil: Raw, 58c; boiled, 61c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	4,340	5,166
Wheat, bushels	13,000	65,295
Corn, bushels	277,000	210,320
Oats, bushels	151,000	151,716
Rye, bushels	1,300	10,882
Barley, bushels	5,900	4,574

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was firm; extra creamery, 17½c; firsts, 16@17c; seconds, 15@14½c. Eggs were easy; fresh stock, 10½@10⅝c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, June 19.

BEEVES—Receipts, 81 cars, or 1,434 head. 37 cars consigned direct and 44 cars for the market, of which 40 cars were on sale at Jersey City. Trade opened active, and early sales were at a small advance under Monday's prices, but the improvement was lost later, when Chicago was heard from, and common cattle at the close were even lower than on the last market day. The yards were cleared early. Exporters bought 94 head. Inferior to extra native steers sold at $4.35@$5.95 per 100 lb; a car of Indiana at "stockers" at $3.85; a car of grass Texans at $4; oxen and steers at $2.75@$5; bulls at $2.25@$3.90; cows at $2@$3.60, and by the head at $4.60. There was a fair trade in city-dressed beef sides at 6½@9c for native carcasses, and 5@6c for Texas beef. To-day's private cable advices quote refrigerator beef steady at 9½@10¼c per lb; American steers selling at 11@12¼c, sinking the offal; American sheep at 12@13½c. Shipments today on the Paris, 1,840 quarters of beef for Eastmans' Company, and 498 quarters for J. H. Sherman. The Caribbee takes out to St. Thomas 50 sheep for L. S. Dillenback, 28 cattle and 40 sheep for other shippers. SALES—S. SANDERS—16 Ohio steers, 1,385 lb average, at $5.75 per 100 lb; 18 do, 1,400 lb, at $5.72½; 18 do, 1,264 lb, at $5.60; 12 do, 1,380 lb, at $5.45; 2 do, 1,405 lb, at $5.25; 20 do, 1,190 lb, at $5.20; 16 do, 1,237 lb, at $5.20; 19 do, 1,183 lb, at $4.95; 17 Texans, 1,113 lb, at $4; 2 Ohio heifers, 1,198 lb, at $5; 2 oxen, 1,565 lb, at $3.75; 2 do, 1,394 lb, at $3.75; 4 do, 1,407 lb, at $3.75; 2 do, 1,450 lb, at $3.75; 2 Texas do, 1,400 lb, at $2.75; 5 bulls, 1,346 lb, at $3.90; 3 do, 1,540 lb, at $3.75; 1 cow, 880 lb, at $2.75; 4 do, 922 lb, at $2.60; 4 bulls, 880 lb, at $2.50. SHERMAN & CULVER—22 Illinois steers, 1,315 lb, at $5.50; 19 do, 1,450 lb, at $5.85; 17 do, 1,322 lb, at $5.80; 10 do, 1,292 lb, at $5.80; 3 do, 1,200 lb, at $5.60; 15 do, 1,157 lb, at $5.40; 16 do, 1,262 lb, at $5.40; 1 do, 1,020 lb, at $4.85; 12 Lancaster County (Pa.) do, 1,341 lb, at $5.35; 8 do, 1,101 lb, at $5.30; 17 Ohio do, 1,294 lb, at $5.30; 15 do, 1,297 lb, at $5.55; 15 do, 1,489 lb, at $5.55; 13 do, 1,434 lb, at $5.40; 7 do, 1,294 lb, at $5; 4 do, 1,097 lb, at $4.90; 21 Indiana do, 1,059 lb, at $4.50; 7 do, 931 lb, at $4.50; 20 Indiana "stockers," 870 lb, at $4.50; 4 do, 150 lb, at $4; 4 fed calves, 172 lb, at $3.50; 1 bull, 1,490 lb, at $3.25; 10 cows, 1,127 lb, at $3.60; 2 do, 1,060 lb, at $3.25; 4 do, 887 lb, at $2.85; 2 do, 917 lb, at $2.40; 2 do, 800 lb, at $2.25. S. W. SHERMAN—20 Illinois steers, 1,306 lb, at $5.30; 16 do, 1,217 lb, at $5.20; 1 stag, 1,400 lb, at $5. NEWTON & CO.—16 Western steers, 1,090 lb, at $4.35; 4 cows, 1,227 lb, at $3.50. J. SHAMBERG & SON—13 Chicago steers, 1,120 lb, at $4.75; 19 Ohio do, 1,110 lb, at $4.85. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—1 bull, 1,030 lb, at $2.65; 34 bulls, 868 lb, at $2.40. JELLIFFE, SCHUFT & CO.—5 bulls, 870 lb, at $2.50. G. DILLENBACK—5 bulls, 892 lb, at $2.45; 2 do, 685 lb, at $2.40. HUME & MULLEN—2 bulls, 810 lb, at $2.45; 9 do, 770 lb, at $2.35; 15 do, 788 lb, at $2.30; 1 do, 480 lb, at $2.25; 2 cows, 800 lb, at $2; 1 do for $6. J. DUCEY—2 bulls, 835 lb, at $2.50; 3 do, 870 lb, at $2.45; 3 cows, 840 lb, at $2.35; 3 do, 780 lb, at $2.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 250 head, of which 220 head were on sale. The market opened very tame and prices were fully $3 per head lower than last week. At a late hour 50 head, or more, were unsold, and bids were fully $5 lower than last Wednesday for common stock. Inferior to choice cows, calves included, ranged from $15 to $45 per head. J. G. Curtis sold 3 cows at $30@$45 per head. Hallenbeck & Hollis, 2 cows, for $40. Sundry, G. Dillenback, 3 cows, for $20.33 1-3 each.

CALVES—Receipts, 5,786 head, all for the market, with the exception of 46 head. Some early sales of veals were at just about Monday's prices, but the general market opened lower for veals, and steady for buttermilks; the latter held up to the close of trades; veals were rated 25@50c lower, and late arrivals, to the number of 500 head, were unsold at 11:15 A. M. Common to prime veals sold at $5@$6.50; choice lots, early in the day, at $6.62½@$7; culls at $4@ $4.50; buttermilks at $3.25@$4.25; fed calves and mixed lots at $3.50@$5. Dressed veals, 4½c lower all around. SALES—S. JUDD & CO.—34 veals, 133 lb average, at $7 per 100 lb; 90 do, 144 lb, at $6.75; 46 do, 148 lb, at $6.75; 26 do, 159 lb, at $6.75; 365 do, 148 lb, at $6.50; 277 do, 140 lb, at $6.50; 73 mixed calves, 147 lb, at $6; 5 fed calves, 204 lb, at $5; 9 cull veals, 180 lb, at $4.50; 4 do, 140 lb, at $4; 28 buttermilk calves, 159 lb, at $4; 20 do, 162 lb, at $4.25. D. McPHERSON & CO.—97 veals, 143 lb, at $6.62½; 5 culls, 156 lb, at $4. M. COLLINS—62 veals, 134 lb, at $6.25; 2 do, 165 lb, at $6.50; 7 culls, 131 lb, at $4.50; buttermilks, 176 lb, at $4.25; 3 do, 176 lb, at $4; 3 fed calves, 163 lb, at $3.50. HUME & MULLEN—4 veals, 139 lb, at $7; 1 do, 150 lb, at $6.70; 700 do, 149 lb, at $6.50; 140 do, 146 lb, at $6.35; 296 do, 136 lb, at $6.25; 144 do, 135 lb, at $6; 5 do, 200 lb, at $5.50; 16 do, 143 lb, at $5.25; 16 do, 150 lb, at $5; 10 culls, 150 lb, at $4.50; 31 buttermilk calves, 152 lb, at $4.25; 60 do, 178 lb, at $4; 84 do, 156 lb, at $4.05; 56 do, 160 lb, at $4; 168 do, 144 lb, at $3.75; 120 do, 137 lb, at $3.50; 50 do, 137 lb, at $3.37½. J. P. NELSON—12 veals, 168 lb, at $7; 12 do, 147 lb, at $6.75; 123 do, 153 lb, at $6; 13 culls, 116 lb, at $4; 50 buttermilk calves, 148 lb, at $4; 37 do, 153 lb, at $3.60. J. G. CURTIS—17 veals, 163 lb, at $6.70; 5 do, 153 lb, at $6.75; 8 do, 128 lb, at $6.50; 7 do, 202 lb, at $6.25; 3 do, 116 to 180 lb, at $5.50; 4 do, 175 lb, at $5; 4 buttermilks, 130 lb, at $4. HOAG & CO.—16 veals, 155 lb, at $6.50. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—41 veals, 139 lb, at $7; 97 do, 143 lb, at $6.75; 17 do, 117 lb, at $6; 10 do, 106 lb, at $5; 4 do, 125 lb, at $5; 115 mixed calves, 186 lb, at $4.75; 7 buttermilks, 142 lb, at $3.50. S. SANDERS—25 veals

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Irregularity Results in the Usual Contraction in Business.

SOUTHWESTERN STOCKS STILL IN FAVOR

The Grangers Recede Slightly, but Recover—The Control of New-England—Oregon Improvement's Management.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

Irregularity, with a reduction in the volume of trading was the feature of to-day's market. The Southwestern stocks showed a firm front, however, and the Grangers, after slight recessions, recovered most of their losses. There was evident liquidation in Tennessee Coal and Iron, New-England, and some other specialties, but the undertone of the general market was not weak. The news of the day related principally to crop conditions and railway earnings, and both were distinctly encouraging. The Government's crop bulletin for the week was generally favorable, and private reports were almost enthusiastic. A dispatch from Kansas read: "Increased corn acreage in Kansas; crop three weeks in advance. Oats finest ever raised. Magnificent corn crop assured."

New-England was a feature at the opening, the first price for it being 44⅛, against 45 at the close yesterday. Subsequently, however, it was bid up by a specialist in the stock to 45¼, and it held fairly steady on small transactions for the remainder of the day. It is no longer questioned that the control of the property has been secured by Mr. Morgan and his associates in the interest of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford, and that the transfer of the stock will be made shortly after Mr. Morgan's return from Europe. Those familiar with the operation are of opinion that the minority stock will be permitted to take care of itself and that a fate similar to that of the minority stock of the New-York and Northern awaits it. There was some talk to-day of a possible corner in the minority stock, but, as there is no material short interest outstanding, and as there are at least 90,000 shares of the stock in the Street, no change in the direction indicated seems small.

The success of Mr. Elijah Smith in his campaign for the control of the Oregon Improvement Company undoubtedly means the election of that gentleman to the Presidency of the corporation, a brighter future for the property. The change in the Directory means the establishment of close traffic alliances with at least one, and possibly two, transcontinental roads. The company will have a broader market for its coal and will derive increased revenue from its extensive terminal facilities at Seattle. The changed condition was reflected in increased demand for the bonds as well as the stock of the company. The bonds advanced about 2 points and the stock sold at 12, the best bid for the latter in recent days having been 9.

Sugar, after several days of unusual quiet, became active to-day, and under clever manipulation advanced 1⅝, closing at 119¾, its highest price. There was a large falling off in the trading in Tennessee Coal and Iron, but there was quiet liquidation in the stock all day. It sold down to 36¾, and closed at 37⅛, a net loss of ¾. Chicago Gas was fairly steady, but the trading in it was small. Distillers' was quiet, between 18¾ and 19⅛, and closed at 19⅛, a net gain of ⅜. The Directors of the United States Rubber Company declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the preferred stock. There was, however, very little done in the stocks of the company, and they closed practically unchanged.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in small demand, but the offerings were liberal. Rates were 1@ 1½ for thirty to sixty days, 2 per cent. for 4nces and choice single names, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the offerings showed little increase. Rates were 2½@2¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 2¾@3 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and choice single names, and 3½@4 per cent. for six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $108,433,110, and the balances were $4,046,710. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $574,669.

In London bar silver sold at 30½d per ounce.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was very firm. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.88¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.89½@$4.89¾ for demand, $4.88½@$4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.87⅞@$4.88 for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—35c premium. Boston—10@15c discount. Buying, par; selling, 5c premium; New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying at par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67¼. There were sales of 10,000 ounces at 67.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53½.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 9-16 per cent.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$33,062,936
Imports for the same period	20,137,490
Net exports	$12,925,440
Net exports to date, 1894	47,460,831
Net exports to date, 1893	63,342,978
Net exports to date, 1892	28,248,677

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Sugar Ref.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western
Lake Shore
Manhattan
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.

DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil.
Consol. Gas
Laclede Gas pf.
Nat. Lead
Norfolk & Western pf.
Pittsburg & Western pf.
Pullman Car
St. P. M. & Manitoba
Tenn. C. & I.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were fractionally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Northern Pacific preferred, ¾, to 17¼; Erie second consols, ¼, to 69; Southern, ⅜, to 13⅜; do. preferred, ⅜, to 42⅜; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 54¾; Erie, ¼, to 10¼; St. Paul, ¼, to 69⅞; New-York Central, ⅛, to 104½, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 60⅝. Advanced—Union Pacific ⅛, to 13⅜. Wabash preferred sold at 21, Chesapeake and Ohio at 23¼, Illinois Central at 98⅝, Reading at 8¾, and Atchison at 10⅝. British consols were steady at 106 7-16 for both money and account.

In London India Council bills were allotted to-day at a decline of 3-32d per rupee. Spanish fours, 68⅜. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 25c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 20½c for checks.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable July 1.

—Coupons of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company collateral trust 5 per cent. gold bonds will be paid on and after July 1 at the office of the Central Trust Company.

—The Bank of New-York has declared a dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after July 1.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150	148	150	5
American Cotton Oil	20⅝	20⅞	28½	28⅝	28⅜	29¼	491
American Cotton Oil pf	75½	75½	75	75	74½	75½	835
American Express	113	113	113	113	113	115	125
*American Sugar Refining	117⅜	119¾	117⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119¾	57,880
*American Sugar Refining pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100⅝	100¾	101¼	220
American Tobacco	114½	114½	113⅜	114	114	114½	3,280
American Tobacco pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	114	115¼	100
At., T. & S. F., 1st in. pd.	10⅝	10⅞	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10⅝	2,745
Atlantic & Pacific	1½	1½	1½	1½			200
Baltimore & Ohio	63½	63⅞	63½	63½	63½	64¼	110
*Brooklyn Traction	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛			200
Canada Southern	56	56	55⅝	56	55⅜	56	420
Central Pacific	20	20	20	20	20	20¼	510
Chesapeake & Ohio	23	23½	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	23	1,525
Chicago Gas	74½	74½	73⅝	74⅜	74	74⅛	2,900
Chicago & Northwestern	99¾	99¾	99¼	99½	99½	99⅝	1,090
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	85½	85⅝	85¼	85½	85½	85⅝	5,027
C., C., C. & St. Louis	46	46	45⅝	46	45⅝	46¼	1,020
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	68⅜	68⅞	68¼	68⅜	68⅜	68½	11,960
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	73½	73⅝	73	73¼	73⅛	73½	2,505
Colorado Fuel & Iron	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	20	20¼	400
Columbus & Hocking Coal	9	9	9	9	8¾	9	100
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	20¼	26¼	20¼	20¼	26	26½	100
Consolidated Gas Company	145⅜	145⅜	144⅞	144⅞	144⅜	145½	433
Delaware & Hudson	130	130	130	130	129½	130	230
Delaware, Lack. & Western	162¼	162¼	162¼	162¼	162⅜	163	109
Denver & Rio Grande	15½	15¾	15½	15½	14⅜	15⅜	53
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	48	20
Detroit Gas	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20	30½	100
Dist. & C. F., all. in. pd	19	19⅝	18⅝	19⅜	19½	19⅝	8,736
*Duluth, S. S. & A	6	6	6	6	5¾	6¼	600
Flint & Père Marquette	15	15	15	15	14½	15½	100
General Electric	35½	35⅞	34⅞	35½	35½	35⅝	1,780
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	1½	1½	1½	1½	1	1½	200
Iowa Central	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10½	10½	10⅝	200
Kanawha & Michigan	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	10½	200
Laclede Gas	28¾	29⅛	28	29¼	29	29½	3,000
Laclede Gas pf	85½	85½	85¼	85½	86	88	285
Lake Erie & Western	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24½	24¾	220
Lake Shore	149¾	149¾	149¼	149¼	149	149⅞	1,120
*Long Island Traction	12⅜	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	12⅜	12⅝	4,830
Louisville & Nashville	58⅝	58⅞	58¼	58⅝	58½	58⅝	1,210
Louis., New-Alb. & Chi	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	10	137
Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf	27	27	26¾	26¾	26	29½	351
Manhattan Consolidated	114¼	115⅜	114¼	115	115	115½	1,150
Michigan Central	102⅜	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜	102⅜	103	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis	22⅜	23	22½	23	22¼	22⅜	1,664
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	88	88	87¾	87⅜	87½	88	528
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	49	49½	49	49½	49⅝	50	1,910
Minnesota Iron	64½	64½	64½	64½	62½	65	500
Missouri Pacific	32⅜	33½	32½	32¾	32¾	32⅞	8,956
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17⅜	17⅝	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜	800
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	34½	34⅞	34½	34⅝	34⅜	34⅞	4,058
*National Lead Co	36	36⅛	35¼	35¼	35¼	35⅝	780
*National Lead Co. pf	90½	90½	90½	90½	90¼	91	415
National Linseed Oil	30¼	31⅝	30	30	30	30¼	3,980
New-Jersey Central	100	100⅛	99¾	100⅛	100¼	100¾	900
New-York Central	102⅜	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102¼	196
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	44½	45⅝	44½	45	45	45¼	4,825
New-York, Chicago & St. L.	17½	17⅝	17¼	17¼	17½	17⅝	735
New-York, C. & St. L. 1st pf.	72	72	72	72	72	74	100
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	33	33	33	32½	33⅝	100
New-York, Lake Erie & W.	10	10	10	10	10	10⅜	1,225
New-York, Lake E. & W. pf.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	11	200
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	29¾	30⅜	29¼	30⅜	30	30½	1,855
Norfolk & Western	3⅝	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½	3½	965
Norfolk & Western pf	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	14¼	700
North American	5¾	6	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	6	1,000
Northern Pacific	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½	5	5
Northern Pacific pf	16¾	17	16½	16¾	16⅜	16⅝	1,850
Ontario Mining	9½	9½	9½	9½	8	10	100
Ontario & Western	18	18	18	18	18	18½	500
Oregon Improvement	12	12	12	12	12	13½	160
Pacific Mail	31¾	31¾	31	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	1,225
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5¾	100
Philadelphia & Reading	17¼	18	17	18	17⅜	18	19,110
Pittsburg & Western pf	30	30	30	30	29	30	200
P., C., C. & St. L.	19⅜	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	20	20¼	500
Pullman Palace Car Co	173	173	173	173	173	175	105
St. Louis Southwestern	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7½	7¾	1,500
St. Louis Southwestern pf	17⅜	17½	17¼	17⅜	17⅜	17½	4,520
St. Paul & Omaha	40¾	40¾	40	40¼	40¼	40¾	400
Southern Pacific	24¾	24¾	24½	24⅝	24¼	25	418
Southern Railway	14⅞	14⅞	14	14⅜	14¼	14⅝	2,656
Southern Railway pf	41½	42	41¾	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞	1,908
Tennessee Coal & Iron	37½	37½	36¼	37⅜	37⅛	37½	18,005
Texas Pacific	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13½	13¼	13⅝	7,005
Texas Pacific Land Trust	11	11	11	11	11	11¼	8
Toledo, A. A. & N. M.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	2⅜	3¼	10
Union Pacific	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	13	30
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	6	6	6	6	6	6¾	200
United States Cordage	2	2½	2	2	2½	2	1,765
United States Cordage pf	3¾	4⅛	3¾	4	4	4½	1,166
United States Cordage gtd	8	8	8	8	8	8	640
United States Rubber	42	43	41⅜	41⅝	41⅜	42	1,775
United States Rubber pf	98	98¼	98	98⅛	98⅛	98½	215
*United States Leather	20¼	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	20	20⅜	3,545
*United States Leather pf	93½	93½	93	93	93	93½	981
Wabash pf	20⅜	20⅞	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	5,840
Western Union Telegraph	93⅞	94⅛	93⅞	93⅞	93⅜	94	2,717
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅞	2,520
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	46½	46⅝	46¼	46¼	46⅛	46¾	458
Wisconsin Central	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6	100

Total sales 237,430
*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	.67	.67	.67	.67	.67	.67¼	10,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Horn Silver	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50			400

Bonds.

Atch. Top & S Fe 4s Trust Co certs 75⅝ 10,000
23,000 75⅝
33,000 75½
500 75⅝
8,000 75⅝
Atch. Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s class A 91
Trust Receipts 1st instlmt paid 5,000 $20 28
5,000 28¾
25,000 28⅝
25,000 28¾
Austin & N'w'n 1st 4,000 91
5,000 91½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s 118
5,000 112
5,000 111⅞
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 2,000 107⅜
Canada So 1st Gtd 1,000 112
Centl of N J G M 5s 1,000 118
Registered 1,000 114½
Cent Pac 6s 1895 1,000 103
Chas & O Gen 4½s 8,000 83½
71,000 3¼
6,000 83½
5,000 83¾
2,000 83⅝
15,000 83⅞
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 2,000 111⅜
Chic B & Q Cons 7s 1,000 122½
Chic Burl & Quincy Iowa Div 4s 2,000 98⅝
Nebraska ext 4s 5,000 91¾
Chic & E Ill gen 5s 6,000 90¾
3,000 100
1,000 100¼
Chicago & Erie 1st 2,000 93½
Chic G L & C Co 1st 5,000 90½
Chic & Northwestern cons 7s 1,000 140¼
6,000 140½
5,000 140¾
7,000 141
Chic & N W S F 6s 2,000 115½
Chic & N W Ext 4s 2,000 100¼
2,000 101½
Chic R I & Pac 6s 10,000 83 130⅜
Chi R I & Pac ext 5s 3,000 106½
Chic M L & P Deb 5s 53,000 96
Cin San & C Con 1st 1,000 110
Clev C Chic & St L St Louis Div 4s 1,000 93½
9,000 94
Clev Lor & Wh 1st 1,000 108
Col H V & T G M 6s 1,000 94
Col Hl Val & Tol 5s 8,000 92¼
2,000 92¾
Dal & Waco 1st 5s 1,000 85½
Den & R G Imp 5s 20,000 87
5,000 85¾
Detroit Gas Co 5s 5,000 70
3,000 70½
2,000 70¾
East Tenn Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 13,000 110
2,000 109⅞
19,000 109⅞
Elig Lex & B S 5s 1,000 100¼
Erie 4th Mortgage 10,000 115½
Ft W'th & D C 1st 10,000 73½
Total sales

Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 6,000 108¾
Gal Har & Sn A 2d 10,000 191
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s 5,000 114¼
H & Tex Cen 1st 5s 1,000 111¼
H & Tex Cen Gen G M 4s 2,000 70¾
5,000 70⅝
3,000 70⅞
15,000 71
10,000 71½
5,000 71¾
Intern'l & Gt N 1st 1,000 118
Iowa Cent'l 1st 5s 3,000 91
Kan Pac 1st Cons 15,000 73
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 3,000 98
1,000 97½
Louisville & Nashv Unified Gold 4s 10,000 85
Lo, N A & Chic Cons 3,000 100¼
8,000 100⅜
Lo N A & Chic G M 5,000 75
3,000 75¼
5,000 75½
5,000 75¾
Mahoning Coal 5s 1,000 119½
Manhatn Ry con 4s 1,000 122½
Mich Cen 5s 1931 1,000 118
Mil L S & W'n 1st 1,000 131⅜
1,000 132
Mil L S & W ext 5s 3,000 113
1,000 113½
Mil & St P'l 7s Gold 7,000 126
Mil & St Paul 1st Wis & Min Div 2,000 111¼
Minn & St L 1st 7s 25,000 139
1,000 140
Minn & St L 1st Iowa Extension 10,000 123
Minn & St L Con 5s 5,000 102
8,000 101⅜
Mo K & Tex 1st 4s 1,000 86¾
2,000 86¼
Mo Kans & Tex 2d 12,000 59⅜
5,000 60
10,000 60¼
10,000 60⅜
15,000 60½
15,000 60⅝
15,000 60¾
Mo K & Tex ext 5s 2,000 89¾
10,000 90
Mo Kan & East 1st 4,000 94⅞
1,000 95
9,000 94¾
Mo K & T of Tex 5s 10,000 84½
5,000 84⅝
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s 5,000 75
Mo Pac Trust 5s 3,000 81
Missouri Pacific 3d 10,000 111
Mo Pac 1st Con 6s 5,000 97½
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 6,000 69
3,000 68¾
Nash C & St L Con 11,000 100⅝
N Y & Har 1st Coup 2,000 118
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs 10,000 146¼
4,000 146¼
Total sales

N Y Ont & W Con 5s 2,000 100½
N Y Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s 15,000 93
10,000 93¼
N Y Lake Erie & Wn New 2d Consol'd M & Co certfs Stamped 2,000 68
N Y Sus & W'n 1st Refunding 5s 1,000 102½
N Y Sus & W'n G M 1,000 81
North Pac 3d Coup 25,000 72
Nor Pac col trs nts 15,000 88¼
2,000 88¼
10,000 88¼
North Pac Cons 5s 17,000 44
Nor Pac Terminal 1st 5,000 72
Ohio Southern G M 4s 1,000 34
1,000 34½
Oregon Impvmt 1st 10,000 95
6,000 97
3,000 97¾
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s 5,000 47
8,000 48
5,000 48½
56,000 48½
4,000 48
5,000 48½
1,000 49¾
Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Receipts 11,000 94½
25,000 95
Oreg Short Line 6s 5,000 90¼
5,000 99
Trust Receipts 10,000 90
7,000 90¼
2,000 98¾
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Receipts 10,000 47¾
5,000 48
5,000 48¼
Peoples G & C Chic 1st Cons 6s 15,000 102
Peo & Eastern Inc 1,000 26
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc 5,000 32½
5,000 32
2d Pref Inc 10,000 20½
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s 1,000 75¼
Trust Co certs 3,000 69
12,000 69¼
5,000 69½
15,000 69¾
Pittsburg & W n 1st 1,000 85¾
5,000 85⅝
Rich & Danville 6s 3,000 122
Rio Grande W'n 1st 5,000 78¾
45,000 79
5,000 79¾
30,000 79¾
45,000 79½
15,000 79¾
St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Receipts 10,000 60⅜
4,000 61
St L & Iron Mount Cairo Ark & T 1st 5,000 101¼
St L & San Fr 2d Class A 2,000 115½
Class B 4,000 115¼
9,000 115½
Class C 80,000 115½
Montana Central 6s 2,000 117
Montana Central 5s 2,000 104

St L Southw'n 1st 500 80
1,000 79¾
St L Southw'n 2d Inc 7,000 36¾
44,000 37
St Paul & Dul 2d 5,000 105
St Paul M & M 1st Consolidated 6s 2,000 123½
Montana Ext 4s Registered 5,000 85
San An & Ar P 4s 10,000 67⅜
Savannah & W 1st Trust Co certfs 26,000 53¾
10,000 54
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co certfs 6,000 46
So Pac of Ariz 1st 5,000 $20 100
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 8,000 93¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s 19,000 98⅞
19,000 98¾
19,000 98¾
5,000 98⅝
Tenn C, I & R 5s 10,000 98
Birmingham Div 1st 14,000 98
1,000 98¾
15,000 99
Tenn Div 6s 1,000 94
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 10,000 92½
2,000 92¾
1,000 92⅝
1,000 92½
9,000 92¾
Tex & Pac 2d Inc 5,000 31¼
4,000 31¾
5,000 31⅜
5,000 31½
8,000 31
Tol & Ohio Cen 1st 3,000 112½
Tol, St L & K C'y 1st Trust Co certfs 12,000 72
Union Elevated 1st 6s 1,000 105
Union Pac 6s 1896 1,000 106
Union Pac 1st 1897 1,000 106¼
Union Pac 1st 1898 2,000 106¼
Union Pac Gold 5s Col. Trust Notes 27,000 96¼
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st 10,000 $3 41¾
U Pac, Lin & Col 1st 10,000 42
U S Cordage Co 1st 5,000 40½
3,000 41
2,000 41¾
4,000 40⅜
Virginia Midland G M Guarantee Stamped 5,000 99
Wabash Railroad 1st 12,000 79¾
Wabash 2d Mge 5s 19,000 78
2,000 77¾
5,000 78
West Shore Gtd 4s 1,000 107¼
Registered 10,000 105
Wn, Nor Car 1st 6s 1,000 116½
Wn U Col Trust 5s 5,000 110¼
2,000 110¾
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st Trust Co certfs 10,000 57
10,000 56½
5,000 56¾

Total sales $1,803,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	167	
Alton & Terre Haute	63	68
American Coal	91¾	
American District Telegraph	30	40
Am. T. & C.	96	
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	9	11
*Bay State Gas	22	23
Boston Air Line pf.	103	105
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg		21
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf.		60
Burlington, C. R. & N.	45	
Cedar F. & M.	8	10
Chicago & Alton	158	
Chi. & E. Ill.	54	55
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	99½	100¼
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	145	146
C., C. & St. L. pf.	91	92
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	122¼	123¼
Cleveland & Pittsburg	157	
Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	9	9½
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	62½	64
Commercial Cable	161	
Consolidated Coal	81	
D. M. & Fort Dodge pf.	46	
*D., S. S. & A. pf	11¾	13¼
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y.	101¾	102½
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	57¾	58⅝
Evansville & Terre Haute	44	46
Flint & P. M. pf.	40	44
Great Northern pf.	133	136
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	2½	3½
Homestake	20	
Illinois Central	96	97
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	20	21¾
Iowa Central pf.	32½	33½
Joliet & Chicago	160	
Keokuk & Des Moines	4¾	5½
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	17	
King, & Pem.	3	10
Lake Erie & Western pf.	83	83¼
Long Island	85	88
L., St. L. & T.		2⅝
Mahoning Coal R.	115	
Mahoning Coal R. pf.	106	
Manhattan Beach	4	7
Maryland Coal pf.	55	67
Mexican Central	11	12
Mexican Nat. ctfs	2⅜	3¼
Mobile & Ohio	26	26¾
National Starch	7	10
National Starch 1st pf.	50	
National Starch 2d pf.	26	
New Central C.	8	9
New-York & New-Haven	218	220
Norfolk Southern	65	
Oregon R. & N.	20	31
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	6½	8
Pennsylvania Coal	310	
Peoria & Eastern	4½	7
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	52¼	53
P., F. W. & C.	157	
P., F. W. & C. sp	148	
Quicksilver	2¾	3¾
Quicksilver pf.	17	19
Rens. & Sar.	178	
Rio Grande Western	18	18¾
Rio Grande W. pf.	44¾	45¼
R., W. & O.	114	115
St. J. & G. I.	1½	2½
St. Paul & Duluth	30	32
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	91	93
St. Paul & O. pf.	116¾	118
St. Paul, M. & M.	114	117
Southern Cotton Oil		52½
Tenn. C. & I. pf.	98	
Toledo & Ohio Central	88¾	91
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	80	81
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	6	7
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	14½	
United States Express	40½	42
Wabash pf.	9	9¾
Wells-Fargo Express	108	112
*Western Union Beef	10½	11½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil	28¾	29⅛	29	29	300
Am. Sug. Ref.	117⅞	119¾	117⅝	119¾	21,070
A., T. & S. F.	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½	180
Am. Tobacco	114	114½	114	114½	280
Ark. City Im.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	50
Canada So.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	100
Chi. & W.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	270
Cent. of N. J.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	60
Chicago Gas	74¼	74⅝	73⅞	74⅛	710
C., R. I. & P.	73½	73¾	73	73	600
C., B. & Q.	85½	85⅝	85¼	85½	2,810
C., M. & St. P.	68½	68⅝	68¼	68⅜	8,130
Ches. & Ohio.	23	23	22	23	100
Dist. & C. F.	18⅞	19⅜	18¾	19¼	1,600
Gen. Electric.	34⅞	35⅜	34⅞	35½	530
L. I. Trac.	12⅛	12⅛	11¾	11⅝	200
Manhattan	114½	115½	114¼	115¼	110
Mo. Pacific.	32⅜	33¼	32⅜	32⅝	2,040
Mo., K. & T. pf.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	120
Nat. Lead.	36	36	36	36	20
North Am.	6	6	6	6	50
Nat. Lin. Oil.	30½	30½	30⅜	30½	300

Total sales 53,910

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Las.	Sales.
Can. S. 1st.	112	112	112	112	$2,000
C. & E. I. 5s.	100	100	100	100	3,000
Iowa C. 1st.	91	91	91	91	5,000
M., K. & E. 1st.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	3,000
Nor. P. con. 4	44	44	44	44	8,000
P. & R. gen.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	5,000

Total sales $57,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Isabella	.20	.20	.20	.21	400
Lacrosse	.10	.10	.10	.10	1,300

Total sales 1,800

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Yellow Jacket	.45	.45	.45	.45	100

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
July option	74⅛	74⅝	72	72	1,074,000
Sept. option	76	76	75⅝	75⅝	2,000

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	205
American Exchange	158
Broadway	245
Butchers & Drovers'	150
Central National	117
Chase National	500
Chemical	4100
City	440
Citizens'	135
Continental	115
Corn Exchange	285
East River	120
Eleventh Ward	200
Fifth Avenue	2500
First National	2500
First National of Staten Island	120
Fourth National	182
Gallatin National	300
Garfield National	300
German-American	118
Germania	300
Greenwich	150
Hanover	310
Hudson River	155
Importers & Traders'	510
Irving	135
Lincoln National	615
Manhattan	191
Market & Fulton	218
Mechanics'	186
Mechanics' & Traders'	140
Mercantile	160
Merchants'	131
Merchants' Exchange	110
Met

FINANCIAL — CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank,
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING. 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEES' SALE OF

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company Stock.

Default having been made in the payment of interest on the Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, issued under the Collateral Trust Indenture of said Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, dated September 2d, 1889, the American Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under said indenture, hereby gives notice that it will, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by said indenture, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Tuesday, the 25th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-two (138,272) shares of the capital stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company of the par value of $100 each, held by the American Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee, on the trusts expressed in said indenture. Mayor.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after June 11th, 1895, at the office of the undersigned Trustee, in the City of Boston, and in the New-York office of the New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Co., 65 Cedar St., and the State Trust Co., 36 Wall St.

Dated New-York, May 23d, 1895.

The American Loan and Trust Company.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned, at the request of a large number of the holders of the Consolidated First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, have undertaken to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders and the enforcement of their rights. A bondholders' agreement has been prepared for signature, and deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue certificates upon deposit of bonds. Copies of this agreement may be obtained from the Secretary, or from the Mercantile Trust Company.

AFTER JUNE 30TH, 1895, $10.00 PER BOND WILL BE REQUIRED FROM THOSE DEPOSITING, SUBJECT TO FULL DISCRETION OF THE COMMITTEE TO REMIT SUCH REQUIREMENT IN SPECIAL CASES.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.
GEORGE LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. 7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1, 1896.

On July 1, 1895, in addition to the payment of the coupon maturing that date, and until July 10, the above Bonds will

BE REDEEMED AT $1,030 EACH,

on their presentation, with the unmatured coupons attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.

Pittsburg, June 7, 1895.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 12, 1895.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of June, 1895.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.
Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department, No. 5003.

INEZ GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

50,000 shares of the Treasury Stock offered for sale at 15c per share. Proceeds to be used for developing the mines. The property is located at CRYSTAL, GUNNISON CO., COLORADO, on the same mineral belt that runs through LEADVILLE and ASPEN.

For full particulars apply to

BRAZEAU & HESSE,

44 Broad & 40 New St., New-York City.

UNITED STATES CORDAGE STOCK & BOND HOLDERS

desirous of having their interests represented are invited to communicate with either of the undersigned, who at the request of the holders of a large amount of securities, both bonds and stocks, have consented to act as a Committee of Inquiry.

ROBERT L. NILES, Chairman,
Niles Bros., 66 Broadway, N. Y.
CHARLES E. ORVIS
Orvis Brothers & Co., 44 Broadway, N. Y.
JOSIAH C. REIFF,
Woerishoffer & Co., 52 Exchange Place.
A. R. PICK, Treasurer,
A. R. Pick & Co., 29 Broad St., N. Y.

American Bank Note Co.
New-York & New-Jersey Telephone Co.
Central Park, North & East River R. R. Co.
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 111 Bonds of $100 each, 20 Bonds of $500 each, and 379 Bonds of $1,000 each, of the numbers specified below, were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The Bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 15th day of August next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

111 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

31	498	796	1162	1451	1793
74	510	836	1192	1459	1796
103	519	848	1199	1474	1803
119	523	856	1216	1520	1816
134	549	869	1298	1524	1845
154	570	886	1299	1530	1852
155	581	895	1312	1532	1864
234	631	908	1333	1545	1864
244	634	915	1360	1549	1896
263	650	929	1368	1551	1936
276	655	956	1388	1559	1939
323	681	964	1415	1564	1956
332	692	982	1420	1577	2014
345	718	983	1421	1646	2088
351	736	1008	1433	1690	2093
357	737	1023	1442	1700	2100
435	771	1052	1444	1772	2115
436	778	1083	1446	1782	2136
491	787	1126			

20 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

26	127	204	252	274	320
56	165	213	255	282	380
57	170	231	268	290	387
74	191				

379 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

26	1378	2209	3369	4693	6322
79	1384	2219	3374	4786	6374
151	1393	2268	3376	4804	6394
210	1415	2269	3404	4834	6419
213	1453	2285	3426	4851	6423
215	1472	2287	3430	4853	6426
240	1504	2297	3452	4854	6447
266	1506	2299	3496	4860	6452
267	1508	2342	3497	4884	6457
276	1510	2350	3522	4897	6492
288	1515	2377	3535	4935	6519
360	1517	2400	3589	4945	6570
370	1526	2406	3598	4957	6585
382	1527	2416	3621	4962	6620
386	1538	2435	3644	5008	6678
398	1607	2465	3649	5017	6689
399	1610	2494	3681	5021	6699
426	1612	2513	3702	5022	6709
462	1623	2561	3704	5024	6719
463	1641	2562	3714	5030	6730
468	1656	2574	3720	5062	6787
475	1680	2575	3799	5072	6795
478	1685	2576	3813	5110	6801
507	1697	2608	3827	5157	6850
541	1702	2612	3856	5184	6873
545	1711	2634	3877	5191	6888
555	1720	2638	3906	5216	6911
572	1742	2647	4018	5241	6917
676	1745	2659	4024	5254	6930
695	1752	2665	4066	5265	6949
701	1754	2677	4068	5343	6971
710	1780	2687	4128	5364	6979
718	1789	2705	4133	5413	7009
731	1791	2712	4146	5416	7016
747	1802	2718	4155	5445	7070
789	1808	2766	4156	5499	7110
822	1815	2801	4172	5558	7118
852	1856	2862	4174	5637	7134
855	1867	2906	4198	5638	7163
856	1891	2934	4203	5689	7179
861	1856	2943	4215	5709	7185
871	1898	2968	4297	5765	7198
936	1904	2975	4301	5796	7216
938	1909	2991	4310	5806	7226
940	1933	2993	4315	5808	7235
952	1940	3018	4318	5895	7256
954	1957	3019	4430	5906	7280
1023	1971	3022	4433	5977	7347
1024	1979	3050	4438	5985	7353
1084	2005	3072	4446	6006	7365
1123	2010	3078	4488	6072	7386
1174	2018	3114	4492	6079	7404
1179	2057	3117	4504	6082	7408
1184	2066	3133	4506	6088	7422
1202	2070	3152	4563	6094	7444
1225	2073	3206	4574	6096	7448
1233	2087	3211	4582	6111	7484
1237	2088	3216	4592	6123	7490
1303	2116	3286	4603	6156	7492
1321	2124	3288	4615	6159	7502
1330	2132	3299	4666	6165	7508
1335	2160	3337	4688	6209	7547
1342	2184	3362	4690	6213	7548
1364					

New-York, May 27, 1895. Drawing No. 17.
JOHN S. KENNEDY,
J. A. ROOSEVELT, } Trustees.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEES' SALE
OF

Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

WHEREAS, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d day September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date.

NOW, THEREFORE, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1. First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest, payable on the 1st days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2. First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,580, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest, payable on the 1st day of March and September in each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned Trustee, in the City of Boston, and at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By
S. ENDICOTT PEABODY,
President.

MOORFIELD STOREY,
Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building,
Boston, Mass.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.
DEPOSITS OF THE

Seconds, Thirds and Consols

should be promptly made with

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

UNITED ACTION by these THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results, DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.

Under the agreement for deposit the committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.

Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

Financial.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Sinking Fund

Six Per Cent.

Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that in accordance with Articles eleven and twelve of the General First Mortgage of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, dated January 1, 1881, to the Central Trust Company of New-York, trustee, that First Mortgage Sinking Fund six per cent gold coupon bonds of said railroad company, numbered as follows, have been designated by lot this day for redemption, and will be redeemed upon presentation at the office of this company, at par, with ten per cent. added to the principal at the next payment of semi-annual interest on said bonds, July 1st, 1895, viz:

578	6236	11285	18035	32983	46427
664	6319	11297	18147	33339	46517
788	6362	11431	18171	33545	46543
921	6382	11578	18207	34050	47058
936	6396	11588	18328	34105	47336
954	6404	11628	18340	34753	47863
1105	6508	11936	18382	34845	47874
1342	6523	12005	18538	34912	47930
1479	6586	12189	18595	35021	47943
1606	6600	12307	18619	35540	48103
1745	6658	12759	18958	35986	48237
1765	6682	12768	19013	36100	48266
1838	6753	12950	19033	36119	48552
1889	6852	13101	19053	36205	48886
2002	7212	13161	19073	36432	49017
2158	7459	13182	19186	36800	49048
2511	7590	13861	19219	37242	49200
2589	7632	13906	19500	37257	49406
2760	7681	13902	19681	37349	49554
2791	7723	14115	20298	37521	49590
2935	7810	14671	20406	37681	49632
2963	8003	14713	20431	37694	49717
3338	8026	14851	21042	38378	49790
3489	8100	14871	21670	38661	50002
3581	8132	14957	21865	38891	50131
3624	8163	15022	21986	39055	50206
3674	8164	15097	28567	39057	50572
3717	8308	15213	28615	39084	50867
3756	8323	15354	28971	39178	50917
3871	8380	15391	29143	39287	51100
3981	8603	15534	29346	39444	51128
4230	8604	15596	29375	39862	51411
4352	8685	15597	29421	40015	51413
4419	8689	15900	29532	41230	51636
4500	8761	15904	29907	41246	51647
4520	9222	15964	29917	41395	51747
4556	9235	15972	29712	41799	51750
4595	9418	16000	30027	41982	51813
4840	9483	16119	30073	42084	51893
5027	9644	16141	30251	42320	52173
5060	9666	16373	30373	42716	52444
5216	9800	16628	30777	43263	52462
5338	9825	16672	30796	43608	52525
5485	10355	16826	30956	44344	53017
5494	10515	16856	31076	44340	53057
5498	10691	17164	31320	44350	53087
5793	10834	17364	31859	44708	53140
5958	11027	17384	32567	44724	53283
5999	11039	17562	32686	45564	53354
6128	11061	17781	32706	45575	
6167	11160	17980	32943	45587	
6204	11265	18015	32963	45823	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the above dates due July 1, 1895, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.
New-York, May 15th, 1895.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the three hundred and nine bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Co. of New-York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New-York City and County.

Joint Executive Reorganization Committee
OF THE

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

The deposits under the plan exceed the following amounts:

General Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds	$122,250,000
Second Mortgage A Bonds.	75,200,000
Stock	92,700,000

The time within which deposits of Bonds and Stock may be made under the Reorganization Plan and Agreement has been extended and limited to JULY 8th, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., after which date deposits will only be received upon payment of a penalty of 1 per cent. on the par amount of the Bonds and Stock deposited.

The dates for the payment of the remaining installments of the assessment on the Stock, as heretofore fixed, are extended and limited as follows:

The Second installment, of $3 per share, to JULY 19th, 1895.

The Third installment, of $2 per share, to AUGUST 19th, 1895.

The Fourth, and last, installment, of $2 per share, to SEPTEMBER 19th, 1895.

Any installment upon the stock not paid on or before the above dates will only be received upon payment of a penalty of one dollar per share on each installment in arrears.

The Committee reserves the right at any time to decline to receive further deposits after JULY 8th, 1895, and to declare forfeited the rights of holders of Certificates of Deposit of Stock who fail to pay the respective installments of the assessment within the dates above specified.

Dated New-York, June 17, 1895.

EDWARD KING, Chairman,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
GEORGE G. HAVEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
C. SLIGO DE POTHONIER,
ROBERT FLEMING,
JOHN LUDEN,
VICTOR MORAWETZ,
HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary. } Committee.

Dividends.

DES MOINES & FORT DODGE RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
CHICAGO, June 15, 1895.

A dividend of Four Per Cent. will be paid Aug. 1 next to the shareholders of this company's preferred stock, registered on the closing of the transfer books.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of July 5, and reopen Aug. 2, 1895.

W. G. PURDY, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New-York, June 25th, 1895, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1895, and will reopen July 2, 1895, at 10 A. M.

W. A. C. EWEN, Secretary.
New-York, June 18th, 1895.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
June 6, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this company on July 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 18, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 12 M., June 15, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., July 2, 1895.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA BANK,
5th Av., and 42d St.,
NEW-YORK, June 20th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a regular semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., from the net earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1st, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from June 20th until July 2d, 1895.

W. B. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
63 Broadway.
New-York, June 20, 1895.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, 1895, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close June 29, 1895, and reopen July 16, 1895.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY,
Brooklyn, June 5, 1895.
DIVIDEND NO. 20.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable July 1, 1895. Transfer books closed from 3 P. M. June 21, 1895, until 10 A. M. July 2, 1895.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,
55 Liberty St., New-York, June 18, 1895.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Trustees, payable July 1, 1895, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on June 21, 1895. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. July 1st, 1895.

LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
New-York, June 19, 1895.
91ST DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

A. D. J. HICKS, Cashier.

Dividends.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 Cedar St., New-York City.
June 18, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1, 1895. The transfer books close on Thursday, June 20, 1895, and reopen July 2, 1895.

ARTHUR TURNBULL, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.
80 Reade St.,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend of 4 Per Cent. has been this day declared upon the preferred stock of this company by the Board of Directors, payable July 15th, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Tuesday, June 25th, 1895. The books will be reopened at the opening of business July 16th, 1895.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, June 18, 1895.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

F. B. SCHENCK, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, June 18, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 18, 1895.

The Directors of this company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the company, payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 1 to July 15, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 18, 1895.

Interest on bonds of above company due July 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at Mercantile National Bank, New-York, N. Y.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Savings Banks.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

644 BROADWAY.

88th Semi-Annual Dividend.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1895.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 or under, and at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on the excess of $500 and not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst. Payable on and after the third Monday in July next.

JOSEPH BIRD,
FRANK G. STILES, President.
Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the American Reduction Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall St., New-York, on MONDAY, July 8th, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon an agreement for the consolidation of this corporation with the International Reduction Company and the United States Alumina Phosphate Company, made by the Directors of the said corporations, and upon proposed changes in the by-laws of this corporation.

S. M. ROOSEVELT, President.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the International Reduction Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall St., New-York, on MONDAY, July 8th, 1895, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., to vote upon an agreement for the consolidation of this corporation with the American Reduction Company and the United States Alumina Phosphate Company, made by the Directors of the said corporations.

JOHN B. CAMPBELL, President.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the United States Alumina Phosphate Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall St., New-York, MONDAY, the 8th day of July, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, to vote upon an agreement for the consolidation of this corporation with the American Reduction Company and the International Reduction Company, made by the Directors of said corporations.

S. M. ROOSEVELT, President.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 19th day of June, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$92,981,587.19	
Gold bullion	55,076,156.35	
Total	$148,057,743.54	
Outstanding gold certificates	48,641,959.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	191,930.00	
Total	$48,450,029.00	
Balance		$99,607,714.54
Standard silver dollars	$347,981,177.00	
Silver bullion	651,567.87	
Total	$348,632,744.87	
Outstanding silver certificates	328,126,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	6,373,700.00	
Total	$321,752,804.00	
Balance		26,879,940.87
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$22,887,568.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	123,870,712.25	
Total	$146,758,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	146,758,280.00	
		25
United States notes	$81,505,991.06	
Outstanding currency certificates	53,295,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	900,000.00	
Total	$52,395,000.00	
Balance		29,110,991.06
Treasury notes of 1890	$29,402,868.00	
National bank notes	4,896,501.51	
Fractional silver coin	16,561,847.80	
Fractional currency	50.76	
Minor coin	1,108,640.45	
Deposits in national banks	15,514,820.81	
Bonds and interest paid	272,005.50	
Total	$67,756,734.30	
Less national bank 5 per cent. fund	7,655,544.76	
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,925,570.36	
Disbursing officers' balances	23,891,822.55	
Post Office Department account	2,462,122.04	
Miscellaneous items	1,971,095.99	
Total	$39,906,155.70	
Balance		27,850,578.60
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$183,449,225.32

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$463,094.04	$7,442,214.82	$148,061,177.08
Internal revenue	217,325.57	6,334,107.29	138,091,185.17
Miscellaneous	56,449.02	1,452,771.85	16,771,423.54
Total	$736,868.63	$15,229,093.96	$302,923,785.79

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$720,000.00	$4,110,000.00	$92,115,020.20
War	250,000.00	3,013,000.00	51,007,862.06
Navy		1,311,000.00	28,509,094.26
Indians	15,000.00	393,000.00	9,841,021.00
Pensions	201,000.00	8,045,000.00	139,282,365.10
Interest	1,069.50	216,096.57	30,884,020.35
Total	$1,187,699.50	$17,088,096.57	$351,540,282.97
Excess of expenditures over receipts	450,830.87	1,859,002.61	48,616,497.18

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$12,200.00	$291,292.50	$11,964,392.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	72,485.00	806,972.50	12,646,577.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	To Date.	This Day.
United States notes (since 1879)	$272,571,336	$47,968
Treasury notes (since 1890)	74,552,175	14,205
Total	$347,123,511	$62,173

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

Disbarred from the Interior.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Secretary of the Interior has signed an order disbarring the following attorneys from practice before the Interior Department:

Edward J. Stevens of New-York City, for improper and unprofessional conduct in filing statements not sworn to as affidavits in pension cases.

Chauncey A. King of Old Chatham, N. Y., for charging illegal fees in pension cases.

ITS WORK FOR ONE YEAR

An Interesting Review in the Annual Report of Chamber of Commerce.

FINANCIAL SITUATION ENCOURAGING

Credit Given to the Bond Syndicate—The Chamber's Part in Bringing About Municipal Reform.

Members of the Chamber of Commerce received yesterday the annual report of that body, which follows the established practice of reviewing matters of general interest during the year undertaken or advanced by the Chamber. Discussing finance, it says:

Our present financial condition is in many respects more satisfactory than it was prior to the repeal of the so-called Silver Purchase act, which compelled us to inflate our currency regardless of business requirements, and we now realize that, whatever may be the relative position of gold to silver in the commercial world, we are compelled to settle our exchanges upon a gold basis, and we have abandoned the idea of this country alone fixing the ratio between gold and silver as money metals.

It describes the bond issues and their causes, and, commenting on the issue of last February, it proceeds:

Although the scope and operations of the bond syndicate may have been misunderstood in some sections of the country, it is becoming more and more apparent that our people are beginning to appreciate its beneficent results. They observe that there have been no gold exports since the syndicate undertook to protect the Treasury, and that the run upon the Treasury for gold has ceased since the contract between the Government and the syndicate was signed. It is now more fully understood that the last bond sale, in its scope and operations, was much more than a sale of securities, as it is a contract operating for the benefit of the whole country, and the syndicate undertook much more than to place a certain sum of gold in the Treasury of the United States, and it is quite evident that the new Government loan is a success, and unmistakable proof has been given that confidence in the Nation's credit at home and abroad is being restored, and foreign investors once again are purchasers of our securities. This, with the advance in price of commodities and the prospect of abundant crops, should inspire us with a new hope that normal conditions will again shortly prevail.

The report takes up municipal reform and the important work to this end by the Chamber, and compares this with other historic work in which the members of the Chamber threw their influence for the public good. Resistance to the Stamp act in 1765, subscriptions for the Government loan of $8,000,000 in 1861, and the encouragement given by the Chamber to The New-York Times in the Tweed exposures of 1871 are particularly described in the review to show that the Chamber had furnished precedents for its recent efforts.

Referring to the Chamber's influence in preventing the passage of the bill to compel the

TELLS OF WILSON'S TRIP

Sailor Lacey Testifies in the Case Against John J. Clancy.

DRUNK BEFORE SHIP SAILED, HE SAYS

Lawyer Hudson Acted for Mrs. Wilson in the Divorce Suit, and Also Procured a Lawyer for Her Husband.

Jacob Wilson produced a number of witnesses yesterday before Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, to prove his remarkable story of how he was stupefied with liquor and then carried off to Australia on board the sailing vessel Creedmoor, that left this port on Dec. 12, 1888. His wife Mary and John P. Hudson, a Brooklyn lawyer, who was then in Gen. B. F. Tracy's office, Wilson declared, directed the conspiracy that resulted in his being taken away.

Mrs. Wilson, after her husband was carried away to sea, obtained an absolute divorce from him and married John J. Clancy. Wilson, after wandering about for years, finally got back to this city. He found that his former wife had obtained all the property that he had inherited from his father, valued at $34,050. On her death, in 1890, she left a will, giving all the property to her second husband, Mr. Clancy. John P. Hudson was made executor of the will jointly with Mr. Clancy.

Wilson thereupon sued Clancy to recover the property. He says that the deeds under which he is alleged to have given the property to his wife were obtained by fraud, and that some of the signatures at least are forgeries.

Wilson is by no means a prepossessing looking person, and he admits to having been a hard drinker nearly all his life. But there was a general disposition in the court-room yesterday to sympathize with him, as the story of his experiences developed. Wilson has practically no bridge to his nose, and that seems to make him look most disagreeable. His face is seamed and wrinkled, and tanned almost black from exposure, and altogether he would not ordinarily shine beside the defendant, who is a rather fine-looking, well-groomed man of fifty, who has prosperity stamped all over him.

This prosperity, Wilson alleges, is due entirely to the money obtained from the estate of the elder Wilson. Clancy, he asserts, was a floor walker in a dry goods store when he married Mrs. Wilson after she got her divorce. While she was Mary A. Saunders, Mrs. Wilson and Mr. Clancy had been employed together in the same store.

Dederick Brandes, liquor dealer, 121 West Forty-second Street, was the first witness yesterday. He said he had known Jacob Wilson and his wife for some years before Wilson's mysterious disappearance. Wilson came to him, Brandes declared, shortly before Wilson's disappearance and offered him $5,000 to drug her husband.

"Mrs. Wilson called at my place and said: 'You are in the right kind of business to help me. I will get rid of Jake. You have two bottles of whisky put up just alike and put something in one. Then you can get Jake to drink out of one with something in it, and I will do the rest.'

Brandes said that he declined to do this, though Mrs. Wilson told him that she would give him $5,000 "to help ship Jake to Australia."

"Why did you not go to the District Attorney and tell him about what Mrs. Wilson had said?" demanded Justice Lawrence.

"I did not want to get mixed up in the matter," replied Brandes, who added that Wilson's wife told him that she had had everything all ready once to ship her husband to South America, but that the persons who were going to help her backed out.

George Woodward, an ancient mariner who is now living in Sailors' Snug Harbor, said that Mrs. Wilson once asked him to take her husband away with him. At that time, Woodward said, he was the master of a ship about to sail for the West Indies and South America.

"Mrs. Wilson told me," said the old sailor, "to take her husband off somewhere and drop him off—leave him—that is what I recall she said."

William Lacey, who was the second officer of the Creedmoor, was called. His story created a decided sensation. Lacey now lives in Sailors' Snug Harbor. He said:

"The Creedmoor sailed some time between 8 and 10 o'clock on Dec. 12, 1888. I was on shore in the afternoon of Dec. 11 that I saw the plaintiff Wilson for the first time. I went on deck and saw him with two other men. One of the men with him was that man," pointing to Hudson. "I asked Hudson who the queer-looking dirty-looking Wilson was. Hudson answered: 'He's worse than he looks. He's a rascal. He's got into trouble, and he's going to leave this country. I am his lawyer, and if anybody asks for him tell 'em he's not on board.'"

Lacey said that Wilson was too far away to hear what was said. The two men, he said, took Wilson away, and about 11 o'clock the same night brought Wilson back.

"He was very drunk," said the witness. "The two men had to hold him up. The party came to the dock in a carriage.

"The Captain of the Creedmoor was William K. Kennedy. After we sailed, Capt. Kennedy said that he feared we would have trouble with Wilson, as he looked as if he was going to have the 'jim-jams.'

"When Wilson sobered up," Lacey continued, "he asked me if he could be put on shore. I said: 'It's foolish to talk like that, we are 400 or 500 miles out at sea now.' 'And where are we going,' he asked. 'To Australia,' said I."

George W. Miller, counsel for the defendant, cross-examined Lacey, and asked him how he knew Wilson was drunk when he appeared on board the Creedmoor.

"He was so drunk I could see that he was drunk."

"Did he look peculiar?"

"Well, there's rather a peculiar look about him now" replied the witness, and Wilson joined in the laugh that followed.

"But how do you know he was drunk?"

"I have been drunk myself, and I know how it looks and acts when liquor," replied Lacey, in refreshing candor.

William Haveron, the next witness for the plaintiff, said he knew that Mr. Wilson wanted to have her husband shipped away and subsequently told him that she had gotten rid of him.

"Did you know anything about Wilson's habits?"

"Yes, he was drunk nearly all of the time."

Mr. Miller then made a motion to dismiss the case, Justice Lawrence denied the motion. He said there was a great mass of documentary evidence to show that Wilson had relinquished his title to the property in suit, but it was purely a question for the jury to determine whether the plaintiff told the truth when he said that he had never knowingly executed the deeds in his wife.

Lacey was recalled and asked if he could identify the man who was with Hudson when Wilson was taken aboard the Creedmoor. After looking at Clancy for a short time, the old salt said:

"Well, he looked a good deal like that man," pointing directly to Clancy. "Yes, I think that is the very man, but I don't know for certain."

Mr. Clancy's co-executor, Mr. Hudson, who lives at 413 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, took the stand for the defendant after recess. He denied absolutely that he had ever made Wilson drunk, as alleged, or that he had been a party to a conspiracy to get Wilson out of the country. Wilson had wanted to go to Australia for a long time, as he thought he could reform there. Hudson said that he made arrangements with the Captain of the Creedmoor to take Wilson to Australia. Wilson had wanted to go to San Francisco and sail from there, but Mrs. Wilson would not consent to this plan. Hudson told Wilson that it would be foolish to give him a ticket to San Francisco, as he would sell it before he reached Jersey City. Hudson produced a receipt for $250 from the Captain of the Creedmoor for the passage of Jacob Wilson to Australia. The Creedmoor was to sail on Nov., and then on Nov. 15, but did not get away until Dec. 12. All his time, Hudson testified, Wilson was hanging around the ship and borrowing money from him. He said that he gave Wilson about $1 a day between Nov. 1 and Dec. 12. He said that Mrs. Wilson repaid him all the money he lent to her husband.

"I told Wilson," said Hudson, "that he annoyed his wife by demanding money every time he saw her, and told him that the money she gave him to go to Australia was the last he would get from her, and he said, 'I know it, and I am satisfied.'"

Hudson told a peculiar story on cross-examination of the divorce obtained by Mrs. Wilson, and of which Wilson said he never heard anything until he learned in Australia that his wife had obtained a decree. Hudson said he had personally served the papers on Wilson. The matter was then sent to a referee, he (Hudson) acting as Mrs. Wilson's attorney.

"At Wilson's request," continued Hudson, "I got William Willis to act for him. Mr. Willis was then in Gen. J. S. Catlin's office in Brooklyn."

"And you were in Gen. Tracy's office?"

"Yes, Sir."

"And Gen. Tracy and Gen. Catlin were brothers-in-law, and occupied the same office?"

"No, Sir; they had offices in the same building in Brooklyn."

"Who paid Willis for his services?"

"I advanced him a fee of $25."

"Did you ever ask Jacob Wilson to pay you back that $25?"

"No. I kept it out of money that was due him."

"Do you know of any reason why Jacob Wilson should go to his wife's lawyer in her suit for divorce and engage through him a lawyer to represent his side?"

"Ask Mr. Wilson that. I had been his lawyer, but was not then, and I was not responsible for his actions."

John L. Hill of counsel for the plaintiff asked Hudson:

"When did you transfer your professional zeal and ability from one of this lady's husbands to the other?"

He replied he had never done so. He had not been Mr. Clancy's counsel, although before Clancy's marriage to Mrs. Wilson he had drawn up two deeds, in one of which Mrs. Wilson transferred her property to Clancy, while in the other it was transferred back to her. He said this was done because a brother of Mrs. Wilson was bothering her, about an alleged claim he had against her.

"Didn't you consider such an action to be fraudulent?" asked Mr. Hill.

"No; I considered it to be perfectly proper."

The case will be continued to-day.

LAWYERS LOSE THEIR TEMPERS

Wrangle Between Messrs. Curtis and Lay Looked Anxious for a Time.

What promised to develop into a free pugilistic exhibition within the shadow of the Supreme Court was averted yesterday by the interference of friends. The chief actors were ex-Judge George M. Curtis and George C. Lay, both well-known lawyers.

An application had been made before Justice Patterson in behalf of John Outcalt, to have his brother, S. B. Outcalt, punished for contempt of court, for having failed to deliver to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company certain securities belonging to the estate of his mother, Mrs. Amanda Outcalt, as required by an order of Justice Andrews. The value of the trust estate is about $34,000, in which C. B. Outcalt has a half interest. He is now suffering from insanity, and it was thought he was not opposed to being relieved of the trust.

Ex-Judge Curtis, as counsel for C. B. Outcalt, declared that his opponent's conduct was unprofessional, as he had served his client with a notice to appear in court when Mr. Outcalt was very ill, and was being examined by experts as to his sanity. Mr. Curtis said he had favored the removal of the trustee from the trusteeship on account of his mental condition, but he did not think he could be held to be guilty of a willful contempt of court, for having re-invested securities which he had a right to do under the will of his mother.

Mr. Curtis then handed up some affidavits which Mr. Lay was anxious to look at. Mr. Curtis objected to this, saying that he wished to hand the documents into the possession of the court, as he knew what had happened to documents of the court under similar circumstances before.

The clerk of the court was then directed to take charge of the papers, and he handed them to Mr. Lay, who started to examine them and make some extracts. The lawyers got to wrangling over the matter, and were finally ordered out of the court by Justice Patterson, who told them to go somewhere else.

Ex-Judge Curtis insisted upon keeping a nominal charge of the documents, and followed the papers into the clerk's office. There the lawyers got into further trouble, and the words "pettifogger" and "scoundrel" were used by ex-Judge Curtis. Mr. Lay got white with rage, and arose from his chair and advanced toward his powerful looking antagonist. Friends interfered and quieted him. After Mr. Lay had examined the affidavits, they were returned to the Justice.

ORDER FOR COLIMA'S OWNERS.

Pacific Mail Company's Action to Prevent the Bringing of Suits.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company took steps yesterday to prevent the bringing of suits growing out of the foundering of the steamship Colima on May 27, when the vessel went down with over 100 souls.

On the application of the company, Judge Brown of the United States District Court entered an order restraining all persons from suing the company pending an examination into the facts by United States Commissioner Alexander.

Judge Brown appointed Samuel H. Lyman Trustee to take possession of freight moneys and of the wreck, if it should be of any value, and all those interested or having claims are ordered to present them to Commissioner Alexander on or before Oct. 1, 1895.

In compliance with the order, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company gave a check to Trustee Lyman for $10,000, and also entered a bond in the extent of the interest in the wrecked vessel, and the freight moneys to cover all claims that may arise from this source.

The petition of the company sets forth that after touching at Mazatlan, San Blas, and Manzanillo, and after leaving the latter port on May 26, the vessel encountered a heavy swell from the southeast, and that there was a brown scum on the sea. The next day the wind increased to a hurricane of exceptional violence, and the vessel fell into the trough of the sea. Before she could right herself, she foundered. The company also alleges that the accident could not be averted, and "was one of the results of an act of Providence," and that "in spite of these facts, and that the company is not liable, various suits are threatened against it."

The company states that the amount of freight moneys received by it amounts to $28,846.

THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY.

Charles Scribner the Foreman—The Other Members Sworn It.

Charles Scribner of Scribner's Magazine was yesterday appointed foreman of the Federal Grand Jury, sworn in for the term, by Judge Benedict of the United States District Court. The other members of the Grand Jury are:

James Dooley, trunks, 793 Broadway; Donald Nicoll, tailor, 145 Broadway; James L. Wandling, gloves, 548 Broadway; Henry Marquand, banker, 160 Broadway; Edward L. Merrifield, hotel, 904 Broadway; William C. Hill, President, 146 Broadway; Edward M. Cook, iron, 76 Park Place; Isaac W. Freedman, diamonds, 172 Broadway; Joseph Gallinger, neckwear, 493 Broadway; Solomon L. Fatman, cotton, 40 Exchange Place; Louis Ferguson, manufacturer, 275 Canal Street; Charles W. French, 42 West Sixtieth Street; Alexander T. Harms, publisher, 18 East Twenty-second Street; Charles E. Hammond, clerk, 115 West Seventy-sixth Street; John A. Kerr, Secretary, 9 Cliff Street; James T. Fargo, express, 66 Broadway; James Haydock, hosiery, 332 Broadway; Michael Hicks, lamps, 147 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; A. Lincoln Bookman, real estate, 9 East Sixty-second Street; Thomas F. Kangran, dry goods, 149 West Eighty-second Street; Kaufman Maniel, merchant, 26 Howard Street, and Sylvester C. Hill, millinery, 584 Broadway.

Judge Benedict instructed the Grand Jurymen in their duties, and informed them that there was nothing of special moment that he had to bring before them at this time.

BAIL FOR ADLER FORFEITED.

He Was Indicted for Alleged Illegal Real Estate Transactions.

Judge Fitzgerald, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday forfeited the bail of Samuel J. K. Adler, the lawyer, who was recently indicted for swindling several people through alleged fraudulent real estate transactions.

The bail was furnished by Frank A. Clark of 161 East Ninety-fifth Street, and was for $5,000.

Adler was formerly a lawyer in the Yorkville Police Court. He was arrested about a year ago, charged with larceny. He was then released on $1,000 bail. His bondsman, Samuel First of 1,581 Third Avenue, surrendered him, and as other complainants came forward other indictments were found. One of the complainants, David Keller, a John Street jeweler, who accused Adler of going to secure a mortgage on a tumble-down shanty in East Eighty-second Street, Adler asked the loan for a man named Solomon, who was, it is alleged, a fictitious personage. He said the property was worth $45,000, and was mortgaged for $10,000. He wanted a loan of $2,500 on the place. Keller investigated, and found that Solomon did not own the property. Adler's indictment followed. He is now under arrest in Chicago, whom he went to avoid trial.

TRIED TO SHOOT HIS BROTHER

James W. Murray Must Go to Prison—Judge Sorry to Punish Him.

While James W. Murray was away on a three years' cruise in the United States Navy, his brother, John, persecuted Mrs. Murray.

When her husband returned, Mrs. Murray told him of John's behavior, and the man-of-war's man hunted up his brother and tried to shoot him. But his aim was bad, and, though James fired four shots, John escaped unhurt.

Judge Allison yesterday sentenced James to thirty days in the penitentiary.

The Judge said he was sorry he had to punish him, as John certainly deserved to be severely dealt with, but James should not have taken the law into his own hands.

HE SAID IT WAS GAMBLING.

Defense Set Up by "Broker" Miers in Charles Dunlop's Suit.

Elijah Miers, who is known as "a stock broker," pleads the anti-gambling law as an excuse why the courts should not enforce the payment of $455.30 for which Charles Dunlop has sued him.

Dunlop declares he, last April, purchased Chicago Gas stock through Miers on margin, and put up $220. He afterward directed Miers to sell, when the stock showed $455.30 profit. Miers refused to pay over this profit, and Dunlop brought suit in the City Court.

In his answer, Miers sets up that the transaction was gambling pure and simple, and that he should not be held. The suit was yesterday placed on the short-cause calendar by Judge Fitzsimons.

Pay Fines for Slot Machines.

The county is $400 richer through fines imposed by Judge Fitzgerald, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, upon several cigar dealers who pleaded guilty to an infraction of the lottery and gambling laws for allowing the operation of nickel-in-the-slot card and dice games in their establishments.

The guilty ones were fined as follows: Elias Grossman, $25; William Ramsey, $100; A. Ahlers, $50; Charles Pape, $100; George Reinet, $50, and Carl Hyman, $50.

Sues an Electric Light Company.

W. Preston Hix is suing the Edison Electric Light Company, before Judge Bookstaver and a jury in the Court of Common Pleas. He seeks to recover 5 per cent. of an extra issue of $750,000 worth of stock of the Edison Electric Light Company of Philadelphia, the organization of which Mr. Hix promoted. The company's defense is a general release.

John C. Dodlinson represents Mr. Hix and Joseph H. Choate appears for the company.

Verdict Against Mr. Sage Entered.

The verdict of $40,000, which William R. Laidlaw, Jr., obtained against Russell Sage, was entered in the office of the County Clerk yesterday. Together with the extra allowance of $2,000, which was granted to the counsel for Laidlaw, and the costs of the suit, the judgment amounts to $43,104.25. The amount used for was $50,000. Mr. Sage has until September to have his case on appeal prepared.

McLeod Admits His Guilt.

George McLeod, who was arrested in an Astor House cigar store while trying to dispose of a lot of cigars alleged to have been smuggled, pleaded guilty yesterday to having unstamped cigars in his possession. The United States District Attorney accepted the plea, leaving out the question of smuggling. McLeod was remanded for sentence.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

8—United States vs. Condolfi. 19—Same vs. Lombardi. 9—Same vs. Herron. 17—Same vs. Three Horses. 42—Same vs. Jenkins.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Balcom vs. Casterlina.
Class II.—2—Flack vs. Brassel.
Class IV.—8—Weil vs. Heller.
Class VII.—4—Wrechers vs. Smith. 5—Mainland vs. Manhanset Mutuell vs. Mercantile Loan and Guaranty Company.
Class VIII.—7—Matter of Ninth Avenue. 8—Matter of Patterson. 9—Wickes vs. Hillhouse. 10—Weil vs. Brady. 11—Yoran vs. Wood. 12—Matterson vs. Edwards. 13—Holt vs. Willey. 14—Birk vs. Birk. 15—Matter of Oppenheimer. 16—Eames Vacuum Brake Company vs. Hall. 17—Irwin vs. Skehan. 18—Jewelers' Mercantile Company vs. Rothschild. 19—Castognetta vs. Castognotta. 20—Holmes vs. The Mayor. 21—Matter of Simpson. 22—Fred Hower Brewing Company vs. Clark. 28—Perry vs. Woltmann. 24—Matter of Newton. 25—Matter of Pique Club Association. 26—People vs. Wheeler. 27—Gunther vs. Gunther. 28—Ireland Real Estate Company vs. Gray. 29—First National Bank of New-Castle vs. Dauchy. 30—Jaran vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 31—Jewelers' Weekly Publishing Company. 32—Sedgwick vs. Hayes. 33—People vs. St. Nicholas Bank. 34—Gebhard vs. Davis. 35—Gallagher vs. Ogden.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on Law and Fact.—Oehm vs. Leibinger. 2050—Bennett vs. Wright. 2060—Cooke vs. Gray. 445—Simon vs. Reichardt. No additional day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar called in Part II. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

3376—Heide vs. Jaeckle. 3683—Clinton Bank vs. Collignon. 2988—Parretta vs. Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad Company. 3078—Atlas Iron Construction Company vs. Carlin. 3252—Goodwin vs. Gibbons Superhenting Company. 1562—Johannessen vs. Munroe. 761—Rickerson vs. American Insurance Company. 915—Twelfth Ward Bank vs. The Mayor, &c. 2298—American Forcite Powder Company vs. Brady. 3222—Dean vs. Browne. 3248—Moran vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3226—Stoeg vs. Kuschewsky. 6823—Raymond & Comstock Company vs. Heyman.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3600.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until June 27.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Giegerich, J.—Held in Superior Court, Part I. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

112—Rozell vs. Denton. 119—Bremmer vs. Kaempfer. 10—Mosher vs. Lewis. 27—Green vs. Hernz. 35—Castariano vs. Dupe. 103—Pierce vs. Cahill. 20—Billig vs. Billig. 109—Church vs. Raegor. 116—Biell vs. Guntzer. 117—Forket & Bishop Company vs. Cavinato. 3—Fitzpatrick vs. Manhattan Railway. 13—Gal vs. Renqux. 37—Hanneman vs. Fischer. 89—Kelly vs. Shanks. 110—Carroll vs. Carroll. 120—Van Bloem vs. Van Bloem. 33—Barbig vs. Stewart. 42—Snyder vs. Seaman. 77—Cohn vs. Cohn. 88—Eckenroth vs. Egan. 101—Beck vs. Beck. 114—McCarville vs. Fifth National Bank. 127—Amberg vs. Cosse. 9—American Tube and Iron Company vs. Ransom. 7—Kelly & Jones Company vs. same. 8—Pierce Steam Heating Company vs. same. 9—Detroit Radiator Company vs. same. 34—Baum vs. Morris. 113—Dempsey vs. McKenna. 41—Bryne vs. Bryne.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial.

1651—Raftery vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1520—Kennedy vs. Scully. 1661—Honan vs. Pounce. 1625—Cassidy vs. McElroy. 1387—O'Reilly vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1548—Hopkins vs. Inman International Steamship Company. 888—Michaelis vs. Gahren. 1870—White vs. Salmon. 1506—Watt vs. Greenwich Insurance Company. 1788—Pfiender vs. Smedley. 412—Becker vs. Lindemann. 1580—Goldberg vs. Marks. 1419—Craig vs. Rosenthal. —Meincke vs. Meincke. 1690—Daly vs. Campbell. 1360—Haebler vs. Luttgen. 1488—Egan vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1485—Wasserman vs. Shulder. 1589—Deniston vs. Thomas. 1426—Crenocenzo vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1558—Levy vs. Falk. 1497—Donkin vs. Zohn. 1503—Crowell vs. Wheeler. 1395—Hugo vs. Brannigan. 407—Ball vs. Winstedt Silk Company. 1698—Dreamer vs. Mitchell. 1578—Russell vs. The Mayor, &c. 1647—Isaacs vs. Union Pacific Tea Company. 1458—Moses vs. Miller. 1562—Eder vs. McMahon.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until July 1.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

911—Simon vs. Simon. 824—Lyons vs. Lyons. 807—Lutz vs. Lutz. 924—McGilvary vs. McGilvary. 742—Hones vs. Hones. 872—Klavonsky vs. Klavonsky. 862—A. L. & J. Reynolds Company vs. Dreyer. 847—Cohen vs. Platt. 812—Rasines vs. Prague. 874—Borowitez vs. Borowitez. 875—McLaughlin vs. McLaughlin. 526—Citroen vs. Simons. 905—Kreizer vs. Kreizer. 768—Greenfarb vs. Greenfarb. 937—Johnson vs. Johnson. 910—Jencke vs. Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1074—Contested will of Mary Esther Haines.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Magdalena E. Rosswog, Philip Faber, Martin Fick, Elizabeth Groenemeyer, Theresia Trousar, Christopher Schunemann, Rainsford Ingalls. At 2 P. M.: Michael Hayes, Margaret Cardell.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Wills.—1068—Bridget Mulligan. 1069—Theodore Barthen. —Patrick Trenor. At 2 P. M.: Joseph Beesley.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzgerald, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Calendar clear. 1639—Fried vs. Pehlman. 1708—Leffler vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4135—Koenig vs. same. 1691—Byrnes vs. Baldwin. 1725—Regener vs. Quick. 825—Taylor vs. Bryant. 1675—Williams vs. National Fire Insurance Company. 1700—Ransom vs. Wheelwright. 1689—Abbey vs. Thompson. 1422—Travers vs. Cohen. 1423—Tone vs. Herbst.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Case on.

1962—Flynn vs. Marine Steamship Company. 1988—Check vs. France. 1984—Same vs. same. 1988—Seward vs. Abel. 2053—Clapp vs. Dwyer. 2038—Frank vs. Topfitz. 1582—Titus vs. Osborn. 2028—Do Sim vs. Bussell. 717—Hand vs. Spellman. 4311—Lavelle vs. Cady. 1834—Davidson vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1544—Boyd vs. Oless. 708—Wechsler vs. Auerbach. 1866—Emerald and Phenix Brewing Company vs. Whitford. 1867—H. Clausen & Son Brewing Company vs. Hagen. 1990—Frankfurter vs. Pearce.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 10 City Hall. Calendar clear.

1466—Schoenholtz vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 1987—Reilly vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 1109—Uptegrove vs. Central Railroad of New-Jersey. 2115—Ryan vs. Fiss. 1949—Melles vs. Bell. 1453—Seeley vs. Peabody. 1114—Eppray vs. Mareon. 2130—Greenspan vs. Netherland-American Steam Navigation Company. 1366—Strauss vs. Runkel. 2102—Latner vs. Iwinitzky. 1945—Sickels vs. Seddon. 186—Weber vs. Wagner.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—4003—Darling vs. Gonzales. 4591—Reinhart vs. Carey. 4589—J. E. Mosheim & Co. vs. Schwartz. 4541—O'Connor vs. Kelly. 2827—Worthington vs. Clark. 4111—Friedlander vs. Bergott. 1969—Fourth River Gas Company vs. Moore. 4199—Baumann vs. Schofield. 3934—Ryan vs. Costello. 4409—McKesson vs. Diamond. 4595—Egan vs. Clark. 4616—Baldwin vs. O'Connor. 4601—New-York Bottling Company vs. Robinson Hotel Company. 4471—Cragg vs. Broadbill. 4656—Farmer vs. Shannon. 4559—McConnell vs. Bonnell. 4655—Pollack vs. Friedland. 4671—Bennett vs. Wachselmann. 4635—Belding Brothers & Co. vs. Bruhn. 4690—Bickley vs. Hageman. 4401—Lewis vs. Seidenmann. 4634—New-York Steel and Copper Plate Company vs. Holman. 4636—Reid vs. Dutton. 4655—Franklin National Bank vs. Koehler. 4642—Same vs. same. 4576—Read vs. Houghton.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2150.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Charles Wasself. 2—Julius Last. 3—Louis McCahill. 4—Jesse Golding. 5—Frank Daly. 6—Joseph Mooney. 7—Timothy Sullivan. 8—Max Haider. 9—James O'Brien and Michael J. Lawless. 10—Thomas McAvoy. 11—Frank Kernan. 12—Charles D. Perry, John Dunphy, Edward Duffy and Louis Carmans. 13—Edna G. Trenholm. 14—Matteo La Bittaglio. 15—John Ahearn. 16—George Knoegy. 17—Louis King. 18—Michael Kelly. 19—Daniel M. Cavanagh. 20—Patrick Lenahan. 21—Frederick Gobber. 22—John Holland. 23—Edward Deance. —George H. Remmert. 25—Cornelius Mahoney. 26—Charles T. McCormack. 27—Daniel F. Mulryan. 28—Edward H. Murphy. 29—Edward J. Carroll. 30—John McManus. 31—Frank Papa. 32—Wilhelm Bohnan. 33—Charles Stefens. 34—Joseph Wiedeman. 35—August Weber. 36—Edward Messner. 37—Matthew T. Lynch. 38—Frank Masterson. 39—Edward D. O'Rourke. 40—James Douglas. 41—Dennis Wynne. 42—Otto Stapf. 43—John Gray. 44—G. Hamilton. 45—Timothy Larkin. 46—George Braner. 47—Michael McDonill. 48—James J. Martin. 49—James Cole. 50—James Finnegan. 51—Dennis Cregan. 52—Michael Sweeney. 53—Michael McPartlan. 54—August Guilbert. 55—William Connors. 56—Adolph Heltz. 57—Henry Hermel. 58—Charles Herter. 59—Patrick H. Wood. 60—John H. Herris. 61—William Score. 62—Michael Conway. 63—Gustave Kopp. 64—Giovanni Columbia.

Pleadings.—1—Daniel Gleason. 2—Thomas Murray. 3—Joseph Clews and Lewis J. Clews. 4—Wilson Smith. 5—Isidor Hirschtel. 6—Harris Sternberg. 7—Rocco A. Rienno. 8—James Menill. 9—Abraham Isnanie. 10—Josephine Watson. 11—George J. Spratt. 12—Carrie Lee. 13—Anthony Maier. 14—Thomas Mabee.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Miller for The People.

1—Francesco Cassata.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Bradley for The People.

1—William Jamieson. 2—John McMartin. 3—George H. La Porte. 4—John David and John Saunders. 5—Thomas Hope. 6—Michael Kerwin. 7—Michael J. Finn. 8—Joseph Murphy. 9—Domenico Abbocanate. 10—William Carey. 11—David Frishberg. 12—Robert E. Bower. 13—Jesse Wild. 14—Harry Hallen. 15—Otto Steiner.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Landon Iron Company vs. Morehouse—William G. Davies. Luke vs. Everett—Lloyd McK. Garrison. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. McLoughlin—Edward Lauterbach. Smith vs. Meyer—Frederic R. Coudert, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Clark vs. Weed—Charles H. Truax.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Neresheimer vs. Hansen—William S. Kelley.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Kruger vs. Meyer—Edward H. Hawke, Jr. Green vs. Monachesi—Richard T. Greene.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Canis vs. Smith —Charles H. Truax.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Thomas H. Jeeves vs. Bailey Avery et al—James Bryan.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, J.—John Drohan vs. John McKay—Gotthardt A. Litthauer. Charles M. Redfield vs. George M. Phelps—Hubert E. Rogers.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J.

1060—Hannigan vs. Union Warehouse Company. Highest number reached on regular call, 1385½.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Brown, J.—68—Boomer & Boehert vs. Staten Island Reed Company. 98—Jarashaw vs. Will. 99—Dans vs. Mayer. 100—Dans vs. Mayer. 10—Overton vs. Overton. 62—Owen vs. Drummond et al. 340—St. John vs. St. John.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Clement, J.—Part II.—Osborne, J.

1239—Dolan, infant, vs. Dolan. 1008—Faustich vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1095—Arlt vs. Greenberg. 967—Blum vs. Ibert. 1816—Cullen vs. Jonas. 1317—Fidelity Casualty Company of New-York vs. Martin. 1824—Boerum vs. Feltman. 1326—Jones, administrator, &c., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1331—Campbell vs. same. 1839—Rikel vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 1838—Daly vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1340—McBride vs. same. 1255—Petterson vs. same. 690—Mahon, administrator, &c., vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1342.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.

1184—Leonard et al. vs. Malone. 112—Konvalinka vs. Whitehill et al.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accounting in the estates of Ellen M. Murray, George W. Knight, Edward Dowling, Johanna Reardon, Henry Schaeffer, James L. Tracey, Thomas Brown, John G. Brown, Mary Darby, Nancy Pearce, Hosea O. Pearce.

The guardianship of Jessie K. Donohue.

The estate of Henry Heisenbuttel.

NORWALK'S FOUNDING COMMEMORATED

The Daughters of the Revolution Unveil a Memorial Monument.

NORWALK, Conn., June 19.—Norwalk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, celebrated the two hundred and forty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Norwalk this afternoon by unveiling, with appropriate ceremonies, a granite monument to the memory of the town's founding, which has been located on East Norwalk Green, the site of the earliest Norwalk meeting house. Fully 5,000 people were present, including Norwalk Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and visitors from other towns and villages.

Preceding the unveiling there was a parade, in which 1,000 school children took part. A programme, including an address of welcome, invocation, singing of "America," unveiling of the stone, presentation of the stone by the Daughters of the American Revolution, acceptance by the town authorities, and school contributions, was carried out. A reception at the residence of Mrs. James L. Stevens followed the ceremony, and the Sons of the American Revolution were present to assist in receiving guests.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises	4:28	Sun sets	7:34
Moon rises	2:04		A. M.

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	5:38	5:44	11:28	12:12
Governors Island	5:47	6:10	12:04	12:00
Hell Gate	1:40	7:38	1:32	1:53

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 20.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Athos	Navassa	June 13
El Norte	New-Orleans	June 15
Germanic	Liverpool	June 12
Graffoe	Gibraltar	June 6
Manhanset	Swansea	June 5
Oranto	Hull	May 28
Powhatan	Liverpool	June 4
Sutherland	Hamburg	June 1

RAILWAY AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH

President Samuel Spencer Returns from Norfolk, Va., and Makes a Statement—Meeting of the Southern Association.

Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company, returned to this city from Norfolk, Va., yesterday. His proposition to the City Council of Norfolk for increased facilities has not yet been forwarded, as he is awaiting additional information, which probably cannot be obtained for a day or two.

With regard to the proposed meeting of the Directors of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railway in Baltimore last Tuesday, Mr. Spencer said that it failed for want of a quorum, but that he had an informal talk with the Directors, and made suggestions as to some representation upon the board of the large interest in the securities represented by him. The suggestions were fully concurred in by all present.

These suggestions were that Macon be given three additional members in the board, the three present members to continue, and three prominent, established business men of Macon to be added; that one prominent business man of Atlanta be placed in the Directory, and that Mr. Spencer and Col. Andrews be chosen to represent the Southern Railway interest. The Southern Railway thus suggests only six changes in the board of fifteen members, four of whom shall be prominent business men of Georgia and only two representatives of the Southern Railway and Macon to have a total representation of six members.

An executive meeting of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association was held at the Waldorf Hotel yesterday forenoon. The committee appointed last week to revise the traffic agreement made its report. But few changes appeared in the proposed agreement, and the report was ordered filed and printed. Copies of the report will be distributed among the members of the association, and final action will be taken upon it at the next meeting, which will be held July 10. The association will probably adopt a continuous contract, allowing the roads interested the right of withdrawal. No place as yet has been determined upon for the July meeting. If the agreement reported by the Revision Committee is adopted it will go into effect Aug. 1 and continue until July 31, 1896.

Car Service Managers.

CLEVELAND, June 19.—The National Association of Car Service Managers began its annual meeting in this city yesterday. About forty associations, extending from Boston to Denver, and from Minneapolis to New-Orleans, were represented when the meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock in the morning in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Several papers were read advancing ideas looking to the improvement of the service, and some discussion was had on various methods sugested, but no other action was taken looking to the permanent establishment of any of them. In the afternoon the visitors were shown about the city. To-day they will make the trip to Put-in-Bay as guests of the Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Company.

Susquehanna and Western.

Speaking of the changes in the management of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, a director of that company said last evening: "Three members of the old board, viz., Alfred Sully, Charles Minzesheimer, and H. W. Fuller, will retire at once. A. L. Hopkins and G. W. Young will then qualify as directors, to which positions they have already been elected, leaving one vacancy in the board. The report that ex-President Simon Borg has gone to Europe is untrue. He has gone to Long Branch to get a little rest. He will be the Chairman of our board."

Elijah Smith Defeats Starbuck.

Elijah Smith was practically elected President of the Oregon Improvement Company, in Portland, last Tuesday, after a hard fight. His ticket got a majority of 5,380 votes over that of his opponent, W. H. Starbuck. Mr. Smith's vote was 36,671, and Starbuck received 31,291. President Starbuck and Treasurer Tedcastle left Portland immediately for the East after the announcement of the result. Smith's Board of Directors, which was elected, is composed of Henry Failing, Charles Lewis, C. A. Dolph, William M. Ladd, and J. Bourne, Jr., Portland; Edwin S. Hooley, W. J. Hofman, James B. O'Neill, Charles McQuade, and Charles Schultz, New-York.

Northern Pacific Reorganization.

James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, arrived in New-York yesterday from the West. J. Pierpont Morgan is expected to reach here to-day on the steamship Germanic from Liverpool. These two gentlement, it is believed, will exercise a very important influence in the reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad. They will probably lose no time in conferring with the Adams committee, and rumors concerning the proposed plan of reorganization will doubtless soon give way to a definite statement of just what is to be done.

Possibly a New Station at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 19.—The Times to-day says that the railroads entering Buffalo, other than those controlled by the Vanderbilt interest, have about decided to erect a union station at East Buffalo, and thereby escape the tribute they have paid for years to the New-York Central for the use of the latter's station, and also the immense cost of elevating their tracks in accordance with the grade crossing plans, estimated at $2,500,000.

Georgia Central Plan.

Gen. Samuel Thomas and Thomas F. Ryan received official notice yesterday that the Directors of the Augusta and Savannah Railroad Company had decided to accept the terms offered to their company in the plan for the reorganization of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia. The syndicate to underwrite the plan has been completed, the offers to subscribe having been largely in excess of the amount desired.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad are receiving a circular letter calling a special meeting for July 8 in Cincinnati, to vote upon the question of consolidating all the properties now included in the system. This will unite the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, the Cincinnati, Dayton and Ironton, and the Cincinnati, Dayton and Chicago.

—The Utica and Herkimer Street Railway Company, just incorporated, will construct a street surface electric road, three miles in length, in Utica. The capital is $30,000, and the Directors are David S. Foster, George E. Dennison, William J. Kernan, Harry P. Crouse, Burt A. Rogers, E. Wells, John F. Shanley, Chales J. Manning, and John P. Sheehan of Utica.

—A bill has been filed by the Attorney General of Arkansas against the Missouri Pacific and Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroads. The State sues for $80,000, due on taxes improperly assessed against the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad in the years 1878 to 1883, inclusive.

—The Rockaway Valley Railroad has been advertised for sale under foreclosure proceedings, brought by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York. The road extends from Whitehouse to Morristown, N. J. It was formerly controlled by J. N. Pidcock.

—It was determined yesterday by the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to pay the customary dividend of 3 per cent. on the business for the six months ending on the 30th inst. on the preferred stocks of the company.

—Edward F. Brooks, a graduate of Rutgers College, has been appointed Superintendent of the New-York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to succeed Joseph Crawford, whose long illness has forced his retirement.

—Chester J. McPherson, chief in the office of the General Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad in Chicago, was in New-York yesterday. He has been East for several days on a vacation trip.

—New-York and Pittsburg parties, supposed to be acting for the Vanderbilt people, have purchased what is known as the Little Sawmill Run Railroad, in the vicinity of Pittsburg.

—There were received and forwarded at Indianapolis in the week ended June 15 18,082 loaded cars, an increase of 1,048 over the corresponding period of a year ago.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

NEW OFFICE BUILDING TO FACE BRYANT SQUARE.

It Is to be Erected on Leased Land—The McLeod Property Brings Good Prices at Auction.

Messrs. Ruland & Whiting have sold for the B. D. Stewart estate, at $30,000, the four-story brick building 230 Pearl Street, 20.3 by 70.6 by irregular.

Mr. Morgan D. McMonegal has sold for Henry Abel, at $55,000, the five-story brownstone and brick flat at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, 25.5 by 100.

The plot of ground at 39 to 43 West Forty-second Street, extending to Forty-third Street, 52 by 200.10, has been leased by Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald to a syndicate for thirty years, with three options at the end of the period. These options include a renewal of the lease for thirty years more, the right of the owner of the land to buy the building to be erected, or the right of the owners of the building to buy the land, the price in each case being stipulated. The aggregate rental for the first thirty years is nearly half a million dollars. A sixteen-story office building will be erected on the plot. The broker in the transaction was Mrs. Dora H. Blakely.

The four-story brownstone dwelling 72 West Forty-ninth Street, 21 by 90 by 100.5, is reported sold at about $40,000.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, the especial feature was the sale by Messrs. Smyth & Ryan of David A. McLeod's real estate in the Twenty-third Ward, by order of George C. Freer, assignee. The property included thirty-four lots, four frame villas, and a frame dwelling. The bidding was fairly active and every parcel was disposed of at satisfactory prices. T. S. Johnson obtained a lot 25.19 by 100 on the west side of Bremer Avenue, 50.39 feet south of Devoe Street, at $1,400; the lot adjoining, to the south, 20.16 by 100, at $1,075, and the two lots in the rear, extending to the middle of the proposed Nelson Avenue, at $800 and $800, respectively.

A lot 25 by 100, on the west side of Ogden Avenue, 100 feet south of Devoe Street, sold to J. F. Kaiser at $2,400; the two lots adjoining to the south to William Callahan at $2,375 each; and the lot adjoining these to the south at $2,600, to J. Whiteside. A lot adjoining, with villa, went to Max Mergentine at $7,800. The two lots adjoining, with villas, sold to Charleston W. Crane at $6,100 and $7,100, respectively. The one adjoining, with villa, was bought by Emma A. McLeod for $8,550.

Lots on the east side of Summit Avenue, beginning 100 feet south of Devoe Street, went thus: Two to C. W. Crane at $1,425 each; two to James G. Bisland at $1,500 each; one to Max Mergentine at $1,650; two, with frame dwelling, to Mary H. O'Reilly at $4,650; one, 20 by 100, to Emma A. McLeod at $1,100.

Lots on the west side of Ogden Avenue, beginning 200 feet south of Cross Street, sold thus: One, at $2,500, to R. N. Place; three, at $2,450 each, to E. Osborne Smith. Lots immediately in the rear and fronting on Summit Avenue, sold thus: One, at $1,375, to Annie Garretty, and three at $1,300 each, to E. Osborne Smith.

A lot on Sedgwick Avenue, east side, extending to Summit Avenue, 25.045 by 124.58 by 24.3 by 130.853, and a lot adjoining of nearly similar dimensions, went to R. N. Place at $2,000 each. Two short lots adjoining on Sedgwick Avenue, about 70 feet deep, sold to R. N. Place at $1,200 each, and two similar lots in the rear, facing on Summit Avenue, went to the same purchaser at $1,000 each. The total amount obtained was $81,050.

Messrs. Smyth & Ryan also sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, N. T. Allen, at $7,000, the three-story brownstone dwelling 336 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 241.8 feet west of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11.

Mr. William Kennelly sold in partition the property at 35 Bowery, east side, 50 feet north of Bayard Street, 25 by 177 by 25 by 174.2, with six-story brownstone building and the connecting property at 34 Bayard Street, 17.9 by 49.11, six-story brick building, with store. The bidding began at $90,000, and was very quick and lively. It went up in jumps mostly $1,000, at a time. Alfred Blum, of Blum, Toch & Co., was the buyer at $86,000. Mr. Kennelly also sold in foreclosure, the adjoining property, 36 Bayard Street, 19 by 43.10 by irregular, with three-story brick building, to Frederick Holland at $8,000. To Benjamin Hirsch, at $23,700, Mr. Kennelly sold under foreclosure the five-story brick tenement 334 East Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 200 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 104 by 25.2 by 100.04. To John T. Klatzl, he sold, in partition, at $10,000, the five-story brownstone tenement 323 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 325 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 102.2.

Mr. Kennelly also sold, under foreclosure, at $30,000, to William C. Stuart and others, trustees, plaintiffs, the four-story brick dwelling 690 Park Avenue, west side, 67.11 feet south of Sixty-ninth Street, 18.6 by 81.

In the Liberty Street salesroom, Mr. R. V. Harnett sold to James C. Perkins, at $8,500, the three-story brownstone dwelling 319 East Eighty-fourth Street, 16.9 by 102.2.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, E. D. O'Brien, referee, 9 East Eighty-fifth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling and two-story and basement brick stable. Due on judgment, $26,775.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, H. M. Alexander, Jr., referee, Astor leasehold of 362 West Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 140 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,135.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, referee, 12 and 14 West Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 340 feet west of Fifth Avenue, two three-story and basement brick dwellings, each 22.6 by 100.5. Due on judgment, $63,670.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Blen, referee, northwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 25 by 94.43, with frame building; also lot on avenue adjoining, 25 by 96.42. Due on judgment, $3,630.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, D. C. Calvin, referee, 89 Fifth Avenue, east side, 78.10 feet north of Sixteenth Street, 26.3 by 100, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Wehle, referee, leasehold of 3 and 5 East Fourteenth Street, north side, 42 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 129, five-story brick business building. Due on judgment, $3,045; on prior mortgage, $80,000.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Elisha K. Camp, referee, 51 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 381 feet west of Central Park West, 19 by 100.5; four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,290.

By W. W. Fogg, partition sale, Theodore F. Hascall, referee, 160 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 320 feet west of Third Avenue, 6 by 100.11 by 25 by 74.11 by 24.6; four-story brick dwelling; also, 153 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 25 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 13.4 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of Fifty-ninth Street, six-story and addition brick, stone, Maternity Hospital; by William Sloane, of 642 Fifth Avenue; cost, $150,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, Walnut Avenue and Harlem River; one-story brick workshop and one-story foundry; by De La Vergne Refrigerating Company of East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; cost, $70,000.

25 First Avenue, five-story brick stable and carriage house; by Peter Houser of 9 First Avenue; cost, $15,000.

Fort George, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, one-story frame toboggan slide; by A. J. Hanway of 137 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; cost, $750.

Broadway, northwest corner of Leonard Street, nine-story brick store and lofts; by James C. Ayer estate of 35 Wall Street; cost, $200,000.

346 West Twentieth Street, rear, one-story brick church vestry; by St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church of 340 and 344 West Twentieth Street; cost, $1,150.

Anthony Avenue, west side, 318 feet north of Southern Boulevard, two-story frame dwelling; by Frederick W. Kornmann of Anthony Avenue, near Summit Avenue; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 50 feet west of Wales Avenue, three-story frame tenement; by Matthew Walsh; cost, $7,000.

46 Murray Street; by Catharine Syms, alterations to a five-story brick store and salesroom; cost, $1,000.

29 East Fifty-fifth Street; by Frederick J. Mott; alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost $2,000.

Grand Street, north side, between Essex and Ludlow Streets; by City of New-York; alterations to a three-story brick public school; cost, $15,000.

149 West Twelfth Street; by Helen Brinckerhoff; alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $1,500.

Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of Fifty-ninth Street; by William Sloane; alterations to a four-story brick maternity hospital; cost, $25,000.

Broadway, southwest corner of Thirty-eighth Street; by Wendel estate; alterations to a one-story brick store; cost, $200.

92 Charles Street; by Albert E. Walling; alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $5,000.

Coenties Slip, southwest corner of Front Street; by Stephen D. Pyle; alterations to a four-story brick store, offices, and dwelling; cost, $3,500.

167 West Eighty-eighth Street; by Daisy P. Ralli; alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $1,000.

476 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street; by Ada O. Cushing; alterations to a two-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $1,000.

698 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; by Michael Ash; alterations to a two-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $1,500.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Monitor Street, northeast corner Driggs Avenue, three-story, basement, and attic brick schoolhouse, 144 by 69, $81,198; Board of Education, owner.

Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 300 feet west of Third Avenue, four brick tenement houses, six families each, 25 by 50 each, $4,000 each; E. Peterson, owner.

Bridge dock, open frame shed to be built up against bridge tower, 70 by 24 to 38 feet, $600; Bridge Trustees, owners.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.

UNION AV, e s, 87.6 ft n of 155th St, 87.6x93.2x87.6x92.10; Enoch C. Bell and wife to Hamliton Ketcham $1

STEBBINS AV, e s, 582.7 ft n of Freeman St, 52.4x100.1x irregular; George M. Smith and wife to John Stevens 4,500

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 125 ft n of Talmadge St, 25x100; Ernest Sass to Jane E. Kelly 1,500

HOFFMAN ST, s e s, Lot 95, map of Union Hill, Powell estate, 50x124; Scott Brady to Thomas J. Fell..... 2,500

SAME PROPERTY; Andrew Weller to Scott Brady 1

SAME PROPERTY; Charles F. Machean, referee, to same 2,200

BAILEY AV, e s, Lot 78, map of W. O. Giles, 50x77x48.3x65.9; Rosa Williams to Bridget, Ella, and Mary Ryan 2,800

LOTS 59 and 104, map of Westchester Terrace; Ralph Mazziotta and wife to John Blans 550

COLUMBUS AV, n s, Lots 41 and 42, map of Downing estate, Van Nest Station, 50x100; Max Schlesinger to Michael J. Tobin 5

MONROE ST, 58, and 55 Pike St, also 105 East Broadway, ¼ part; Joseph H. Colligan and wife to William C. Mulligan 2,000

85TH ST, s s, Lot 86, map of Isaac Chauncey, —x—; Mary A. Tillotson and others to Ignatz Schlinger, ¼ part 1

85TH ST, s s, Lot 84, same map; same to Joseph Urban, Sr., and wife, ¼ part 1

MADISON AV, s w corner of 106th St, 24.11x100; Isaac Mayer and others to Herman Masemann 1

117TH ST, s s, 194 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.10; Heinrich D. A. Bauhahn and wife to Eliza J. Koupal..... 1

103D ST, n s, 305 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Sophie Muller to August Helmecke 28,000

PITT ST, 60; Henry J. Wirth to Annie Goldberg 1

JANE ST, 44; the executors, &c., of Matthew Kane to Henry Youngs.. 14,000

109TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100; Herman and Henry Sonn and wives to David Christie. 36,250

129TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Herman Masemann to Julius Fleischmann and another..... 1

135TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Alexander Av, 125x100; Phebe C. Rapelye to Thomas S. Ormiston... 80,000

134TH ST, n s, 234.4 ft e of Brook Av, 28.4x100; Anna T. Dale to Clarence M. Fowler..... 1

WILLIS AV, e s, 25 ft s of 188th St, 25x74.4; David C. Briggs, referee, to James B. Morrow..... 17,300

WILLIS AV, e s, 50 ft s of 188th St, 50x74.4; David C. Briggs, referee, to James B. Morrow..... 33,900

WILLIS AV, s e corner of 188th St, 25x74.4; same to same..... 30,000

WASHINGTON AV w s, 78 ft n of 168th St, 18x100; Rose Selferd to Lena Selferd..... 1

WEST 10TH ST, s w corner of West 4th St, 161x11; Samuel Hall to Catharine S. Hall 1

25TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 20.10x98.9; Lydia G. Lawrence to Samuel Verplanck..... 22,500

34TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Mary L. Reitmeyer to Emma A. Vansaun..... 1

6TH AV, w s, corner of 52d St, 23.6 x80; Louise Lange to Delaplaine Brown 55,000

70TH ST, s s, 393.6 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Ernest Hall, referee, to Thomas A. McIntyre..... 14,500

51ST, 432 and 434 West; also 30 Beekman Place; Anna Borkel to Elizabeth M. Schmidt..... 1

86TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Avenue B, 75x102.2; John Murray and Jeremiah Reid and wives to John McLaughlin 1

94TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; John McLaughlin to John Murray and another..... 1

77TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Park Av, 25x102.2; Henry Hyman and wife to Robert McCafferty and another.. 1

Recorded Leases.

CANAAN, Semion, to J. Rosenberg & Co., store, &c.; 16 Ludlow St, 3 years..... $600

HIRSH, Edward, to Edward J. Ivory, store, &c.; 2,109 8th Av, 5 years..... 1,200

HIMMERS, John, to Frank L. Phillips, upper stories; n e corner of 3d Av and 105th St, 5 years..... 558

MANLEY, Mary A., to Daniel Donahue, and others; 191 Greenwich St, 3 years..... 800

Recorded Mortgages.

COLLIGAN, William, and others to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 6 Monroe St, 5 years... $4,500

CLARK, George, to Morris Kean, and another; 181 1st Av, 3 years.... 2,000

CHRISTIE, David, and wife to Hyman Sonn and another;; s s of 109th St, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 57,070

COTTER, John, and wife to Charles L. Adams; n e corner of Mott Av and 144th St, demand..... 1,600

FAY, Michael, and others to F. De P. Foster; s s of Delancey St, 311, demand 15,000

FARRELL, Thomas, to Peter Doelger; n w s of 11th Av, lot 776, map of Mt. Morre, leasehold..... 5,000

FINN, William E., and others to William Rau; 159 West 64th St, 1 year 16,000

GOLDBERG, Annie, to H. J. Wirth; 60 Pitt St, 2 years..... 1,500

GOERLITZ, Lizzie, and others to Charles Masemann; s s of 88th St, 75 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 10,000

GROGAN, Mary A., to David Stevenson Brewing Company; s e corner of 1st Av and 107th St, 1 year.... 2,000

HEMERICH, Nicholas, and wife to Frederick Ah Axte; 28 West 134th St, 5 years..... 6,000

HAAS, Frederick, and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 38th St, 325 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year..... 12,000

HOJER, George W., and wife to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; s e corner of Washington and Tremont Avs, 2 years..... 10,000

HERBERT, Martha B., to Mary A. Hurliman; n s of 18th St, 250 ft w of 7th Av, ¼ part, 3 years..... 500

JUSTER, Max, and wife to J. S. Todd; 241 and 248 Monroe St, demand, (two mortgages)..... 36,000

KEENAN, Michael J., and wife to the Bradley & Currier Company; n s of 142d St, 424.6 ft e of 8th Av, demand..... 4,000

KETCHAM, Hamilton, and wife to E. C. Bell; e s of Union Av, 87.6 ft n of 155th St, demand..... 7,000

McGINNIS, Owen, and another to Charles F. Murphy and another, trustees; n e corner of Jerome Av and Travers St, 4 years..... 5,200

McCAFFERTY, Robert, and another to Henry Hyman; n s of 77th St, 200 ft e of Park Av, 1 year..... 16,250

McALEENAN, Alvina V., and another to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 596 7th Av, 1 year..... 12,000

NAPIER, Joshua W., and wife to S. R. Stone and another, trustees; 1 King St, 5 years..... 15,000

POTTER, Frederick G., and another to Jane Potter, executrix; s s of Prescott Av, 189.2 ft e of Bolton Road, demand 1,000

REMELIUS, Joseph, and wife to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; n s of 100th St, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, demand..... 1,000

RYAN, Bridget, and others to Rosa Williams; e s of Bailey Av, Lot 78, map of William O. Giles, 2 years... 100

SUSTMAN, John S., and wife to trustees of Jackson S. Schulte; 9 Columbus Av, 3 years..... 29,000

WALTER, Elizabeth, to L. T. Garland; e s of Beach Av, 150 ft s of Dater St, demand..... 3,500

WIRTH, Henry J., to Henry Dreyer; 32 Columbia St, 3 years..... 6,500

YESKEY, David, and wife to the East River Savings Institution; n s of Houston St, 72.10 ft w of Avenue C, 1 year..... 8,000

EHRGOTT, John F., and wife to Franklin Woodruff; w s of Doris Av, 236.11 ft n of Westchester Av, (8 mortgages, 2 years..... 9,000

GILLIS, William, and wife to Isaac Butler; Lot 238, map of McGraw estate, 5 years..... 1,200

JONES, Joseph H., and another to Samuel Inslee; n e corner of 2d St and 19th Av, 1 year..... 1,500

RULINS, George, and another, to Frank P. Vater; Lots 17 and 18, map part of Hunt estate, 3 years.. 1,800

SULLIVAN, Annie, to Michael Brennan and another; s e corner of 3d St and 14th Av, 2 years..... 1,500

WILLIAMS, Thomas, and wife to Mary A. Carroll; Lot 107, map of Hunt estate, 5 years..... 1,500

Assignment of Mortgages.

BUTTENWIESER, Joseph L., to William C. Stuart and others..... $24,000

BOWNE, John, administrator, to E. P. Bowne..... 10,000

BOWNE, Eliza P., to George W. Folsom, as trustee..... 10,000

COLLINS, Ann, to D. M. Koehler... 1

ERNST, Moritz L., to C. M. Fowler. 2,000

HARRIS, Joseph L., to Rosa Harris. 14,000

POWELL, Wilson M., to Samuel T. Valentine 5,000

RIECK, August H., to S. H. Powell. 3,750

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to M. R. Schoonmaker.. 5,000

THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD Real Estate Association of New-York to Georgiana Kendall and others, (5 assessments)..... 5,007

THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURance and Trust Company, trustee, to J. F. Gallatin, (3 assessments)... 6

Lis Pendens.

33D ST, s s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 25 ft front; Benjamin W. Jones against Henry A. Bitter, (action to set aside mortgage.)

119TH ST, s s, 251 ft e of Lenox Av, 17 ft front; Henry T. Dressner against Edward B. Thiele and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

90TH ST, s s, 136 ft w of Lexington Av, 27.6 ft front; Dennis Loonie against Bertha Simon, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft n of 132d St, 25 ft front; Mary J. Sullivan against James Stokes, (action to redeem.)

57TH ST, n s, 153.9 ft w of 9th Av, 21.2 ft front; Francis H. Macy, executor, against Eugene D. Miller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

32D ST, 109, 113, and 144 West; Daniel Sherry against Patrick Sherry and others, (partition.)

148TH ST, 530 to 534 East; John B. Cole against Max Marx, (action to enforce lien.)

JANE ST, 27; Peter Krieg against William Muller and others, (partition.)

MONROE ST, 235; Abraham Steinam against Semche Simon, (notice of attachment.)

75TH ST, 313 East; Caroline Michel against Mary Lhowe, (action to enforce lien.)

5TH AV AND 118TH ST, s e corner; John Schreyer against Byrdie M. Spencer, (action to reconvey.)

184TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 100 ft front; 184th St, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 200 ft front; Mitchell Valentine against Rose Kennedy, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

34TH ST, s s, 520 ft e of 7th Av, 80 ft front; Fourth Presbyterian Church against David Steiner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

GREENWICH AND LIBERTY STS, n e corner; F. B. Hawkins & Co. against John Pettit, owner; Charles Steiber and William Gedan, contractors..... $264

PEARL ST, 139 and 141; Beaver St, 90 and 92; Sarah V. Knight against William M. Martin, owner; John McAleer, contractor..... 167

VANDAM AND GREENWICH STS, n e corner; Murphy Bros. against Mount Morris Electric Light Co., owners; John Weber & Co., contractors..... 3,300

46TH ST, 323 West; George V. Ellis against Mary O'Flaherty, owner and contractor..... 352

PARK AV, e s, 250 ft n of Flower St, 50 ft front; Frederick D. Crowley against Michael Brennan, owner and contractor..... 172

HE HAS FOUGHT WITH TRAIN ROBBERS

"Joe" Shannon, a Well-known Express Manager, Dying of Paralysis.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—"Joe" Shannon of the Adams Express Company was stricken with paralysis yesterday afternoon and will probably not recover.

"Joe" Shannon is known to every expressman in the United States. He has sent twenty-two men to the penitentiary and has killed two in defending treasure boxes while running as messenger on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Some years ago he was bound, gagged, and fastened to a tree in the woods near Montgomery, Ala., for five days before help reached him. Robbers had blown up a south-bound train in order to procure a big remittance for Cuba.

Shannon was badly wounded, but he killed one of the robbers. They captured the safe, but were so steel drills and they could not open it. They escaped with the chest, but it was subsequently recovered.

New-Jersey Ministerial Union.

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 19.—An association called the Ministerial Union of New-Jersey was formed at the home of the Rev. A. B. Richardson, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. The object is to bring the ministers of the State into closer communion.

These officers were elected: President, the Rev. John Finch; Vice President, Archdeacon W. R. Jenvey; Secretary, the Rev. A. B. Richardson; Treasurer, the Rev. L. Waldron. The organization will co-operate with the Young Men's Christian Association and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. One-hour open-air meetings will be held every Sunday.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, June 19—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

MAINE, increasing cloudiness, southerly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, increasing cloudiness, with possibly showers Thursday afternoon, westerly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, increasing cloudiness, with showers in western portion Thursday, cooler in western portion, southerly winds, becoming westerly. RHODE ISLAND, increasing cloudiness, easterly winds. CONNECTICUT, increasing cloudiness, with showers in southern portion Thursday, southeasterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, increasing cloudiness and showers, cooler in northern portion, northerly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, increasing cloudiness and showers, cooler in western portion, southerly shifting to westerly, winds. NEW-JERSEY, showers, easterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and DELAWARE, increasing cloudiness and showers, slightly cooler, southeasterly winds, becoming northerly. VIRGINIA, increasing cloudiness, with showers in northern portion, cooler in western portion, easterly, shifting to northerly, winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, northerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, westerly winds. GEORGIA, increasing cloudiness, northerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, easterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, cloudy weather, southerly winds. ALABAMA, increasing cloudiness and showers, slightly cooler in northern portion, southerly winds, becoming northerly. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, cloudy weather, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, except showers on the coast, easterly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer, variable winds. ARKANSAS, cloudy weather, easterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, showers, cooler, northerly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, showers, cooler in southern portion, northerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, showers; northerly winds. OHIO, fair, except showers in extreme east portion; northerly winds. INDIANA, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, showers, northerly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, easterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, variable winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, showers, easterly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, southeasterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer in southeast portion; southeasterly winds. IOWA, fair; easterly winds. MISSOURI, fair, warmer in southern portion, easterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair; southerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, cloudy weather, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. NEBRASKA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. KANSAS, fair, easterly winds. MONTANA, fair, variable winds. COLORADO, fair; variable winds.

The area of high pressure which covered the whole of the United States has weakened along the Atlantic seaboard and intensified over the upper lake. There are indications of a formation of a low area along the middle Atlantic seaboard. A small area of low pressure has made its appearance over Assiniboia, while the pressure still remains high over the north Pacific coast. The temperature has fallen 5° to 10° over the Ohio Valley and lower lake region. It has risen 5° to 10° over the slope and plateau regions; elsewhere the temperature has remained nearly stationary. Thunderstorms have occurred at Shreveport, Oklahoma, St. Paul, Huron, St. Vincent, Williston, and Swift Current. Showers have occurred over the Lower Mississippi and Ohio valleys. The indications are that increasing cloudiness with light showers and slightly cooler weather will occur over the Middle Atlantic States and lower lake region. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported during the last twenty-four hours: Texas—Columbia, 2.40; Cuero, 8.40; Long View, 2.00; Waco, 1.60; Arkansas—Newport, 4.00; Brinkley, 4.60; Forest City, 1.70.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.

From N. Y. Tribune, June 8, 1895.

"SUIT OVER VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE TITLE TO A PLOT AT SEVENTH AV. AND FORTY-SECOND ST. DISPUTED.

"A suit is now on trial in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Justice Beach, which involves the title to property at Seventh Av. and Forty-second St. On the property for years there has been a boarding and livery stable, and a quarter of a century ago it was kept by Thomas Gregan. Gregan died in 1868, leaving a son, Edward J. Gregan. The young Gregan, in 1872, was married to a woman who is now Mrs. Charlotte Courtney.

"In the litigation which is now going on over the property it is charged that Gregan, in 1872, was induced to sign a quit-claim deed of the property for a consideration of $200. A question arises now as to whether Gregan was of age at that time. E. J. Gregan died in 1877, leaving a widow and a daughter, Charlotte W. Gregan, who is now about of age.

"Mrs. Courtney has an action pending to set aside her release of dower, and the daughter has also brought suit to recover her interest in the estate of her father."

For a policy-holder, this company defends at its own expense all such suits as the foregoing, and, if they are decided against the insured, pays all damages.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.

CAPITAL ..... $2,000,000.
SURPLUS ..... 700,000.

Real-Estate Department:

Careful attention given to the leasing of property, collection of rents, payment of taxes, supervision of repairs, and all other details connected with efficient management, securing the best possible return to the owner.

All rents collected are held in trust to owner's credit and interest allowed on same from date of collection to withdrawal.

Mortgages, Building Loans, and Loans on Leasehold Property negotiated.

OFFICERS.

George W. Young, - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur V. Turnbull, - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott - - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock, William Babcock, Dumont Clarke, Charles D. Dickey, Jr., William P. Dixon, David Dows, Jr., Robert A. Granniss, Theo. A. Havemeyer, Charles R. Henderson, James J. Hill, Gardiner G. Hubbard, Gustav E. Kissel, Louis Lee, Charlton T. Lewis, Lewis May, Theodore Morford, Richard A. McCurdy, Robert Olyphant, William W. Richards, James Timpson, George W. Young.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read, REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

LINCOLN PARK.

Choice building lots; high ground; magnificent views; $250 up;

NEW-JERSEY INDICTMENTS

Those Accused of State House Frauds All Plead Not Guilty.

SEVEN OF THE EIGHT ACCUSED APPEAR

All Released on Bail, and the Date for All the Trials Fixed for Late Next Month in Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., June 19.—Seven of the eight persons indicted here in connection with the State House frauds were arraigned to plead in the Mercer County Court at 10 o'clock this morning, and all of them, through counsel, entered pleas of not guilty with leave to amend the plea in future for the purpose of other motions, except Mrs. Benedict Prieth, owner of The Newark Freie Zeitung.

Major Carl Lenz, her counsel, said: "On behalf of Mrs. Prieth, I desire to enter a plea of not guilty, without any reservation whatever, and I ask for her a speedy trial, to which she is entitled."

Prosecutor of the Pleas Stockton fixed July 22 next, as the date, and in reply to Major Lenz, who pressed for a still earlier date, the prosecutor said he would consider the matter.

The first of the eight defendants to arrive in court was John Mullins, the wealthy Newark and Jersey City furniture dealer. He was accompanied by ex-State Treasurer Toffey, ex-Sheriff Cronin of Hudson County, Capt. Lawrence Farrell of this city, and his counsel, James B. Vredenburgh and ex-Judge William T. Hoffman, Mrs. Prieth, accompanied by her son and business manager, Benedict Prieth, and Major Lenz, next entered the courtroom. Then came John L. Kuser, accompanied by Judge Chauncey Beasley and his brother, State Assessor Anthony T. Kuser.

John T. Van Cleef was the next to put in his appearance. He was accompanied by H. N. Barton, the leading criminal lawyer of Trenton, and several personal friends. He was soon followed by the defendants, Otto Heinz and Emil Krautler of Newark, and Charles S. Robinson of Princeton. Heinz and Krautler were represented by Counsellor Walter J. Knight of Newark and Robinson by Fergus Dennis of Princeton.

Judges Woodruff and Yard were on the bench, and John Mullins was the first called on to plead. There are six indictments against him, two for conspiracy with Bernard J. Ford, late Superintendent of the Capitol, to defraud the State, and four for "uttering false oaths" in the months of February and March, 1894. These oaths were in connection with bills rendered by Mullins for furniture for the State.

Judge Hoffman entered pleas of not guilty, reserving the right to amend by a motion to quash in the future. The right to move such amendment was granted. The date of the trial was fixed as July 22, and the amount of bail at $1,400 altogether. Capt. Farrell cheerfully went on Mullins's bond. Capt. Farrell is in the same line of business as Mullins, and nearly as wealthy.

John T. Van Cleef was then called by the Prosecutor. He stood up, pale, but smiling. There are two indictments against him, both for obtaining money in the State under false pretenses. According to the charges he so obtained $750 on July 6, 1893, and $700 on July 25, 1894. He was Chief Clerk of the State Board of Assessors, and the money was obtained for railroad maps which he was supposed to furnish, but did not supply. Counsellor Barton entered pleas of not guilty. The trial was set down for July 24, and the bail was fixed at $500. Ex-Chief Engineer Philip Freudenmacher of the Trenton Fire Department gave bail.

When John L. Kuser was arraigned for conspiracy, his counsel, Judge Beasley, asked for a rule to show cause why the indictment should not be attached. He said he was preparing affidavits to show that the grand jury was tainted to testimony not properly before them.

Judge Woodruff said the proper course was first to enter a plea to the indictment. Judge Beasley thereupon entered a plea of not guilty, and renewed his application for the rule to show cause. The Court granted the application, and will hear argument in the course of a few days. Heins, Krautler, and Robinson, all of whom were indicted for conspiracy, like Kuser and Mrs. Prieth, in connection with a German printing contract, pleaded guilty. They furnished $500 bail each, and their trial was set down for July 24.

Mrs. Prieth was the last to be called upon to plead. There is much feeling in this county over the action of the Grand Jury in indicting her, and it was manifested to a degree at least by the proceeding of the Court in not requiring her to furnish bail, but discharging her on her own recognizance. As ex-Superintendent Ford was not called to plead, the presumption is that the detectives have not found him yet.

Col. Van Cleef's trial will be the first to take place. His counsel succeeded in having the original date altered to July 18.

It is announced that Judge Woodruff will not sit at the trials of Col. Van Cleef and John L. Kuser, owing to the relations of personal friendship existing between them. Some Judge from outside the county will be called in to sit in his place. Since Kuser's counsel was connected with one of the printers involved, all will be tried by the same outside Judge, and Judge Woodruff will preside only in the Mullins cases. Owing to the complicated nature of these cases, he has requested Justice Summers of the Supreme Court to sit with him, and the latter has agreed to do so. No State officers having been indicted, Justice Gummere is not required to sit at all at the trials of these indictments.

ROBBERS BETRAYED BY A CONFEDERATE

They Enter a Bank at Colorado Springs and Are Captured.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 19.—A daring attempt was made to rob the Exchange National Bank at 12:45 to-day, and as a result four men are now under arrest.

The robbery was planned about a week ago by Fred George, Ed Hutch, Mike Kennedy, and Robert McFarland, and it was originally intended that the raid should take place last Monday, but for reasons unknown it was postponed till to-day. The hour selected was a very opportune one, owing to the absence of clerks and patrons. George entered the bank with a revolver leveled at Assistant Cashier Heron, quickly followed by Hutch, who started to go behind the glass partition.

Cashier Heron, who had been anticipating the raid, Hutch having revealed the plot, immediately dropped out of sight behind the counter and pressed the electric burglar alarm. Concealed in the bank were Sheriff Frank Bowers and a number of his deputies, all well armed, while on the opposite side of the street were plenty of officers to assist.

George did not say a word as he and Hutch entered the bank with drawn revolvers, but their actions were most significant and extremely hostile. They, however, were so quickly surrounded on all sides by officers with weapons that they capitulated without firing a shot and without making any attempt to escape.

Kennedy was stationed outside to sound a warning in case of danger, while McFarland was in charge of a fast team of horses and the light wagon near the side entrance of the bank, in which the robbers intended to escape.

The men are all residents of Colorado Springs, and George, who is supposed to be the leader, formerly conducted a livery stable here.

Dr. Doty Not at Fault.

When Whitelaw Reid returned from Europe on the New-York, on June 8, John E. Milholland accompanied him on the ship from Quarantine. It is against the customs rules for a visitor to board a ship until after the medical officers and Inspectors have finished their work. Mr. Milholland informed Deputy Surveyor Dowling that he had gone on board at Quarantine. Mr. Dowling supposed that the Health Officer had put him on board, and, remembering Dr. Doty's complaint when Surveyor McGuire put Secretary Carlisle on board the Paris, on which Logan Carlisle was a passenger on March 8, a complaint was lodged in the Milholland case against the Health Officer.

Collector Kilbreth wished to learn the facts, and sent for Mr. Milholland Tuesday. The matter was then easily explained. Mr. Milholland said Dr. Doty did not assist him, but that he put out from Quarantine in a rowboat and was allowed to board the ship on a special permit which he had from a Deputy Surveyor.

GOV. MORTON SHOWS CAUTION

He Refers to the Attorney General the Report of Senator Kilburn's Committee on Superintendent Lathrop.

ALBANY, June 19.—Gov. Morton has referred to Attorney General Hancock the report and testimony of Senator Kilburn's special sub-committee which investigated the administration of the State prisons. The members of the committee were here last week and asked the Governor to have the Attorney General draw up charges against the Democratic State Superintendent of Prisons, Gen. Austin Lathrop, based on the testimony and report of the sub-committee, both of which were referred to the Governor by the Legislature. This was after the Attorney General had refused the request of the committee to prepare the charges on which Superintendent Lathrop's removal was to be asked.

Gov. Morton's reference of the report and testimony to the Attorney General is to secure a report from that official on the facts brought out in the evidence and report, so that the Governor can determine whether the committee has secured sufficient evidence to warrant him in citing the Superintendent of Prisons to appear before him on charges.

INCIDENTS OF SOUTH AMERICA

SOLDIERS OF THE CAUCA ARMY QUITTED PANAMA IN TIME.

A Friendly Settlement of the Guayana Question Is Expected—Chile's Protection of Native Artists.

PANAMA, June 1.—M. Vautard, Director General of the new canal company, will soon go to Paris, displeased with the administration there of the company's affairs.

The 700 soldiers belonging to the Cauca Army who arrived here some days ago, under Gens. Miguel Montoya and Pesus Zuluaga, quitted by the steamer Imperial May 9. Special arrangements were made for the steamer to stop at Buenaventura. As these troops were not regulars and rather undisciplined, the town was in constant excitement while they were here. Everybody is happy that they have gone. If they had staid longer, there would have been trouble with the native colored element.

A recent decree prohibits depositing of more than twelve pounds of dynamite in warehouses.

Gen. Julio Renjifo, Secretary of the Colombian Legation in Washington, and Gen. Carlos M. Sarria, arrived by steamer Chala from Buenaventura on their return from the Department of Cauca, where they had been called by the National Government into active service on account of the late revolution.

A family of ten persons, carpenter, farmer, mechanical engineer, civil engineer, and other working people have arrived recently from San Francisco. They resided for ten years in the rich province of Chiriqui. Their object is to cultivate cocoa and coffee extensively. The head of the family has brought with him an ingenious instrument to exterminate that terrible pest of tropical countries the arriera, a large ant which eats the plants. His name is Genuit. He is authorized to establish a colony.

Rafael Reyes made a triumphant entry into Bogota. He had been most active in the suppression of the revolution. A procession formed of about 50,000 people escorted him from the railway station to the Plaza de Bolivar, shouting vivas to the hero of Encisо.

The Governor of the Department of Cauca has resigned his office. He is an independent Liberal, and had rendered valuable service to the Government in the last revolution.

The capital of the Department of Tolima has been temporarily transferred from Neiva to Guamo, in the same department.

In political circles it is admitted that Gen. Reyes will be Dr. Caro's successor as President of the Republic of Colombia. The General is a Conservative.

The Government of Paraguay having revoked the exequatur of the French Consul at Asuncion, the Ministry at Paris has revoked that of Albert Hans, Consul General of Paraguay in France. The French Consul's fault was to advise a colony of 500 people, whose condition had become miserable, to quit the country without paying arrears of rents.

A recent number of The Peruvian Mail says, in regard to the political reformation of Peru:

"The nation is to have an opportunity of electing freely the men of its choice as members of Congress; that Congress has to elect the new President of the republic, reorganize the army, and pass such laws as may be requisite for effecting the reforms which Peru imperatively requires."

In nine days there were interred in the Lima General Cemetery 677 Carcerest soldiers and 480 Coalitionists.

It is reported that Don Fidel Monclas is to be expelled from the Republic of Salvador as a dangerous foreigner.

The Salvador Congress has disapproved the appointment made of Medina for Minister, and of Carrillo for Consul General, in Paris.

The Minister of Foreign Relations of Venezuela is in favor of a friendly settlement of the Guayana question. He has ordered a compilation of all the documents relative to the controversy, and will insist upon England presenting her arguments. Gen. Crespo has issued a proclamation to the National Congress of Venezuela in praise the attitude of the United States Government.

Nicaragua is still excited over England's ultimatum. Other Central American republics are united in the opinion that Nicaragua was right in her proceedings against Mr. Hatch. He seems to have provoked the insurrection in Bluefields. It is reported that Chief Clarence has asked the British Government to hasten the presentation of his claims against Nicaragua.

The revolution in Ecuador is gaining ground every day. It is almost impossible to get trustworthy information from Quito. It is generally believed that Pierola's Government will help the revolutionary party, but the patriots are not patriots in name only. It is not likely that they will accept aid from Peru, because of the old boundary dispute. The ladies of Guayaquil have done a great deal to excite public opinion in favor of Gen. Eloy Alfaro.

The Minister of the Treasury of Colombia telegraphed recently to the Chief of the Custom House at Barranquilla, as follows:

"By a decree of a legislative character, a tax has been imposed of $1.60 currency on every quintal of sifted or skinned coffee that may in future be exported from the country, and of $1.20 on every quintal of coffee exported in ordinary conditions. The above duty will be collected in all the Custom Houses at once."

The Chilean Government, at the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts, has directed the Treasurer at Santiago to place at the disposal of Don Luis Doville Lamain the sum of 3,700 pesos for paintings by native artists. This is not the first time that the Government of Chile has manifested its interest in national art. Public opinion approves it.

A new plot was discovered a few days ago in Barranquilla to disturb public order again. The Department of Bolivar has issued an official decree extending the state of siege.

Gen. Augustine Duarch has been appointed Governor in Chief of the Mosquito Territory.

In Peru, Pierola seems to be the only man able to maintain order. He is a well-educated man. He has traveled a great deal, speaks several languages, and everybody believes that he would make an excellent President.

In Ecuador, women have emulated the women of the French Revolution. One hundred of them attacked the barracks at Canar and liberated the prisoners.

Robert McCallum Heard From.

The German ship Fidelio from Stettin arrived yesterday morning. Capt. Barenborg reported that he passed the small boat Rickard K. Fox about 125 miles east of Sandy Hook Lightship at 5 o'clock P. M. June 17. The Fox sailed near enough to the Fidelio for the Captains to exchange words, and Robert McCallum, who is making a voyage across the Atlantic in the craft, told Capt. Barenborg to report him as being in good spirits.

Not One Prisoner Escaped.

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., June 19.—In the county jail here to-day Strae Hillyard and Jim Rawlins, murderers, set fire to their bedding and furniture and started an alarm, calculating that the doors would be thrown open and admit of their escape during the excitement, but the fire was mastered without the escape of a man.

THE HUB'S WATER SUPPLY

New Plans for Furnishing the Metropolitan District.

THE COST WILL APPROACH $19,000,000

Meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Subjects They Discussed.

BOSTON, June 19.—The twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers was opened at the Hotel Pemberton, Hull, this morning, with a very large attendance.

Among those present are Mr. C. C. Schneider of New-York, who built the first cantilever bridge over Niagara; Mr. Morison, the President of the society, who has built all the recent large bridges across the Mississippi; Don Whittemore, Chief Engineer of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad system; Robert Cartwright, Rochester, N. Y., the well-known expert of gas manufacture; Rudolph Hering, Philadelphia, the leading expert on sewerage, water supply, and hydraulic engineering throughout the West; Alphonse Fteley, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct; Lephet L. Buck, Chief Engineer, New-York City; Gen. William P. Craighill, Chief Engineer, United States Army; E. L. Corthell, Chicago, the right-hand man of Gen. Eads on the Mississippi jetties, and in charge of the Mexican Tehuantepec Ship Canal; B. M. Harod, New-Orleans, the most prominent engineer in the Southwest; Emile Knichting, Rochester, N. Y.; C. C. Martin, Chief Engineer of Brooklyn Bridge; E. P. North, New-York; Col. H. G. Prout, formerly chief of Chinese Gordon's staff, now editor of The Railroad Gazette; William E. Worthen, New-York, very prominent in hydraulic engineering and the "Nestor" of the profession, and J. M. Wilson, Philadelphia.

The morning session was devoted mainly to papers pertaining to hydraulic engineering. The reading was followed by discussion. Before the reading of the first paper Mr. Morison announced the fact that the Collingwood Prize had been given to Morton L. Byers, Jun. A. M. Soc., C. E.

Desmond Fitzgerald, Vice President, who is resident engineer of the additional water supply of the Boston Water Works, gave a paper of more than ordinary interest on "The Temperature of Lakes." This paper contained tables giving the temperature observations on the Boston Water Works which have been made for the last five years. Mr. Fitzgerald also touched upon surface temperature, the effects of stagnation, and circulation periods.

Charles W. Hunt followed with a paper entitled "Experiments on the Discharge of a Thirty-Inch Stop Valve," written by J. Waldo Smith, who is First Assistant Engineer, East Jersey Water Works, Montclair, N. J.

"The Consumption and Waste of Water" was exhaustively and interestingly treated by Dexter Brackett, Assistant Engineer, City Engineer's office, City Hall. The present consumption of water in Boston, Mr. Brackett said, is about four times as large as the estimate of designers of the works. He queried if this great and constantly increasing use of water was due to a legitimate or to a wasteful and extravagant use, and what benefit he increase in consumption could be attributed in the past to both these causes, he stated it to be his opinion that the greatest cause is the unnecessary and willful waste.

"There is no doubt," said Mr. Brackett, in concluding his paper, "that the most efficient means for preventing waste of water on the premises of the water takers is by the universal use of water meters, for if every water taker is obliged to pay for all the water entering his premises, whether used or wasted, the quantity wasted is very sure to be reduced a minimum."

A paper on "A New Weir Formula," by Charles W. Sherman, instructor of civil engineering at Cornell University, was read, and was followed by one on "The Separate Sewer System Without Automatic Flush Tanks," prepared by S. S. Odell, Commissioner of Public Works, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

The most interesting matter that will come before the convention is the informal talk on Boston's metropolitan water supply, which was begun to-day by Mr. Stearns, Chief Engineer of the Massachusetts Board of Health, and will be continued through the remainder of the week. Mr. Stearns's talk consisted of a résumé of the comprehensive plan recently reported by the board for taking a water supply from the sparsely populated Highland region in the central part of the State and distributing it to the twenty-eight cities and towns comprising the metropolitan district, otherwise known as "Greater Boston."

In about ten years, when the capacity of the present aqueducts will be reached, it is intended to construct another aqueduct, having a capacity of 250,000,000 gallons per day, from one of the reservoirs upon the Sudbury watershed to the metropolitan district. The Nashua River will furnish at all times not less than 32 M gallons (32,000,000) of water per day, and with the Sudbury and Concituate sources will furnish a minimum of 173,000,000 gallons per day. Investigations show that other unpolluted sources can be added from time to time, so as to provide by gravity any greatly increased supply.

The surveys in the valley of the Swift River have shown that a dam 2,470 feet long and 144 feet above the surface of the ground, with a smaller auxiliary dam, will create a lake having an area of thirty-seven square miles, and containing 406,000,000,000 gallons. The contents of this reservoir are equal to eighteen years' supply of water for the Boston metropolitan district at the present rate of water consumption, and are equal to the contents of thirteen reservoirs of the size which the City of New-York is to create by the new Croton Dam.

As the watershed of the Nashua River contains only a very small population, few manufacturing establishments, comparatively few swamps, and no objectionable mineral matters, the water of the river is soft and of good quality. It is proposed, however, to make the water still better by intercepting and purifying it.

The total cost of all the works proposed by the State Board of Health for a metropolitan water supply is estimated to be $19,000,000, which is to be paid in the first instance by the State of Massachusetts, and the State is, in turn, to be reimbursed by annual payments from the cities and towns benefited. The total annual cost of the new supply equals 93 cents per inhabitant.

After luncheon an excursion was enjoyed by many of the members of the society and their friends.

SUGAR INVESTIGATION CASES POSTPONED

Broker Chapman Will Not Be Tried Until Next November.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The trial of Broker Elverton R. Chapman, indicted last October for refusing to testify before the Senate investigating committee in the Sugar Trust case, will not take place until late next Fall.

This conclusion was reached at a meeting of the prosecuting attorney and defendant's counsel before Judge Cole, in Criminal Court No. 1, this morning. Mr. Chapman did not appear in court, but ex-Senator Edmunds and Messrs. Shellarbarger and Wilson represented him. Mr. Edmunds asked for the continuance of the case until the next term of court. It was acknowledged upon all sides, he said, that the Sugar cases would never be finally terminated short of the Supreme Court, and it was the desire of all parties to get them there as readily as possible, but that could be done as easily by having the court hearings next Fall as to have them now.

The Court, after some deliberation, concurred in this view, and Mr. Edmunds said he would be ready to go on with the cases next November. They were continued accordingly.

Under the Civil Service Law.

ALBANY, June 19.—State Controller Roberts received a letter from Secretary George McAneny of the Civil Service Reform Association of New-York City stating that under the general civil service provision of the new Constitution the clerical employes and draughtsmen in Commissioner Perry's office come within the provisions of the State civil service laws. Mr. McAneny says that several of the appointments already made by the Capitol Commission are illegal, and he asks the State Controller not to recognize the claim that the contsruction department of the Capitol does not come within the civil service. Mr. McAneny intimates that there are a number of appointments under the commission which should be classified in Schedule B, requiring competitive civil service examinations.

THE REV. RUFUS L. PERRY DEAD

Born a Slave in Tennessee, He Became One of the Most Prominent Colored Clergymen in the United States.

The Rev. Rufus L. Perry, Ph. D., who was one of the best-known colored clergymen in the country, died at his home, 1,016 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, Tuesday evening. He was born a slave in the forties, his father, Lewis Perry, being owned by Archibald W. Overton of Smith County, Tenn.

When Rufus was seven years old his father escaped to Canada. The boy was sold in August, 1852. He escaped and went to Canada. He subsequently returned to the United States, and was graduated from Kalamazoo University, Michigan, in the class of '61. He was ordained Oct. 9, 1861, pastor of the Second Baptist Church at Ann Arbor.

He engaged in general missionary work in 1865, and subsequently served as Superintendent in a school for freed negroes. At times he had been editor of The Sunbeam. He published The National Monitor, and was the author of "The Cushite; or, The Children of Ham as Seen by Ancient Historians and Poets."

The Rev. Mr. Perry was for ten years Corresponding Secretary of the Consolidated American Baptist Missionary Convention. He delivered a scientific lecture on "Light" before the State University at Louisville, Ky., May 16, 1887, and in recognition received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He leaves a wife and seven children.

UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE SOUGHT

Third Meeting of the Postal Congress to be Held Next Year.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—As a result of the conference to-day between the Postmaster General and Edmund Hohn, Director of the International Bureau, Universal Postal Union, the first Wednesday in May, 1897, was fixed for the meeting of the Postal Congress to be held in this city. It will be known as the Postal Congress of Washington, and will continue in session several weeks. There will be about 125 delegates in attendance, representing nearly every civilized Government of the universe.

Postal matters of various characters will be discussed, and, if possible, a uniform rate of postage for carrying the mails will be agreed upon. The delegates are supposed to have authority from the heads of their respective Governments to sign agreements, which will be binding.

This will be the third meeting of the congress, which has a session every six years. The other two were at Paris and Vienna.

College Boys to Give Concerts Abroad.

The Cornell University Glee, Mandolin, and Banjo Clubs sailed for England on the Paris yesterday. There were about thirty students in the party. They were escorted to the ship by many friends, and as the Paris pushed out into the stream they sang college songs. They will be away for six weeks. At Henley they will be heard cheering the Cornell crew to victory, and on July 4 they will be the guests of Ambassador Bayard in London. While in England they will give twenty-one concerts in public.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 22 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Normannia, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Alliance, (letters must be directed "per Alliance"); at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Newport, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Newport"); at 11 AM for Progreso, per steamship C. Conrad, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Conrad"); at 5 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Hubbuck, (letters must be directed "per Hubbuck.")

FRIDAY.—At 2 PM for Demerara direct, per steamship Terrier; at *3 PM for Santa Martha, per steamship Yumuri, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre; at 5:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevellius, via Fernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevellius"); at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra"); at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Germany, per steamship Fulda, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Fulda"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Allas, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Allas"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca"); at 10:30 for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem I., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem I."); at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam"); at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia"); at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Scotland direct, per steamship Caledonian, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia"); at 4:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 8 AM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Cametenze, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Cametenze.")

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June *16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June *17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monawai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June *21, at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 21 and up to July *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., June 14, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

700 Mile Sea Trips

by the beautiful NEW STEAMSHIPS of the

Old Dominion Line

To Old Point Comfort or Virginia Beach and Return.

(Hygeia Hotel.) (Princess Anne Hotel.)

Most delightful resorts on the Atlantic coast for a

SUMMER OUTING

MAY BE MADE FOR

$16 Old Point Comfort..$16.00 $17
Virginia Beach....$17.00

INCLUDING EVERY EXPENSE

Of meals and berths en route and a day and a quarter's board at either hotel.

This trip is an ideal one, as the course skirts the coast, with little likelihood of sea-sickness, and passes in review many watering places and points of interest.

Send for copy of "PILOT," containing description of short and delightful trips.

OLD DOMINION S. S. COMPANY,
Pier 26 North River, New-York.
W. L. Guillaudeu, Vice Prest & Traffic Mgr.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M...Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II...July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....July 27, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II...Aug. 17, 3 P. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Aug. 31, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II...Sept. 21, 10 A. M.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $90 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60; round trip, $100 and $110.

Fulda, Sat., Je. 22, 11 AM | Lahn, Tu., July 16, 5 AM
Saale, Tu., Je. 25, 10 AM | Fulda, Sat., July 20, 9 AM
Ems, Sat., June 29, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., July 23, 7 AM
Havel, Tu., July 2, 5 AM | Ems, Sat., July 27, 9 AM
Saale, Sat., July 6, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., July 30, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., July 9, 9 AM | Saale, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM

NOTICE.

Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Southampton, (London, Paris,) and Hamburg.

Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

Normannia, Je.20, 11 AM | Bismarck, Jy.25, 11 AM
F. Bismarck, Je.27, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Au. 8, 9 AM
Columbia, July 6, 11 AM | Norm'nia, Aug.15, 11 AM
Norm'nia, July 18, 11 AM | F. B'marck, Au.22, 11 AM

I. Cabin, $90 and upward; II. Cabin, $60.

NOTICE FOR PASSENGERS TO AND FROM Paris.

After July 1 Express steamers will touch at CHERBOURG on their way to and from Southampton and Hamburg. Passengers conveyed to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE. Direct route to Paris without Channel crossing.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.

Cruise to NORWAY and the NORTH CAPE and to SPITZENBERGEN by the COLUMBIA in JULY.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....June 26 | ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 7
NEW-YORK.....July 3 | BERLIN.....Aug. 14
PARIS.....July 10 | NEW-YORK...Aug. 21
NEW-YORK....July 24 | PARIS.....Aug. 28
PARIS.....July 31 | ST. LOUIS ....Sept. 4

EXTRA SAILING.

BERLIN.....Wednesday, June 26, 4 P. M.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

FRIESLAND....June 26 | WAESLAND....July 31
RHEINLAND....July 3 | FRIESLAND....Aug. 7
WESTERNL'D..July 10 | BERLIN.....Aug. 14
NOORDLAND...July 17 | WESTERL'D Aug. 21

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

Cook's Vacation Tours TO EUROPE.

A series of six attractive Vacation Tours to Europe has been arranged for the coming holiday season, occupying periods of from 29 to 57 days, at fares ranging from

$185 TO $400.

All Traveling Expenses Included.

The parties will leave New-York on July 3, 4, and 6 by the following favorite steamers:

COLUMBIA, UMBRIA,
ADRIATIC, AURANIA,
RHYNLAND.

Accommodations should be secured at once, as several of the parties are nearly booked up.

Descriptive Programme Free.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

*Etruria, June 22, 3 P. M. | Lucania, J'ly 13, 9:30 AM
Campania, Je. 29, 10 A.M. | Etruria, July 20, 8 P.M.
Umbria, July 6, 3 P. M. | Campania, J'y 27, 9:30AM
*Will not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA SAILING.

AURANIA.....Thursday, July 4, M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW DERRY

From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.

Circassia, June 22, 8 P.M. | Furnessia, July 13, 10 A.M.
Ethiopia, July 6, 3 P.M. | Anchoria, July 20, 4 P.M.

Cabin, $60 up; second cabin, $40 and $30.

Steerage outward, $16; prepaid, $15.

S. S. City of Rome, Saturday, June 29, 11 A. M. Saloon, $80 up; second cabin, $30; steerage, $18.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, June 26, 9 A.M. | Majestic, July 24, 8½ AM
Adriatic, July 3, 3 P.M. | Germanic, July 31, 2 PM
Teutonic, Jy. 10, 8:30 A.M. | Teutonic, Aug. 7, 8:30 AM
Britannic, July 17, 1 P.M. | Britannic, Aug. 14, noon

No Cabin Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.

LA NORMANDIE, Poirot..Sat., June 22, 4 A.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent..Sat., June 29, 7 A.M.

Parlor seat and buffet-smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. Spaarndam.....Sat., June 22, 1 P. M.
S. S. Veendam.....Saturday, June 29, 1 P. M.

First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $38; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK—LONDON direct. Massachusetts, June 22.

For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

STEAMER CHAIRS RENTED.—$1 the round trip; we sell a good Rug for $2, and good steamer Trunks $2.50. BAZAR DU VOYAGE, 1 Wall St., corner Broadway. Established 1836. Send for European outfit list (mailed free.) MONROE STERN, Mgr.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Steamers leave Pier 42, foot of First, San Francisco.

COPTIC, via Honolulu.....July 3, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....July 13, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....July 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.....July 29, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....Aug. 13, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. Jacksonville and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 N. R., foot of Beach St., 3 P. M.

IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack'ville..Friday, June 21.
SEMINOLE, Charleston only, Saturday, June 22.
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack'ville, Tues., June 25.
CHEROKEE, Chas. & Jack'ville, Friday, June 28.

Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Foot P. R. R. Line, via Jack. Gr't. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.

Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to

J. D. Hashagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F. & W. Ry, 261 B'